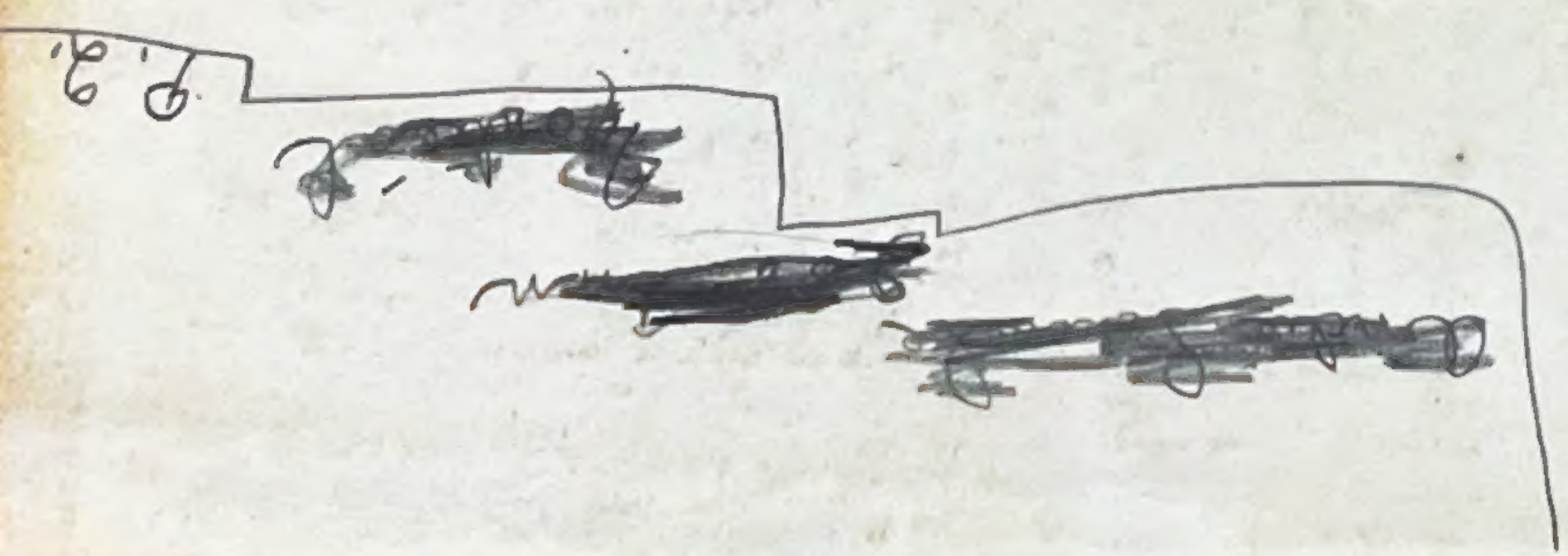
LACOMBE



The GROUND DESCRIBED and ILLUSTRATED.

DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON

FROM ABOVE GOUZEAUCOURT

e initial success possible. Beyond, cutting the horizon, is the hill on which Bourlon Wood is situated, with Mœuvres at one end and Fontaine Notre Dame at the other. It was at Mœuvres that the northern attack of the Germans took place. In the far distance is Cambrai. Further towards the right we have the village of Marcoing, first captured on November 20. Welsh Ridge overlooking Masnières, Bon Avis Ridge, La Vacquerie, until we descend to the lower ground to the St. Quentin Canal. This area to the right was the one which encountered the southern attack of the German forces. Fierce fighting took place round La Vacquerie.

SPECIAL SPHERE MAP

The Western Line as it now is and its Relation to Enemy Centres of Exceptional Importance

This map shows the Western line as it has existed since April. On the north we see the Ypres salient flattened out by the capture of the Messines and Passchendaele ridges. Southward the line still faces La Bassée and Lens, with the great German centres of Lille and Valenciennes behind them. Further south the line climbs on to higher ground in front of Arras, and still further south we arrive at the position of the latest British push. Thence the line passes over yet higher ground towards St. Quentin. The line drops to lower level, where the French positions begin, and climbs again to the plateau of Coucy and along the northern face of the Aisne ridges

British Army is able to kill off a large number of German soldiers. They did not seem to realise that this policy can only hope to succeed if the front lines of the German defence system are heavily manned. Yet in the course of their recent arguments various commentators have stated, or permitted it to be understood, that the Germans have been holding the Hindenburg concreted line with "a skeleton force."

The Second Phase of Comment

A similar lack of consistency is evident in connection with the estimates of the success of the push as a whole, for we find that what was at first described as a brilliant victory melts away to a "daring raid." The essential parts of the quotation stand as follows: "The truth is that Sir Julian Byng made a daring raid upon a great German fortress, captured it, pushed beyond it, held for some days an awkward salient, and only abandoned it to fall back upon the main German position after he had destroyed a great part of the enemy forces opposed to him. . . . Our victory remains a victory. It might have been greater if some of those lost legions which were uselessly squandered on imaginative strategy in the early stages of the war had been available. But Sir Douglas Haig will give us victory if we give him men. Reinforcements are required."

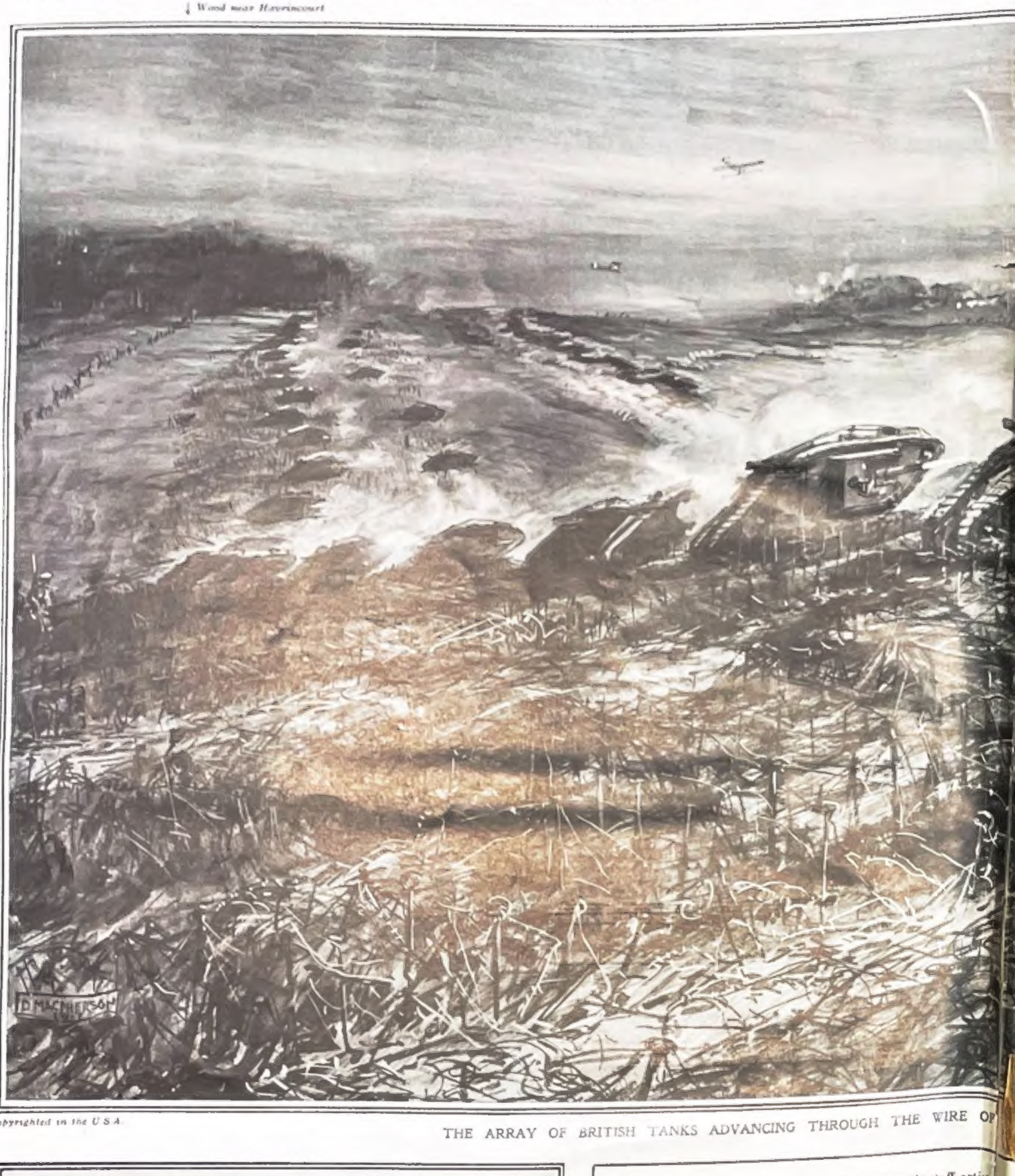
A Future Chapter

The Globe associated itself with *The Morning Post* in the latter opinion here quoted, and added, "There must be no more Antwerps, no more Dardanelles, but steady concentration on the Western front; and if the Government want to grasp the reasons for that policy they had better take Professor Wilkinson's advice and ask the Chief of the Imperial General Staff to join the War Cabinet and expound them."

We do not know what reason *The Globe* had for making the imputation against the Government that the advice of the Chief of the General Staff is disregarded by it. The allusion to Antwerp and the Dardanelles also seems somewhat invidious. Upon this subject we hope to have something to say in a later issue.

WHAT the TANKS did in FRONT of CAMBRAI

Wood near Havrincourt



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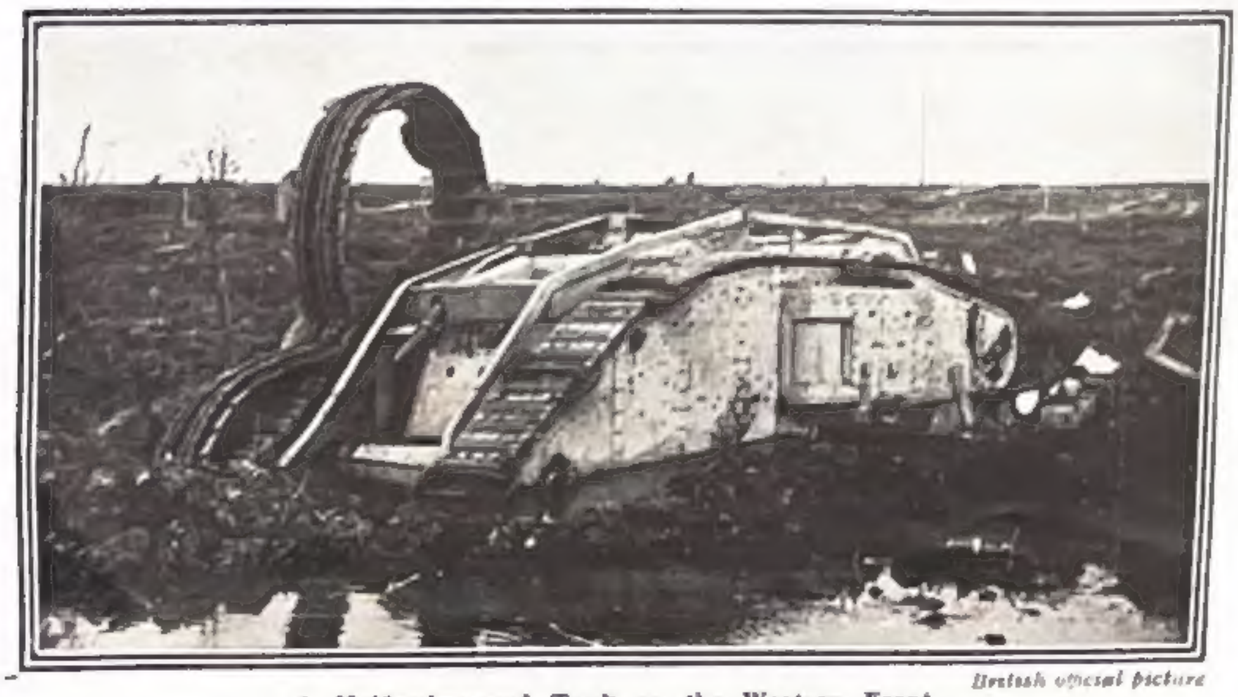
THE ARRAY OF BRITISH TANKS ADVANCING THROUGH THE WIRE OF



British official picture

A Half-submerged Tank on the Western Front

The caterpillar band on the left side of the tank has burst and buckled up, revealing the underside. The tank had got into a very wet spot, and was there pictured by an army photographer

The above view has been drawn by THE SPHERE's staff artist, Mr. Macpherson, from a detailed description of this extra- ordinary charge of steel-sided saurians. All the points men- tioned by the eye-witness are embodied in this drawing, which is the first to show this astonishing array of the most novel engines of war which the great conflict has produced. The point of view is from a slight eminence near the wood of Havrincourt, while away to the right is seen the village of Flesquières. In general outline the tanks resembled slugs; they crawled forward, too, with much the same heavy persistence of manner, but in other respects they were very different. There was nothing of the soft, sensitive nature of the garden gastropod's body, but a hard shell which crushed everything beneath it. In the scene which our eye-witness reconstructed before us, the huge beasts were moving in martial array towards the Hindenburg line, the BATTLE TANKS preceded by the FEMALE TANKS, as shown here. The heavily-armed tanks were used for the purpose of fighting the enemy and disposing of pill-boxes and machine-gun batteries. This type of tank could operate with the best effect on this rolling down country, which is not unlike the grass uplands of southern England. The reader can observe the way in which the tanks are making hay of the deep wire entanglements in front of the Havrincourt lines. Two functions are being performed simultaneously, for while the tanks are crushing everything beneath their feet, they are blazing away at the nearest targets with fine effect. In spite of casualties in the array of the tanks, there is a very deep impression in the public mind that these

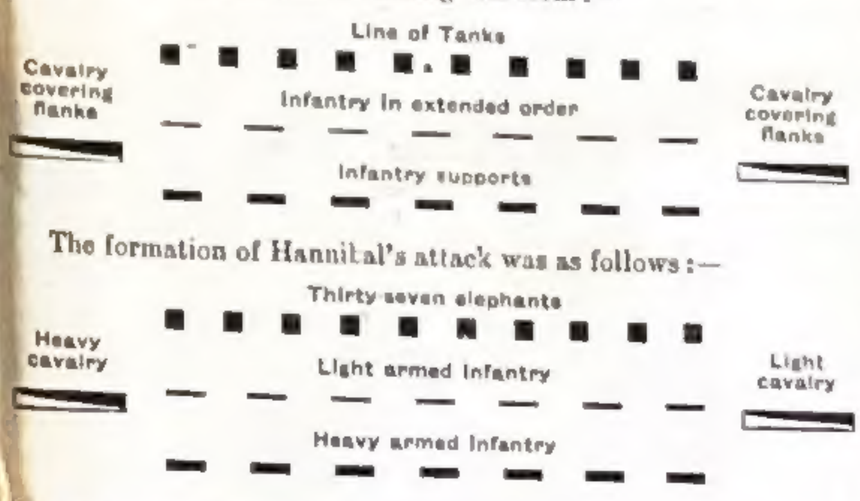
NOVEMBER 20 : Specially Illustrated for "The Sphere."

↓ Flesquières village

THE HINDENBURG LINE DURING THE ATTACK IN FRONT OF CAMBRAI DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON, FROM PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, NOVEMBER, 1917

new engines of war performed their allotted task in a very efficient and satisfactory manner, and have accordingly been awarded that meed of warm praise which the British public is ever ready to give where it is really deserved.

Our military correspondent points out that the attack on Bourlon Wood, as described by the correspondents, agrees in a very striking fashion with Hannibal's order of attack on Roman troops at the Trebia river in northern Italy in B.C. 218. The correspondents describe the British attack as taking this form :—



The formation of Hannibal's attack was as follows :—

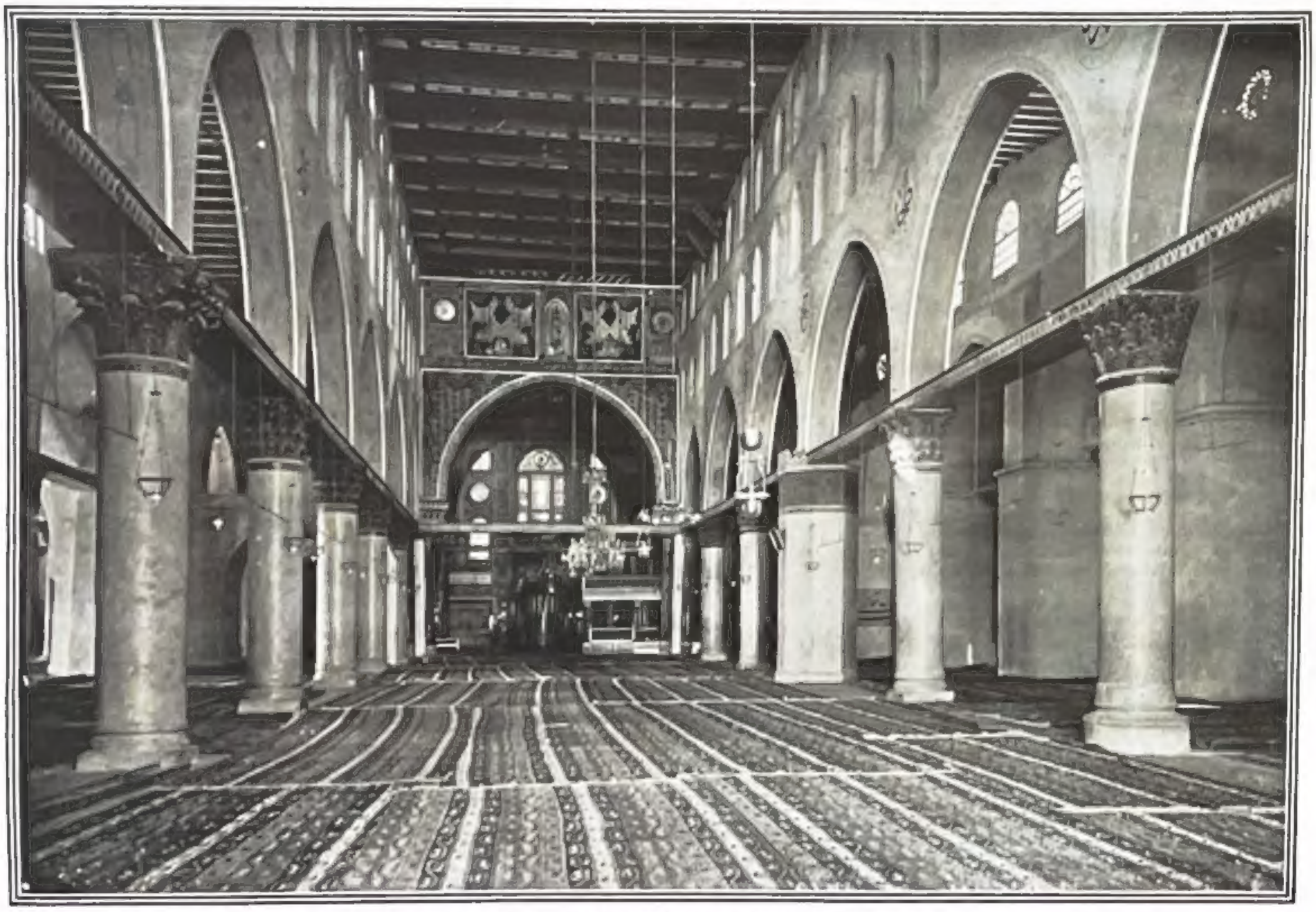
Tanks Moving Up to Attack Bourlon Wood *British official picture*

One tank is just climbing out of a sunk road, while two others are "steaming" along up the slightly rising ground. Soft earth is clinging to the travelling bands as the saurian heaves its way onwards

THE CITY OF JERUSALEM : *Captured by General Allenby, December 8.*

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE POOLS OF SOLOMON OUTSIDE JERUSALEM

The pools are three huge oblong cisterns of masonry and take their name from a passage in Eccles. ii. 6: "I made me pools of water, to water therewith the wood that bringeth forth trees." The place is thus described in Lewin's "Journal of a Visit to Jerusalem": "The pools are at the head of the Valley of Urtas and are distant about eight miles from Jerusalem. At the north-east corner of the lowest pool was an aqueduct which brings the water from the chamber at the north-west of the Upper Pool and conveys it to Bethlehem." Originally it was brought as far as Jerusalem.



THE INTERIOR OF THE MOSQUE EL-AKSA IN JERUSALEM

The magnificent basilica, built by Justinian in 530 A.D., was converted into a mosque, but some traces still remain of the original building. The porch still contains two niches for statues and is believed to have been the work of the Templars. Near the entrance to the mosque is a stone slab in the pavement which marks the resting place of the murderers of Thomas à Becket, who, according to Hoveden, came on a pilgrimage to do penance at Jerusalem and died and were buried here.

SINCE the COUP D'ÉTAT in PETROGRAD : *Personalities in the Struggle.*

RUSSIA'S EX-PREMIER AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—G. KERENSKY

G. Kerensky was the head of the Provisional Government until July until it was deposed by the Lenin party. He left Petrograd at the beginning of the Soviet disturbances. At the National Conference at Moscow, held in August, G. Kerensky, who had the double task of placating the Soviet and those who predicted the disruption of the army, warned his hearers against a counter-revolution, from whatever quarter it came. "Those who once trembled before the government of aristocrats," he said, "now boldly march against the Government with arms in hand. But let them remember that our patience has its limits, and that those who go beyond them will have to settle with a Government which will make them remember the time of Tsarism. We shall be implacable, because we are convinced that supreme power alone can assure the salvation of the country. That is why I shall oppose energetically all attempts to take advantage of Russia's national misfortunes, and whatever ultimatum is presented I shall subject it to the supreme power and to myself, its head."

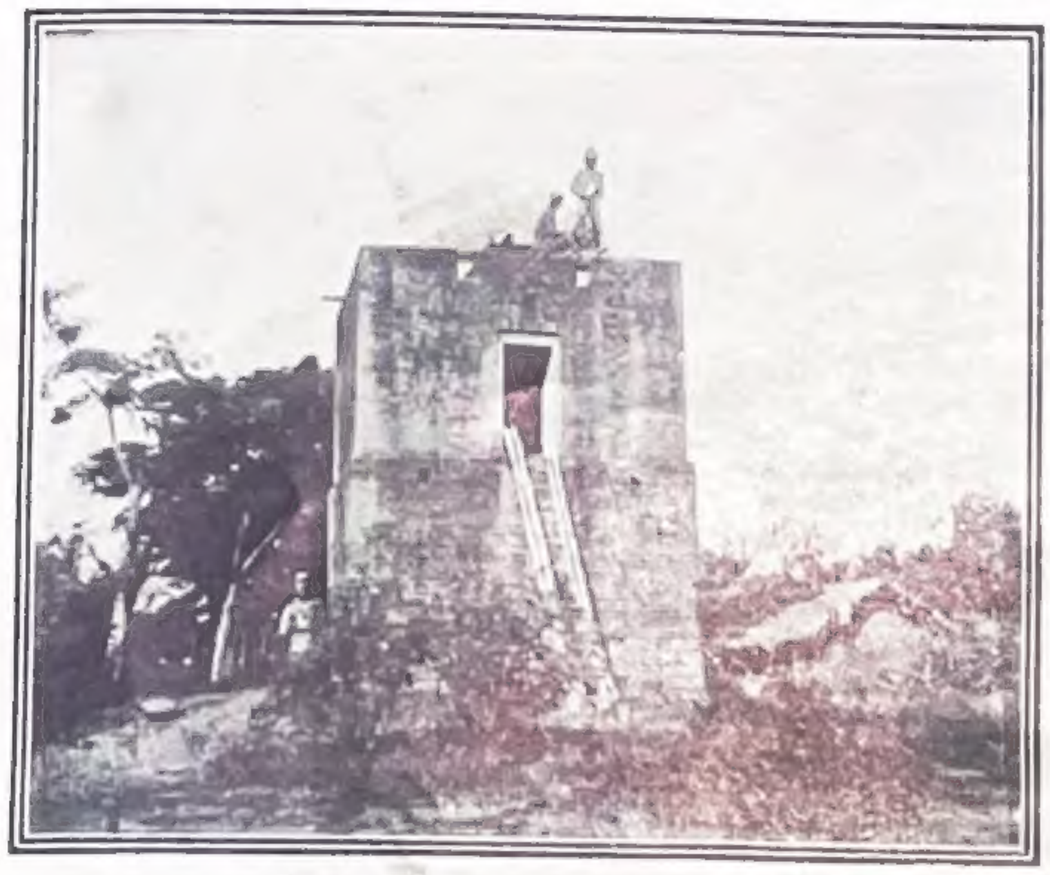
Lieutenant Schneur—a Leninite Military Commander

Lieutenant Schneur, who is "Highest Commandant," Krilenko's assistant, is a man of over sixty, who saw his first service as a Hussar in the reign of Tsar Alexander II. He returned to the army at the outbreak of war with rank of lieutenant. This portrait is manifestly of his earlier years, but Lieutenant Schneur still wears the cavalry whiskers of 1880. He is described as given to boasting.

G. Tcheidze—a Prominent Member of the Soviet

G. Tcheidze, a Georgian, is, or was, one of the most prominent members of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Soviet. He made himself conspicuous during the early days of the revolution by his vehemently expressed views, and was a fervent preacher of the doctrine of "Peace without annexation or indemnities." Of late little has been heard of him, and presumably he is overshadowed for the time being by more violent leaders.

The CONQUEST of GERMAN EAST AFRICA: The Can



A German Signal Tower at Mwaya

British signallers communicating with Hawthorn's column approaching North Lancenburg

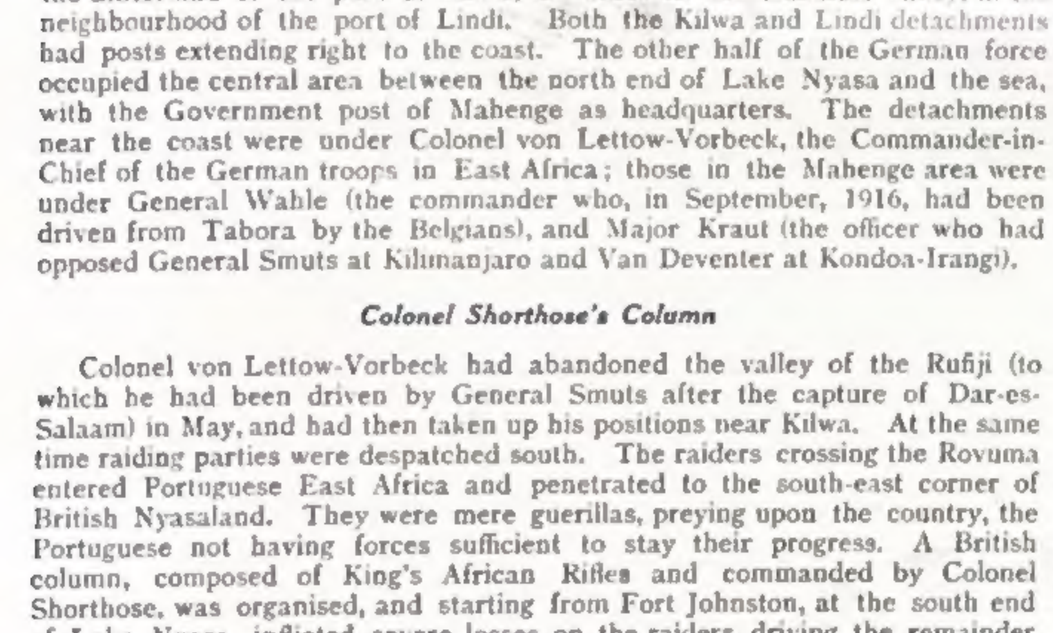
After campaigns lasting a year and nine months German East Africa has been conquered by the joint efforts of British and Belgian expeditionary forces. To avoid immediate surrender the last enemy body left in the field fled into Portuguese territory in the closing days of November. The earlier campaigns have been described in THE SPHERE. The story of the last phase may now be told.

Soon after General Smuts relinquished the command in East Africa last January, the coming of the rainy season, the wettest experienced for several years, put an end for many weeks to active operations. It was not till June that the general offensive was resumed by the British. The main Expeditionary Force was then under the command of Major-General Van Deventer; Brigadier-General Northey remained in command of the Nyasaland-Rhodesia Force in the west, while Belgian columns co-operated from the line of the Central Railway. The enemy at that time were in three principal divisions. About half their forces were in the coast regions south of the Rufije river. These were in two parties—one in the valley of the Matandu river, in the hinterland of the port of Kilwa, the other in the Lukuledi Valley, in the neighbourhood of the port of Lindi. Both the Kilwa and Lindi detachments had posts extending right to the coast. The other half of the German force occupied the central area between the north end of Lake Nyasa and the sea, with the Government post of Mahenge as headquarters. The detachments near the coast were under Colonel von Lettow-Vorbeck, the Commander-in-Chief of the German troops in East Africa; those in the Mahenge area were under General Wahle (the commander who, in September, 1916, had been driven from Tabora by the Belgians), and Major Kraut (the officer who had opposed General Smuts at Kilimanjaro and Van Deventer at Kondoa-Irangi).

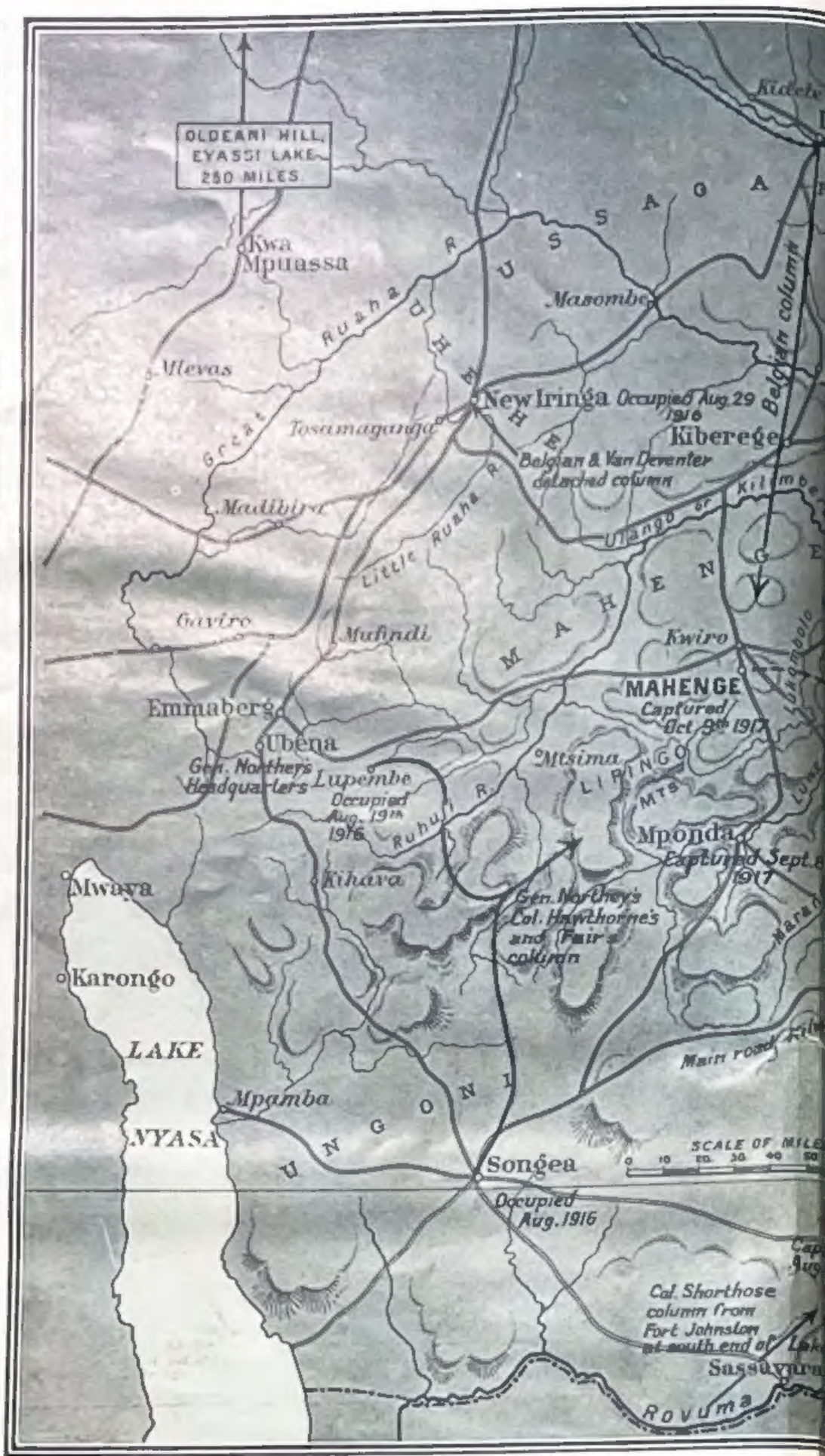
Colonel Shorthose's Column

Colonel von Lettow-Vorbeck had abandoned the valley of the Rufiji (to which he had been driven by General Smuts after the capture of Dar-es-Salaam) in May, and had then taken up his positions near Kilwa. At the same time raiding parties were despatched south. The raiders crossing the Rovuma entered Portuguese East Africa and penetrated to the south-east corner of British Nyasaland. They were mere guerillas, preying upon the country, the Portuguese not having forces sufficient to stay their progress. A British column, composed of King's African Rifles and commanded by Colonel Shorthose, was organised, and starting from Fort Johnston, at the south end of Lake Nyasa, inflicted severe losses on the raiders, driving the remainder back across the Rovuma. Advancing itself into German territory, the Fort Johnston column on August 23 occupied Tunduru, an important supply depôt of the enemy in the extreme south of the colony.

General Van Deventer's main offensive began on June 10 with an attack on the Lindi detachment of the Germans. With the aid of the guns of warships in the Lukuledi estuary the enemy was driven back some slight distance, but was not dislodged from his strong positions covering Nyangao, thirty-five miles inland, important as the junction of the tracks giving access to the Kilwa region. Nyangao was, however, captured, after severe fighting, on October 17. Some of the hardest fighting fell to the share of the Nigerian Brigade under General



General Northey and Captain Knox-Gore at Mwaya



Where the Three Principal Divisions of the

The map shows the position of General Northey's forces striking in the direction of Mponda, a little to the south of Mahenge (in centre of map). On the north is the Belgian column striking southwards from Kilossa. From Kilwa on the coast stretch out the Van Deventer and Belgian

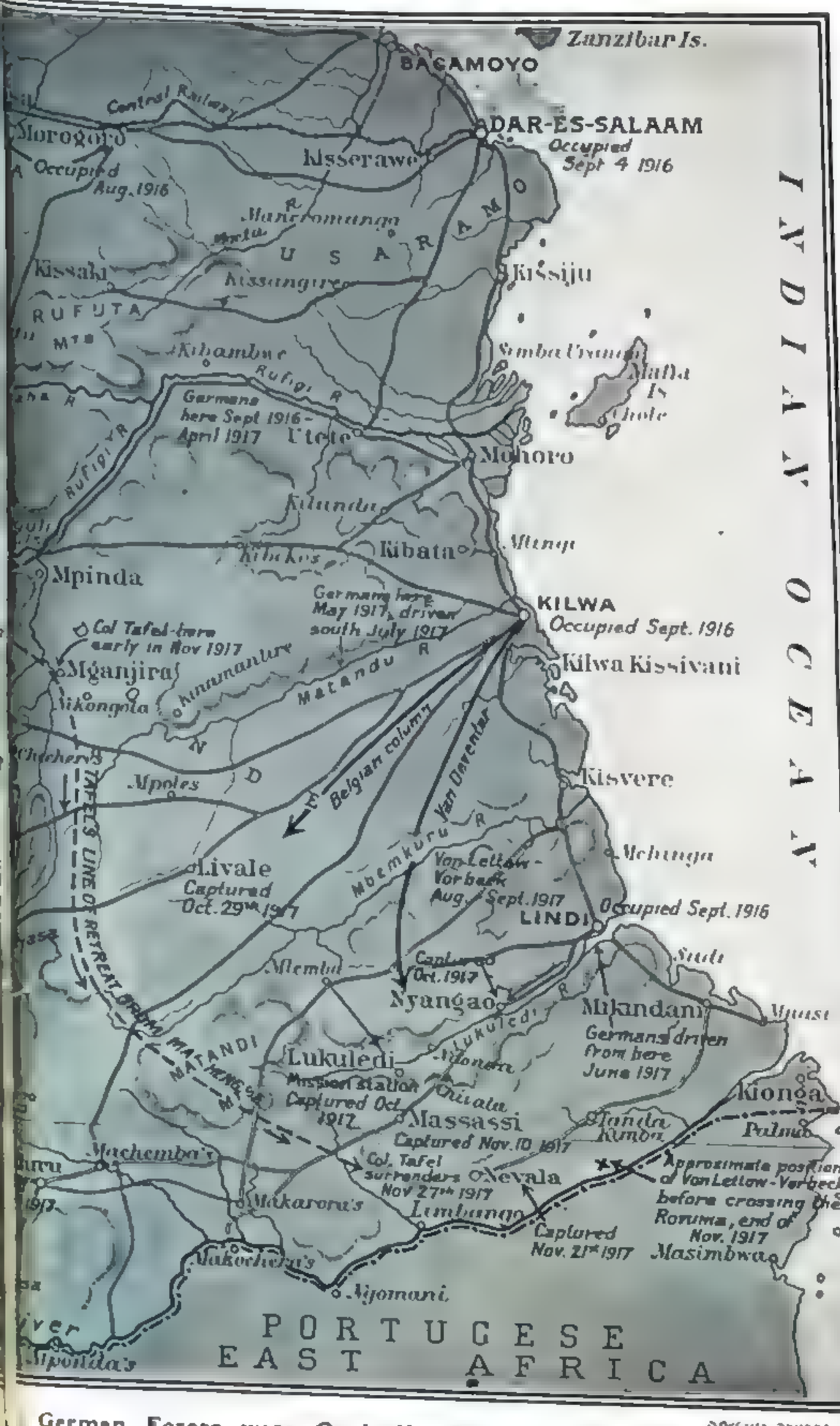
Cunliffe. By that time the situation had altered, greatly to the disadvantage of the Germans. During July a general attack had been made by Van Deventer on the enemy positions south-east of Kilwa—British, Indian, and African troops being employed. The Germans offered most stubborn resistance, and the casualties on both sides were heavy. The broken scarp of the interior plateau here forms a mountainous region, covered with dense and trackless bush. The efforts of the British to "round-up" the enemy failed, but by the end of July the Germans had been driven south. They took up new positions north of the Mbemkuru Valley, which is half-way to Lindi. An important result of these operations was that it enabled the British to get on to the plateau, where mounted troops could be employed and movement was much easier than in the mountains, and to get between von Lettow-Vorbeck's force and the Mahenge detachments of the enemy. Operations in the Mbemkuru and Lindi districts—involving long marches over waterless routes—continued without intermission, and by the end of September the Germans had been driven from the Mbemkuru Valley towards the Lukuledi. A main object of the British was to block the roads leading south from Lindi and thus prevent the enemy escaping from the comparatively small area into which he was being driven. This the capture of Nyangao and the occupation of Lukuledi mission station, further up the valley, did much to ensure.

Meantime General Northey and the Belgians had been active and successful. Northey's columns, advancing from Songea and Lupembe, bases east of Lake Nyasa, engaged the enemy posts guarding the approach to Mahenge from the east and south-east. Many stiff engagements were fought, notably around Mponda's, some fifty miles south of Mahenge. Northey's troops, which included a regiment of natives of Northern Rhodesia raised during the war, acquitted themselves exceedingly well, but progress was slow owing to the extremely difficult character of the *terrain*. In the result the enemy resistance was overcome, and Mponda's occupied on September 8. By this time it would have been dangerous for the enemy to retire to Mahenge, as that place was threatened by the Belgians. The defeated troops therefore took a track leading east to Livale, a station ninety miles distant, Livale being then, apparently, von Lettow-Vorbeck's headquarters.

The Belgian Column's Fight to Mahenge

The Belgians, after the close of the Tabora operations in September, 1916, had not again taken part in the fighting till May, 1917, when columns were sent to co-operate with General Northey. The chief Belgian column, under Major Bataille,

paigns Specially Described and Illustrated for "The Sphere."



German Forces were Gradually Overcome

Special Sphere map

columns while from Mahenge is shown the last line of retreat of the German force under Colonel Tafel. The position is also shown of the place where von Lettow-Vorbeck crossed the Rovuma River into Portuguese East Africa, which it must be borne in mind is not neutral territory

starting from Kilossa on the Central Railway, in conjunction with an Anglo-Belgian column moving from Iringa, closed on Mahenge. The Belgian troops (all Africans) fought their way step by step to Mahenge, which Major Muller captured on October 9. Part of the German force had slipped away, but 109 Germans and 156 native soldiers were captured and a number of British and Belgian prisoners of war were released. Mahenge was the last town of any size held by the Germans. Over 240 patients were left by the Germans in the hospital there.

The pursuit of the enemy was continued for three or four weeks by the Belgians, but as the food supplies were exhausted and the approaching rainy season would render the maintenance of communications almost impossible, most of the Belgian troops early in November were brought back to the Central Railway. The Belgians, however, had not given up their work. A detachment had been sent by sea to Kilwa, and thence, marching south-west, it reached and occupied Livale on October 29, a detachment of Northey's troops reaching the place on the same day. Thus one line of retreat of the German force driven from Mahenge was blocked. That force was now under Colonel Tafel; it is not clear what had become of General Wahle and Major Kraut. Colonel Tafel tried to go eastward, but his movements were constantly checked by two of Northey's columns, commanded respectively by Colonels Hawthorn and Fair. In mid-November Tafel broke suddenly southward west of Livale. He was engaged by Colonel Shorthose, who had advanced north from Tunduru on November 15–16, but being in greater strength than the British column, Tafel succeeded in escaping by abandoning his sick and wounded. He then marched south-east intending to join von Lettow-Vorbeck. He was in reality marching to his destruction.

The Only Escape from Deventer's Army

Throughout November General Van Deventer had been incessant in his harrying of the main enemy body under von Lettow-Vorbeck. The German commander was driven south from the Lukuledi Valley, across and over the Makonde Plateau, into the valley of the Kitangari. The Germans fought very stubbornly, and suffered heavy losses both in killed and captured. They were also compelled to abandon almost all their field guns. On November 21 Van Deventer's mounted troops, South African Horse, occupied Nevala, west of the Kitangari Valley. To escape encirclement von Lettow-Vorbeck hastily retired to the Rovuma Valley, on the border of Portuguese East Africa, his force being reduced to about 2,000 fighting men. At this time Colonel Tafel, ignorant of what had happened, was nearing Nevala, hoping to rejoin

Conveying Motor Transport Across the Mbaka River

Two canoes were fixed together with balks of timber, supporting a platform

his chief. He crossed the track of Van Deventer's troops, was enveloped by them, and realising the hopelessness of his position, surrendered unconditionally on November 27. His force numbered some 4,500 all told, and with his surrender von Lettow-Vorbeck's was the only hostile body left in German East Africa. News of Tafel's fate decided von Lettow-Vorbeck to abandon the country while yet he had the opportunity. His force numbered now no more than 2,000 fighting men. As Van Deventer's scouts approached on December 1 the positions the German commander had last occupied they found them deserted. Von Lettow-Vorbeck and his men had slipped across the Rovuma river and were fugitives in Portuguese East Africa. The German flag had disappeared from the last, largest, and most important of the oversea possessions of the Empire.

Enemy Casualties 11,000

In this brief summary only the faintest indication of the difficulties of the campaign has been given. It was the settled policy of the Germans in East Africa to avoid any decisive engagement, and in a country of such immense distances opportunities of escape from encircling movements were many. But although for the time von Lettow-Vorbeck had escaped and an enemy force was still in being in one part of East Africa, success had crowned the operations of Van Deventer, Northey, and the Belgians. The enemy casualties since June exceeded 11,000, and as indicating the increasing weight of the pressure exercised, in November alone those killed or captured numbered 1,115 and 3,382 Askari (native soldiers). In June the Germans held fully 60,000 square miles of territory; by December all was lost. The success of the Allied forces is a matter for justifiable satisfaction. It is due not alone to good generalship but to the indomitable energy and endurance of the troops and to the magnificent work of hundreds of thousands of native carriers in the maintenance of supplies.

The German Askari Army

While the difficulties presented by the character of the country were a principal cause in the prolongation of the campaign, the military strength of the Germans proved to be considerably greater than was at first supposed. Von Lettow-Vorbeck compelled practically every German of military age in the protectorate to join his force, which was further increased by the crew of the *Königsberg* and by Germans from Zanzibar (who were called to the mainland on the outbreak of hostilities). In all the white troops amounted to some 5,000. And in the last half of 1914 and throughout 1915 black recruits (conscripts) were diligently sought and diligently trained, while by posing as champions of Islam the Germans induced the majority of the Arabs to join their ranks. The trained Askari the Germans put in the field numbered not fewer than 25,000, while fully ten times that number of natives were impressed as carriers and camp attendants. Moreover, by systematically destroying all food supplies in the regions they successively abandoned, the enemy added to the difficulties of their opponents. It is only by bearing all these factors in mind that the magnitude of the task of the British and Belgian forces can be rightly estimated. The War Cabinet did not exaggerate in describing their work as "beyond praise."

FRANK R. CANA.

Naval Guns Commanding Fort Naesi, Sougwe River

Rickshaws in the Main Street of Dar-es-Salaam

The Town Hall of Dar-es-Salaam

GERMANY'S LOST COLONY : *Seaports in German East Africa.*

Although Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga are the chief ports of what for lack of [illegible] name we still call German East Africa, neither has the historical [illegible] which link other ports of the protectorate—such as Kilwa—with Vasco da Gama [illegible] the discovery of the sea route to India, or with the great explorers of inner Africa. Dar-es-Salaam is centrally situated and admirably adapted as the gateway to a very large part of Central Africa. It is only fifty miles from Zanzibar, and its harbour is land-locked; hence, indeed, its name, which signifies the "Haven of Peace." But the Zanzibar Arabs, who first opened the route to the great lakes preferred as the starting-point for their caravans the roadstead of Bagamoyo thirty-five miles further north. Seyyid Majid of Zanzibar sixty years ago, and later Sir William Mckinnon both realised the advantages of the neglected harbour, but it was not till 1891 when the Germans selected it as the capital of their protectorate, that Dar-es-Salaam acquired importance. The Germans laid out the European quarter on a large and lordly scale and made it the ocean terminus of the railway which, early in 1914, was completed to Uiji-Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika. The unwelcome attention of British warships led the governor in December, 1914, to remove his headquarters to Morogoro, a thriving township in the hills and 140 miles inland, but it was not until September 4, 1916, that, under pressure of a combined land and sea attack, Dar-es-Salaam surrendered to the British. It is now the seat of the British Administrator, is reopened to trade, and should have a great commercial future. The value of that trade had already reached £2,000,000 in 1913.

Tanga, which lies north of Dar-es-Salaam and not far from the frontier of British East Africa, was of little note before the German occu[illegible] [illegible]sambara highlands, where the first European plantations [illegible]rate were laid out [illegible]n brought it into prominence, and to serve the [illegible] of a railway [illegible] Tanga was begun in 1893, the first rails laid in Germ[illegible]t Africa and [illegible] of the now famous Uganda Built [illegible] on the southern shores of Tanga Bay, surrounded by groves of coco palm[illegible] [illegible]nd which extends deep jungle, Tanga presents a picturesqu[illegible]rance [illegible]ell laid out and justly regarded as a model settlement. An Ea[illegible]pr[illegible] [illegible]g up along the railway line, so that the value of its exports [illegible]e from a mere £20,000 in 1898 to £750,000 in 1914. It was not until July 7, 1916, that Tanga was occupied by the British—after the conquest of Kilimanjaro by General Smuts.

Of the other ports of German East Africa, Saadani was occupied by naval forces on August 1, 1916, and Bagamoyo, with its memories of Burton and Speke of Livingstone and Stanley, and of Tippu Tib, on August 15. Pangani, the sea terminus of the old slave route, had already fallen on July 23, 1915. The ports south of Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi, Mikindani, Kilwa, and Sudi were all occupied in September, 1916. The exact dates were—Kilwa, September 7; Mikindani, September 13; Sudi, September 16; Lindi, September 17. Though not commercially the most important of these southern ports, Kilwa is the most interesting. The Quiloa of the Portuguese navigators, it was here, about 1505, that the first European fort on the east coast of Africa was built. It was then a large city, having been founded in the tenth century by a Persian prince from Shiraz. In the later phases of the present campaign it has been the starting-point both of British and Belgian columns. F. R. C.

A General View of the Town of Dar-es-Salaam, Surrendered September 4, 1916

The town, whose name signifies "Haven of Peace," has a fine harbour, and its central position makes of it a natural gateway to a large part of Central Africa.

Native Children in a Street in Tanga

The township of Tanga lies north of Dar-es-Salaam and not far from the frontier of British East Africa. It has extensive plantations of coco-palms and a flourishing export trade.

Shipping Lying in the Harbour of Tanga

Tanga is built on the high ground on the southern shores of the bay. It was at Tanga that the first railway in German East Africa was laid to connect it with the Usambara highlands.

SUNK BY OUR GUNFIRE: A German Ship Off Dar-es-Salaam.

A GERMAN VESSEL SUNK BY BRITISH GUNFIRE IN THE HARBOUR OF DAR-ES-SALAAM

This enemy vessel was sunk by our guns at the entrance to the harbour of Dar es Salaam in German East Africa. Splendid work has been done by British and Belgian assisted by native troops in the fighting for Germany's last colony, which last week was clear of German troops, for they have had to contend against difficulties of climate and transport which have been well nigh insurmountable. Food and ammunition had to be transported by means of native carriers when on the march and far from the few railways of the country, and the line of march itself often lay through almost impassable tracts of bush and scrub

A PICTORIAL RAILWAY MAP OF NORTHERN

THE CHIEF RAILWAYS CONNECTING THE TOWNS AND CITIES OF LOMBARDY,

POPULATION OF ITALIAN TOWNS AND CITIES

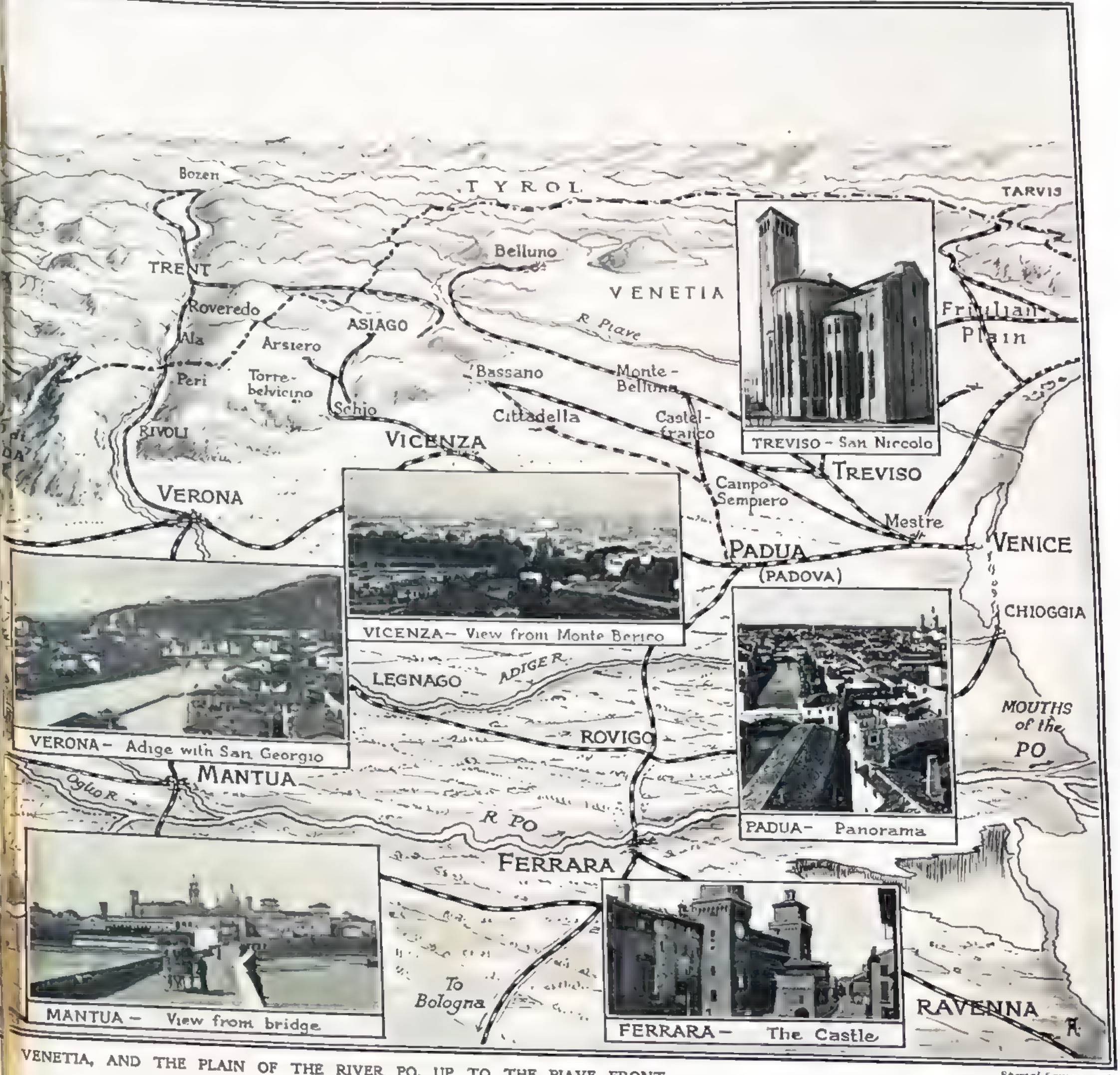
The estimated communal population of the capitals of provinces was as follows on January 1, 1915:—

Communes	Population
Naples = Napoli	697,917
Milan = Milano	663,059
Rome = Roma	590,960
Turin = Torino	451,994
Palermo	345,891
Genoa = Genova	300,139
Florence = Firenze	242,147
Catania	217,389
Bologna	189,770
Venice and district = Venezia	168,038
Messina	150,000
Livorno	108,585
Bari	109,218
Padua = Padova	105,135
Ferrara	102,550

The above picture map shows a section of Northern Italy of very great interest to British readers at the present time. The view shows in pictorial form the chief cities and towns in the two districts of Lombardy and Venezia and in the plain of the great River Po. On the western side of the view we have Milan, the great industrial city of Northern Italy and the commercial capital of the country. It is reached by the main line from France by way of the Mont Cenis tunnel, the frontier station, where one encounters the douane, being Chiasso. The view shows the cathedral and the Piazza del Duomo. The Duomo was begun in 1386, and is a marvel of fine pinkish-white stone, the silhouette of the building being a wonder of fretted pinnacles. The roof is supported by huge Gothic pillars. Sant Ambrogio is the oldest church, and on the way to it the traveller passes the chapel containing Leonardo da Vinci's famous picture of "The Last Supper." From Milan the main line takes one to Treviglio, the junction for Bergamo, and so to Brescia. It contains a fine marble cathedral, the Broletto, or old palace of the republic, and the citadel, called the Falcone d'Italia. Thence we pass by Peschiera to Verona.

The view given here of Verona is taken looking along the Adige river towards the Bridge of San Giorgio and the church of San Giorgio in Braida on the north bank of the river. The city has been strongly fortified at various periods, including the Austrian occupation beginning in the year 1814. It then, with Peschiera, Mantua, and Legnano, formed a quadrilateral military position on which Austria mainly based her defence.

ITALY, Showing the CHIEF TOWNS and CITIES.



VENETIA, AND THE PLAIN OF THE RIVER PO, UP TO THE PIAVE FRONT

Special SPHERE *map*

Embankments were added in 1895. The objects which render Verona famous are the open-air tombs of the Scaligers, the great Roman amphitheatre, and the splendid buildings designed by Giocondo. The next important city is Vicenza, which was fortified in the old days. It contains the Basilica or Palace of Justice designed by Palladio, the originator of the Palladian style of architecture. From Vicenza the railway takes us to Padua, famous for the Donatello statue in front of the Church of S. Anthony, and as the birthplace of Livy and Mantegna. Thence the main line takes us to Venice. Southwards from Padua we reach Ferrara, to the south of the River Po, in a flat, marshy district. It contains a picturesque castle connected with the Este family, famous in Italian mediæval history. Shelley has described his visit to the tomb of Ariosto and Tasso's prison.

Pavia can be reached by rail from Genoa, and thence a railway, parallel to the Milan-Verona Railway, conveys one to Cremona and Mantua by way of Piacenza. Cremona is noted for silk manufactures at the present day, and for the violins of Stradivarius in the past. The view from the tower of the Baptistery stretches across the Po to the Alps and the Apennines. Thence the railway carries us to Mantua, a city fortified by canals and an artificial lake. Mantua is surrounded by flat, marshy land. It is famous in history as the residence of the beautiful Isabella d'Este and as the birthplace of Virgil. Besides the River Po, the bird's-eye view shows the rivers flowing from the three lakes, Como, Iseo, and Garva. The first is the Adda, the second the Oglio, and the third the Mincio.

DISTANCES BETWEEN ITALIAN TOWNS AND CITIES

	Miles
Milan to Treviglio Junction	20
Treviglio Junction to Brescia	31
Milan to Brescia	51
Brescia to Peschiera (Lake Garda Station)	24
Peschiera to Verona	14
Brescia to Verona	38
Verona to Vicenza	30
Vicenza to Castelfranco	20
Vicenza to Padua	18
Pavia to Milan	19
Milan to Lodi	18
Lodi to Cremona	30
Cremona to Mantua	37
Mantua to Padua	63
Mantua to Verona	23
Ferrara to Padua	45
Padua to Castelfranco	18

A PEOPLE DISPOSSESSED : YET ANOTHER EXODU

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THE SCENE ON A ROAD IN ITALY DURIN

After Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, and France, it is the turn of Italy. The soldiers who retreated across the Friulian plain, marching day and night with little rest and less food to save their guns before they could be overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers, were accompanied by large numbers of civilians from the invaded districts. Old men, women, and children joined the throng that poured along the road to safety, spurred on by the knowledge of the German menace that lay so close behind. The scene is thus described by the special correspondent of "The Times" "At the gates of the town, from converging roads, lorries and guns and motors and ox drawn vehicles and patient files of wayfarers joined together. You noticed them first welding into the line of retreat in the light of some high-placed lamps, and then they dwindled away into the dark, and you could only hear the distant noise of their progress. At that time the Austrian

THE

S FROM THE SHADOW OF GERMAN OCCUPATION.

THE RETREAT ACROSS THE FRIULIAN PLAIN

DRAWN BY F. MATANIA, DECEMBER, 1917

were not more than eight miles away, but the retreat went on with what I can only describe as elephantine composure. Soldiers plodded along the road like pilgrims, vehicles pushing their way slowly down the centre. It took my car eight and a half hours to go ten miles. All the time the rain was so heavy that the falling water almost seemed to be striking blows on you. Bitter, angry wind blew the sodden capes of the soldiers stiff out like standards. During all this time and well on into the next day I never saw anyone attempt anything above walking pace, nor in the dark did I hear the sound of running feet. That is some testimony of the orderliness of the retreat." Mr. Matania's picture is drawn from the personal description by an eye-witness attached to a Red Cross unit from this country, who herself retreated along this road and shared with Italy the difficulties of the first days of the retreat.

THE HOURS. By John Drinkwater.

Those hours are best when suddenly
The voices of the world are still,
  And in that quiet place is heard
  The voice of one small singing bird,
Alone within his quiet tree;

When to one field that crowns a hill,
  With but the sky for neighbourhood,
The crowding counties of my brain
Give all their riches, lake and plain,
  Cornland and fell and pillared wood;

When in a hill top acre, bare
For the seed's use, I am aware
Of all the beauty that an age
Of earth has taught my eyes to see;

When Pride and Generosity,
The Constant Heart and Evil Rage,
Affection and Desire, and all
The passions of experience
  Are no more tabled in my mind,
  Learning's idolatry, but find

Particularity of sense
In daily fortitudes that fall
From this or that companion,
Or in an angry gossip's word;

When one man speaks for Every One,
When Music lives in one small bird,
  When in a furrowed hill we see
  All beauty in epitome—
Those hours are best; for those belong
To the lucidity of song.

THE INCOMPARABLE POULBOT. By E. V. Lucas.

Life for some of us would be even less bearable than it is had we no favourite artist. In black and white I have two, both French: Forain for savage power, and for charm, Poulbot. Neither is a new love, but both have strengthened the tie during the war: Forain, by that magnificent series of prints, a set of which Mr. Campbell Dodgson (after first exhibiting in his house) has given to the British Museum, and Poulbot (who, I am told, has been drawing only in the intervals of voluntary work as a hospital orderly), by the little collection of humorous street scenes here and there dashed with something more serious, which has just been published by the artist himself—and sold at the Messageries des Journaux, 111, Rue Réaumur, Paris—under the title *Des Gosses et des Bonhommes*, certain pages from which are here reproduced.

For the purposes of the present essay I do not depart from Poulbot's new book, but for years I have been cutting his drawings out of French papers, daily and weekly, and I once hammered for some time on the door of his studio on Montmartre; but in vain. Poulbot, I heard later, like a true artist, has a genius for not being at home; but then his true home is in the streets, on the fortifications, wherever the shrill, voluble, elusive, impish, mocking, small Parisian has a playground. The humour of these playgrounds, the world-knowledge, far in advance of such tender years, the movement, the fun, and the pathos, have been captured and set down by Poulbot with certitude and grace—with, in short, the "inevitableness" that distinguishes genius.

Poulbot could, I doubt not, draw anything; but he chose the *gamin* as his pet theme, and having done so, he has made the *gamin* his own. Perhaps I should say, not precisely the *gamin*, who is rather older, but the *gamin* in apprenticeship stages, from three, say, to ten, by which time a Paris street child, boy or girl, can be very old indeed, and very wise and quick, with a quickness born of eternal vigilance for those ancient enemies the gendarme and the concierge. Particularly the concierge. Indeed, to those who are strangers to Poulbot's exquisite pencil, it will, perhaps, best describe his favourite models to say of them that they are of that species which hold the avenging concierge most in awe. These children the artist not only knows, but (I am sure) respects, and upon these he has played and will play inexhaustible variations.

As a commentator on life, satirical, humorous, mischievous, tender, Poulbot is not less remarkable than as a delineator. The war has no more pungent observer, and the resulting pungencies lose nothing by being revealed chiefly in the mouths of babes and sucklings. How many roads can lead to the same goal may be realised in a moment by a comparison of Poulbot and Mr. Raemakers. Again and again they are intent upon producing an identical effect, and probably do so, but by such different means. One would not once have gone naturally to Poulbot for any record of German infamies, but the war has widened his scope, and his little girl with one arm in a sling kneeling before a tiny grave is one of the most saddening and poignantly illuminating drawings ever made. Two other children look on in a desolate invaded landscape, and "That is her hand," one of them says. Almost immediately, turning the pages of this book, another note, gentler and more whimsical, is struck by a picture of two little boys in a cabbage garden (and babies, it is notorious in French nurseries, are found in cabbages), one of whom is all perplexity over the problem, "Supposing we were to find a little Boche?" Another little boy, who has had his hands cut off, wants to know if German soldiers who happen to be fathers are kissed by their children.

This and the two other illustrations are taken from "Des Gosses et des Bonhommes," by Poulbot, just published in Paris

Since France is at war, and the French child knows all, the French child is at war too; and many of these drawings represent parade grounds and mimic battles, with odds and ends of drain pipes and old chimneys for bombardments. We find the dramatic realism and thoroughness of the French child at play in a drawing where a mite with a wooden gun demands four days' leave. "What for?" the officer asks. "To be with my wife, my captain." In another picture two real soldiers confront a crowd of children, armed but disconsolate, and ask them why they are not getting on with their game. "We can't, no one will be a Boche." A little later the hereditary implacable foe of the Paris urchin having appeared devastatingly on the scene with her broom, the commander-in-chief, all resentment, remarks to his aide de camp, "But for that camel of a concierge I should have won the battle." In another, a child hero receives a medal for dealing faithfully with the son of a concierge who had spoilt a field day. And then the dramatic resource of them! Thus a very tiny boy, "unwilling to march," is not necessarily out of the game; he merely becomes Constantine.

In most drawings the little boy is the protagonist, but the little girl is very near Poulbot's sympathies too. In one of the pictures a Red Cross nurse (of perhaps seven), with a suspiciously well developed bust, is tending a wounded soldier (of six), while another wounded warrior is being bandaged. "Where is the cotton wool?" the surgeon (of nine) inquires fiercely of his minute attendant. "She took it," says this accusing mite, pointing to her more matronly looking playmate, "to make her more matronly with." Another drawing shows us a cemetery in an invaded district and a little girl kneeling by a grave. "Yes," she says, "I know it's a Boche, but I shall put flowers on it just the same."

The comedy and tragedy of childhood, and particularly of the children of the street, who, naturally, have a wider range than the sons and daughters of parents to whom the educational "advantages of the gutter" (in Professor Lawrie's phrase) do not appeal, have always attracted artists. Leech made a great part of his reputation not only by his sophisticated little boys discussing fine women (of six) and ordering smoking compartments, but by a series of drawings of "little mothers" over-burdened by smaller brothers and sisters and resorting to every device to keep them good. Phil May's *Gutter-snipes* is a classic. Mr. Stampa's recent contribution to the same shelf is full of satisfying strokes. But Poulbot's art is not like any of these; it is at once more delicate and more radiant. Were one to seek a parallel (which is always rather a foolish quest, since each of us, however derivative, has something individual that is better worth attention), one would turn, I think, rather to Kate Greenaway; not because of any likeness between her pencil and the Frenchman's, but because each finds in children as children the same delight. Under their rags and cynicism Poulbot's *enfants terribles* are flowers too. When it comes to actual drawing, Randolph Caldecott is nearer akin, for only he has so caught the fluidity of the child's gestures, the easy attitudes and contours, the gay irresponsibility. But Poulbot's line is finer, and in the matter of composition he towers.

"You stay there, and don't move. You are guarding the Kaiser's palace"

"Who's the wounded man—a Boche?"
"No, sir; it's the captain's horse"

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS HAVE ALL DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY EITHER IN ACTION, FROM WOUNDS OR OTHER CAUSES DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR

Capt. A. W. Scrivener, M.C.

London Regt. Before the war he was a keen Territorial. He had served in Gallipoli

Captain R. V. J. R. Agius

London Regt. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Agius and had served in Egypt and Gallipoli

Captain F. Thomas

New Zealand Forces. He died of wounds, and was the nephew of Mr. Charles Thomas, Manchester

Captain E. Krolik

Rifle Brigade. He enlisted on the outbreak of war and was granted a commission in 1915

Capt. A. L. de C. Stratton, M.C.

South Lancs. Regt. (attd. Nigeria Regt.). He was 31 years of age and was killed in action

2nd Lieutenant H. M. Stuart

Coldstream Guards. He was the son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Stuart. Two brothers have fallen

Lieutenant D. E. L. V. Baumer

R.F.A. Educated at Winchester. He was the son of Mr. Lewis Baumer

2nd Lieutenant R. de P. Eddison

Loyal North Lancs. Regt. He was 20 years of age, and was educated at Wellington

Lieutenant T. G. Tanner

R.F.A. (attd. R.F.C.). He joined the army on the outbreak of war

Lieutenant R. Groves

Sherwood Foresters. He was the son of the late Mr. M. Groves, Salisbury, Rhodesia. He died of wounds

2nd Lieut. D. St. G. Pettigrew

Sherwood Foresters. He was the only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Pettigrew, Penarth. Killed in action

2nd Lieutenant D. C. H. MacBrayne

R.F.C. Son of Mr. D. H. MacBrayne. He was educated at Eton

Midshipman A. W. A. Wilson

R.N. He was the only son of Mr. A. W. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson

2nd Lieutenant A. M. Ogilvie

Gordon Highldrs. Educated at Harrow, where he was a member of the Shooting VIII

Lieutenant H. W. L. Preston

R.F.A. He was 28 years of age when he died of enteric while on active service

Major N. Harper

Royal Lancaster Regt. (attd. Nigeria Regt.). He served in the S.A. War, and held the King's and Queen's medals with three clasps, also the Nigerian medal for the Ogwashi Oku campaign

Captain R. L. Haggard

Canadian Infantry. He enlisted and came over with the first Canadian contingent, proceeding to the front in December, 1914. He afterwards received a commission. He was the son of Major and Mrs. E. A. Haggard

Captain J. C. Watson

Gordon Highlanders. He was the second son of the late Major C. G. Watson, R.A., and Mrs. Watson. He obtained his commission in 1914

Captain J. P. Charles, M.C.

R.A.M.C. He joined the R.A.M.C. in August 1914. He was the son of the late Prof. Charles of Cork University and Mrs. Charles. He was twice wounded and was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Military Cross

Major T. M. Papineau, M.C.

Canadian Infantry. He was educated at McGill University, Montreal, and Brasenose College, Oxford. He went to the front in 1915 and in the following year was awarded the Military Cross

Pro patria mori

A LITERARY LETTER: The Vogue of the Detective Story.

LONDON, December 10, 1917

I confess to a very strong interest in the detective story although it commits what is to many the crime against literature of being popular. The stories of Poe and Gaboreau and Conan Doyle have given us some names in fiction which will probably survive to all times. I fully believe that Dupin, Lecoq, and Sherlock Holmes will live as long as Don Quixote or Tom Jones, not by virtue of the some high qualities but by reason of the happy idea enshrined of a "master mind." In the books and newspapers of every language to-day you find references to Sherlock Holmes as the type of the "unraveller," and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle may be congratulated in that long after his detective stories are read he will have permanently added a character to literature. It is true that Poe originated the idea and that Gaboreau developed it, but Sir Conan Doyle still further added to its popularity.

All the same *His Last Lap*, by Arthur Conan Doyle (Murray. 6s. net), does not reach to the high-water mark of the author's talent. It is not equal to "The Speckled Band," "Silver Blaze," and many another story to be found in this author's three earlier volumes, and perhaps the last story in the book, "His Last Bow" is the very worst story that Doyle has ever written. But there is plenty of invention in "The Bruce-Partington Plans," "Lady Frances Carfax," and others, and in short I have greatly enjoyed this volume, as I have enjoyed all the books that Sir Arthur Doyle has given us. The question is—he has killed Sherlock Holmes twice. Can he ever restore him again to life? He went over a precipice in an earlier volume. He makes "his last bow" here. All the same, I hope to see him again.

The capacity for coming to life is a characteristic of these supermen, as we know from the fourth and latest creation of the kind, Maurice Leblanc's Arsène Lupin. I am amazed that Arsène Lupin is not more popular in England. His works have been translated from the French one after another by Mr. Alexander de Mattos, and issued by a variety of publishers. Three or four of them have appeared in cheap reprints, and two of them in a sixpenny series. Yet, as a whole, they are all but unpurchasable. See the variety of their publishers indicated in the following list which I have compiled:—

813: A New Arsène Lupin Adventure (*Mills & Boon*), 1910
ARSÈNE LUPIN. The Novel of the Play and Film. By Edgar Jepson and Maurice Leblanc. (*Mills & Boon.*)
THE CONFESSIONS OF ARSÈNE LUPIN (*Mills & Boon*)
THE FRONTIER (*Mills & Boon*)
THE EXPLOITS OF ARSÈNE LUPIN (*Cassell*), 1910
THE HOLLOW NEEDLE (*Eveleigh Nash*) 1911
THE ARREST OF ARSÈNE LUPIN (*Eveleigh Nash*), 1912
THE TEETH OF THE TIGER (*Hurst & Blackett*), 1915
THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE (*Hurst & Blackett*), 1917.

I recall an interesting article in *The Strand Magazine* of 1906 on "Forerunners of Sherlock Holmes," which reminds us that that gift of deduction from trivial circumstances is a very old one, and that it finds its first form in an Eastern fable in which a Dervish journeying alone in the desert met two merchants who had lost a camel. He described the animal in such a way that they were quite prepared to believe that he had stolen it for the jewels which formed part of its cargo. He replied that he had neither seen the camel nor the jewels, and it is then explained that he knew the camel was lost because he saw no mark of any human footstep accompanying it on the same route. He knew that the animal was blind in one eye because it had cropped the herbage only on one side of its path. He knew it was lame in one leg because of the faint impression which that particular foot had produced upon the soil. He concluded that it had lost a tooth, because where it had grazed a small tuft of herbage was left uninjured in the centre of its bite. He knew that it had corn and honey, because the ants had been busy with the corn which had dropped on one side and the flies with the honey which had dropped on the other; and so on from early Eastern times until Edgar Allan Poe made the first great detective story this principle of clever deduction has been found in literature.

Its latest exponent is M. Maurice Leblanc, and I have had some pleasant hours collecting and reading his various volumes, the latest of which, published this year, is *The Golden Triangle*, where Arsène Lupin is brought into relations with a wonderful hospital nurse, Coralie, and saves her in the first chapter from being kidnapped. It is unnecessary to go through the hundred and one ingenuities which make up this volume. It shows that the author has no falling off from those which have gone before, one of which has been converted into a play and into a film.

The best of the longer stories are undoubtedly *813* and *The Hollow Needle*, which are rich in adventures on every page; but *The Exploits*, *The Confessions*, and *The Arrest* all abound in entertainment. The humour, too, is abundant, particularly in the arrest of Arsène Lupin, the fun being provided by the trial of skill between Arsène and Holmlock Shears, a transparent representation of Sherlock Holmes. It is obvious that M. Leblanc may owe something to Mr. Hornung, who invented Raffles, he, curiously enough, being Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's brother-in-law. The weakness of the Arsène Lupin stories is that there may be something to be said against the glorification of a burglar; but Arsène in many of the books is more of a detective than a burglar, although the moralist may protest that a modern variant of Robin Hood is an undesirable creation in fact or in fiction. Be this as it may, I have enjoyed many pleasant hours over this dozen volumes, and I marvel that they have not been collected into a cheap series by some enterprising publisher, and that so many of them should have been allowed to go out of print.

At the first blush a book with the title, *Typographical Printing Surfaces: The Technology and Mechanism of their Production*, sounds rather uninviting. But a book with this name, written by Lucien Alphonse Legros and John Cameron Grant, and published by Longmans Green and Co., at two guineas net, is really rich in romance and varied information for the non-technical reader, although doubtless the book is of most value to printers and the allied professions. It is, in any case, a wonderful achievement to have produced this volume of 730 pages, with its many illustrations, in the middle of a great war.

M. Maurice Leblanc

The author of many interesting French stories concerned with various adventures of Arsène Lupin. M. Leblanc has his home at Dieppe, which is associated with more than one of the wonderful adventure stories of his hero. M. Leblanc is about fifty-four years of age, of very delicate constitution, and great artistic taste. He works very slowly and conscientiously. M. Leblanc has done for modern French literature precisely what Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has done for English

The first authentic European printing surface composed of movable types from which we have any recorded impression was that from which two different editions of *Letters of Indulgence*, issued in the year 1454 by Pope Nicholas V., were produced. Paper existed in China and Japan before the eighth century and was manufactured in Europe before the twelfth century. The earliest known piece of European paper in existence is a letter from Adelaide, wife of Count Robert of Sicily, written about A.D. 1109. The oldest piece of paper known is one that dates from A.D. 399, and was found near the Turfan Oasis in Asia. The writing ink of European classical antiquity, we are further told, was made of a thin wash of soot thickened with gum. The first cheap book known in Europe was a roll of Martial's *Epigrams* in plain binding or casing, which was sold for six sesterces, or about one shilling, by the Roman booksellers, so that the publishers of "The World's Classics" and "Everyman's Library" were thus early anticipated. The chapters of this book which treat of type designs, of serif and sans-serif, of the countless signs which pertain to the printer's art, are perhaps a little bewildering to the uninitiated. But the whole history of printing in its every phase is contained in this fine volume, which is clearly indispensable to all who have to do with that interesting art.

Returning to the subject of Lord Morley's *Recollections*, on which I wrote at length recently, I must note that Lord Morley has but little humour or he would not have told the tale of Campbell-Bannerman being returned to power with the largest following of any prime minister in quite so "flat" a manner as he does. Some of his colleagues wanted to persuade C.-B. to go to the House of Lords. His wife intervened and told them in broad Scotch, which I wish I could reproduce, that her husband was not going to be fooled by them.

There are many pleasant glimpses of Edward VII., both as Prince of Wales and as King, and, as in the *Life of Dilke*, the Prince is drawn much more sympathetically than Queen Victoria. And here is the last scene of all:—

Well, he is gone. Queen Alexandra took me to see him yesterday, where he lay as if in natural peaceful slumber, his face transfigured by the hand of kind Death into an image of what was best in him, or in any other great Prince. I had known him off and on in various relations since he was a boy at Oxford, where I was, and it was moving to see him lying there after the curtain had fallen and the drama at an end.

The chapter on the Irish Leader is one of the best in the book. Parnell has never been more fairly treated, more judiciously estimated. "In our protracted dealings for some four or five years," Lord Morley says, "I found him uniformly considerate, unaffectedly courteous, not uncongenial, compliant rather than otherwise." "I once asked Mr. Gladstone," he says in another place, "if he did not think Parnell a good speaker." "Indeed I do, for he has got the very rarest of all qualities in a speaker—*measure*." The following has been told before:—

On the eve of the Home Rule Bill in 1886 he asked me if he might have a draft of the main provisions for communication to half-a dozen of his confidential colleagues. After some demur I rather boldly consented, with warnings to him of the frightful mischief that would follow leakage. Not a word came out. Some time afterwards he recalled the incident. "Three of the men," he said, "who saw the draft were newspaper men, and any newspaper would have given a thousand pounds for it. No wonderful virtue you may say. But how many of your House of Commons would believe it?"

It is all very tragic, the utter failure of Lord Morley's efforts as a pioneer in the attempt to govern Ireland by peaceful methods. Had he succeeded Ireland to-day would voluntarily have given every young man in the country to the war—on behalf of France, at least. But he failed utterly, and they told me in Dublin when I was there during his reign that John Morley had been quite a failure as Irish Secretary, a greater failure than some of his predecessors. He had not the elasticity of mind which could play the necessary havoc with the permanent officials in Dublin Castle. That he is alive to this is shown in the following sentence:—

Self esteem was happily reduced to juster dimensions by proof positive in Irish prints that I had "completely failed to be either a Cavour or a Bismarck." Why had I not overturned Dublin Castle until not one brick remained upon another?

To this Lord Morley replies that he could not fight the vested interests, statutes, orders in council, etc. But that is precisely what an English Irish Secretary ought to do, and he had better have gone down fighting than have fizzled out with his Government. But, happily, there is much more in this book than is summed up in the word, politics. There is, as I started by saying, an abundance of bright, analytical vignettes of contemporaries. Even Beerbohm Tree is not forgotten:—

A very pleasant fellow. Said he learnt his part with immense labour, while his wife, on the contrary, had no trouble; if she put the book under her pillow she seemed to know her lines when she awoke.

In his magnificent address to Congress, President Wilson hints that Russia has not been wisely handled by the Allies. I wonder to what extent our Foreign Office and our diplomacy generally has been responsible for this. In any case, here is a letter I have received from a correspondent signing himself "Scientia," and addressed from 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. I do not take any notice of anonymous letters as a rule, but "Scientia" has shown in certain of his letters to me that he has some knowledge of the revolutionary movements in Russia. In the letter before me he says:—

Your calumnies about Lenin and the Maximalists require a speedy if short note. Lenin is, and has been for a *lifetime*, a strenuous fighter for Russian liberty and Social Democracy, and has *risked* his *life* and *fortune* for these *ideals*, while you editors only comfortably preach "liberty" from *armchairs*. As for the Maximalist leaders' real names being Apfelbaum, Zederblum, etc., it's a *base calumny* which has *time* and *again been refuted* in Russia, by Maximalists, Minimalists, and others alike.

I give this communication for what it may be worth. In any case we could not have been worse off than we are so far as the Russian Alliance is concerned.

C. K. S.

A list of books received by "The Sphere" will be found on the second page of this issue

ON CHRISTMAS DAY AS USUAL

You are kindly asked to take up a Collection for the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO LORD ROBERTS

LAST year the Organiser of the Tribute Fund originated a Dinner Table Collection to help to build and equip the Workshops. The idea of asking the Public to take up this collection was to involve the Fund in as little expense as possible and thus each sum sent went in full to the Fund. Envelopes were supplied last year and these are available again this year if you will kindly write to us for as many as you need. Your guests will be glad to fill the Envelopes and will enjoy their Christmas Dinner all the more because they have helped many Soldiers and Sailors whose bravery and sacrifice made the Dinner possible.

THE £500,000 National Tribute Fund is now more than half completed thanks to the generosity of thousands of people who loved the late Field Marshal. It is hoped to complete the Fund very soon now. When this is done the Workshops will be self-supporting. You are asked to visit the Workshops and see the men happily at work once more after all but losing their lives for you. The more you investigate the methods of the Workshops and the handling of the Fund the more you will give. We invite the fullest inspection of every detail of our work for the wounded men.

Christmas Day Collection Envelopes
ARE NOW READY

Please send for yours to-day

Please send Donations and Applications for Envelopes to Lord Roberts Memorial Headquarters, 122, Brompton Road, London, S.W. 1. Please make Cheques payable to

GIVE ALL YOU CAN THIS CHRISTMAS TO OUR FUND.

Major-Gen. Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.V.O.,
CHAIRMAN.

Major Tudor Craig, Comptroller.

Charles Frederick Higham, Honorary Appeal Organiser.

GIVE ALL YOU CAN THIS CHRISTMAS TO OUR FUND.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

By Olivia.

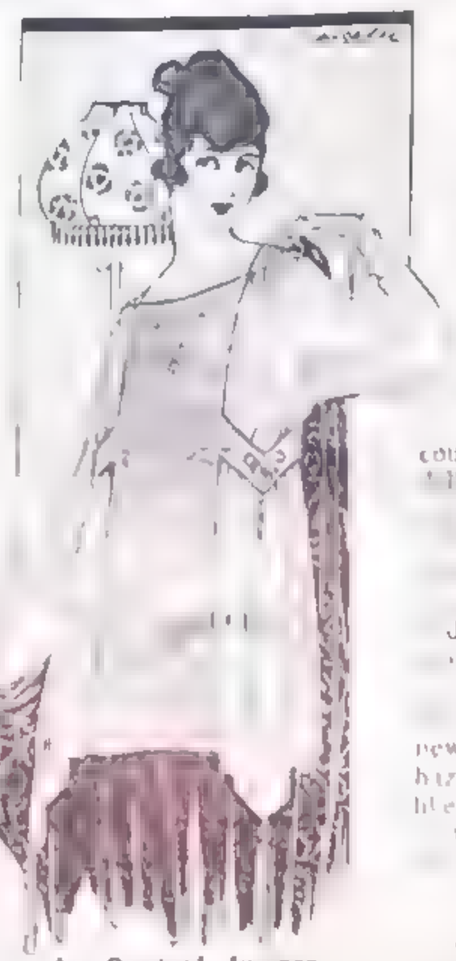
In view of the centring of the world's interests on Cambrai of late it is interesting to recollect that once upon a time it gave us the name and the fabric we call cambric. Though it is manufactured in many other places now, it was first made at Cambrai, and is mentioned by Shakspere as being one of the elegant fabrics used in his day by the fastidious. When Parliament waked up to the fact that we were spending the colossal sum of £200,000 a year on it, however, in the days of George II., an Act was passed forbidding the wearing or the selling of it in England on pain of a fine of £5. How many millions a year are spent on it nowadays, we wonder!

Tea-caddies Again

The tea caddy has come into its own for it among collectors, as well as a demand for it on all the fashionable tea tables in the land. For something over a hundred years it has been relegated to the [illegible] cards but in the last few years it has regained its [illegible] The present fashion is to have the caddy [illegible] the tea was [illegible] long past [illegible] costumes of the old [illegible] the tea caddy emerges once more as one of the most useful and up to date of wedding or Christmas gifts, and is pretty sure of a place on our sideboards and tea-tables until long after the "good times" have returned.

A Tip to the Tobacco Controller

Who, by the way, is the mysterious and anonymous person who calls himself the Tobacco Controller, [illegible] tobacco, and exhorts women to give up smoking? He does well to preserve his anonymity, for if he carries out all his threats there will be a good many people thirsting for his blood. With regard to his appeal to the gentler sex to forego the comforting "weed," however, I would offer him a word of advice. Appeals, pathetic or peremptory, will be of little use. If he *really* wants to stop women from smoking he must assure them, on the highest medical authority, that it is bad for the complexion, or ruinous to the figure, or productive of red noses and blotches. Nothing short of an appeal to their personal vanity will be of much avail.



An Original Jumper

In powder blue crêpe de chine, with embroidered plastrons of chiffon velvet of the same shade, [illegible] by pointed bands.

The Fascination of the Christmas Toy Shows

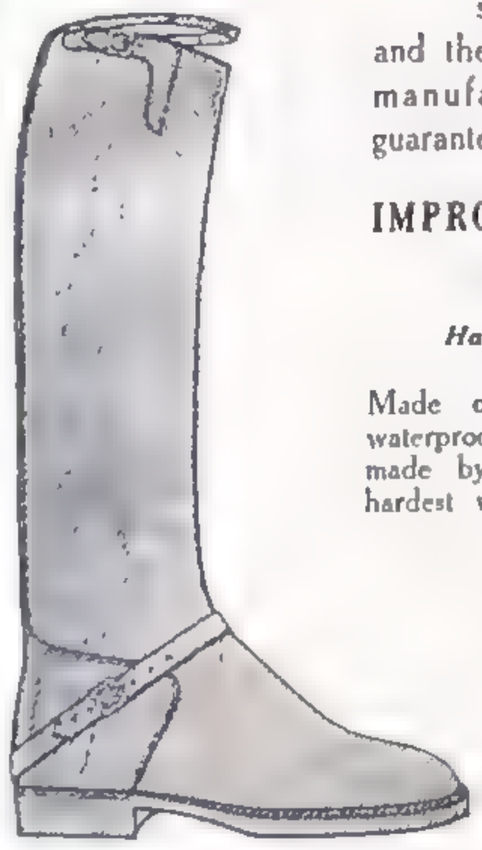
[illegible] mas toy bazaars that most of the big shops are holding [illegible] year [illegible] ly make one long to return to nursery days (even if it [illegible] not [illegible] rice pudding [illegible] nd thick bread and butter), but glow with pride at the wonderful strides that the toy making industry of this country has made in the last three years. Such lovesome dolls and [illegible] tiful, impossible animals as we never could have believed existed out [illegible] wooden villages, with gardens and garden [illegible] stock all about it, and even a little [illegible] and shoot torpedoes if it slips that [illegible] of [illegible] north latitude, with trenches [illegible] Red Cross hospital in the corner. Dolls' furniture, [illegible] that ever [illegible] so luxurious. A chintz [illegible] sets may be bought for a few shillings, [illegible] bedroom chairs sets in the newest designs are [illegible] so exquisitely [illegible] that in going round these bazaars I noticed, with sympathetic interest, many jaded grown-ups who, like myself, were evidently as deeply absorbed and delighted with them all as the children. I confess that some of my happiest hours of late have been [illegible] the enchanted realm of toyland.

The Importance of the Right Neck-finish

The adornment of the neck is one of the fashionable phases of the moment. There is quite a vogue for the flat bead necklaces made by the wounded soldiers. Probably a good deal of sentiment is connected with the wearing of them, but they have a distinctly decorative value

Harrods

Trustworthy Footwear



Trustworthy materials and workmanship ensure the splendid service of Harrods Footwear, and the fact that Harrods are actual manufacturers enables them to guarantee the Quality.

IMPROVED CANADA PATTERN SERVICE BOOTS.

Harrods originated this Design.

Made of best russet calf, guaranteed waterproof (every pair tested), sewn, and made by hand, built to withstand the hardest wear. Now in stock.

£4·4·0

G.B.721.—Military Ankle Boot. Best russet calf. ½ inch sole. Very hard-wearing ... **32/9**

HARRODS LTD *Woodman Burbidge Managing Director* LONDON S W 1

Our Gallant Seamen

are protected against cold and damp by wearing pure wool next the skin. Government commands its use.

Wolsey Underwear is pure wool, a perfect safeguard against inclement weather. *You* should wear Wolsey—it saves doctor's bills. Wolsey costs more than in pre-war days because of the scarcity and increased price of wool—but Wolsey is always worth its price. The manufacturers of Wolsey supply millions of garments to our soldiers and sailors, and their needs must have first attention.

Wolsey

Pure Wool Underwear

Order your Wolsey now. If there is any delay — Wolsey is worth waiting for

Made for Men, Women, and Children. Any garment that shrinks replaced free of cost.

THE WOLSEY UNDERWEAR CO. LEICESTER

JEWELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING
BY APPOINTMENT

THOSE who have to make gifts at Christmastide will find in the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company's collection of Personal Jewellery, Gold and Silver, Tortoiseshell, Ivory, and Leather Goods better value than can be obtained elsewhere. Every article is of highest quality and workmanship, and is moderate in price.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company will be pleased to send selections from their stock for approval, carriage paid and at the Company's own risk.

A Special Christmas Catalogue can be had post free on application.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company have no branch establishments in Regent Street, Oxford Street, or elsewhere in London or abroad—only one address: 112, Regent Street, W.1.

NATIONAL WAR BONDS.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company are prepared to accept War Bonds in payment of any article purchased in their Showrooms.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company will take in exchange or purchase for cash Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, and Gold Jewellery of every description.

THE
GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS
COMPANY LTD
with which is incorporated
The Goldsmiths Alliance Ltd Estd 1751
112 Regent Street London W1

too, and make vivid splashes of colour on our sombre gowns. We are beginning to realise the importance of neck adornments—their scope and their limitations—in the domain of dress. Smartness may be achieved or alienated by the little finishing touch at the throat. There is nothing, after all, so becoming than the time-honoured string of pearls, which, however often it is worn, hardly ever seems to look amiss, and seems suitable at practically any age. Only in the hey-day of youth are brilliantly coloured beads appropriate. After forty they should be absolutely taboo, supplanted by the soft fold of cream or flesh-coloured tulle, or better still the black velvet band with a diamond clasp. Jade is, of course, the most popular of all stones and colours for necklaces at present, though coral, rhinestones set in silver, and opals interspersed with crystal run them close and are somewhat less expensive.

A Combination Garment in Pure Wool "Wolsey"

A Dressing Gown of "Wolsey"

Be Wise in Time

Before the bitter weather [illegible] January ones and the [illegible] cost wind of [illegible] real wool be [illegible] comes any scarcer than it is now, let me advise all my readers to lay in a stock of the delicious underwear made of pure wool that is velent "Wolsey." Its [illegible] warmth, comfort, and its soft prettiness are beyond all praise. Wherever we look, commodities of everyday life have risen in cost, and some goods which we formerly looked upon as necessities are unobtainable at any price. Like everything else, Wolsey Pure Wool Underwear now costs more to buy—but in be so many things, its quality has not deteriorated. It is precisely the same in quality as it was in pre-war days—it is made of pure new wool, absorbent and hygienic, and it is manufactured under scrupulous conditions in British factories by British labour. Wolsey wears well, washes well, and is guaranteed unshrinkable.

Woollen Garments for Our Fighting Men

This is proved by the Government attitude towards woollen underwear. After careful consultation on the relative merits of various kinds of underwear as a protection against weather dangers, the Government decided that pure wool underwear was best. Thereupon it was decreed that all our sailors and soldiers should wear pure wool next to the skin, and the health of the troops has clearly demonstrated its worth. Wolsey is pure wool, and will therefore guard your health. It should be explained here, however, that the many millions of garments supplied by the Wolsey Company to the Fleet and the Army are not finished with the long and special process known as the "Wolsey" finish, as the goods we buy at home are. Though Wolsey has become so well known through advertising as to be the most prominent feature of the Wolsey firm's output, it only represents a section of their activities. It is, however, the manufacturers of the well known underwear known as "Wolsey," whose great organisation, including most of the mills in the Leicester district, has been laid under tribute at the request of the Government to supply garments of all sorts to the troops.

A Dainty Dressing-gown

Of pure wool fabric and an original boudoir cap

The Charm of Wolsey Garments

The Wolsey wear at once dispels the old idea that all woollen garments must be ugly, as the illustrations on this page show. In addition to the snowy whiteness and delicious fleeciness of their texture they are delightfully shaped and finished, and adorned with dainty lace edging or tiny embroideries, and cannot fail to appeal even to the most fastidious taste; while their lightness and cosiness are inexpressible. There is nothing thick or "stodgy" about them. They both look, and are, delightful to wear. Wolsey is not so easy to obtain as it was in times of peace, but on patriotic grounds you will approve the reason and condone with the delay. Practically the whole of the machinery usually engaged in the manufacture of Wolsey is now heavily engaged in making garments for the troops. The needs of our Army and Navy must necessarily come first, and you will therefore not grudge a possible delay in purchasing your Wolsey. Its quality and value are so high, however, that it is well worth paying for and worth waiting for. Order your Wolsey now, and make sure that you obtain all your requirements as soon as possible.

"Flammoids," Messrs. Dubarry's New Substitute for Methylated Spirits

"Flammoids"

To the many also are suffering from the lack of methylated spirits for heating anything from baby's milk and afternoon tea to a pair of curling tongs, it will come as good news that Messrs. Dubarry et Cie., the well known perfumers of 81, Brompton Road, S.W. 1, have a most ingenious and portable substitute for it which they call "Flammoids." They are little tablets that look like blocks of ivory which burn excellently. They are both safe and convenient, one being enough to heat 8 oz. of milk or a pair of curling tongs, and cost 1s. 3d. a tin, post free.

A Receipe for a Christmas Plum Pudding

Here is a receipe for a Christmas plum pudding. Take ½ lb pound of flour, 1 oz. of Borwick's baking powder, ½ lb. of bread crumbs, 1½ lb. of suet, 2 lb. of raisins, 1 lb of currants, 6 oz. of sugar, 2 oz. of almonds, ¼ lb. of mixed candied peel, salt and spice to taste. Mix the ingredients well together and add three eggs, well beaten, and ½ pint of milk. Divide in two and boil for eight hours. A large carrot, grated down, can be used instead of sugar to sweeten the pudding.

OLIVIA.

Harrods
AUTUMN OVERCOATS

THE "CADOGAN."

This is as stylish and useful a model as any well-dressed man need wish for. It is double-breasted, fashionably designed, and faultlessly cut.

The lapels roll to second button, giving a long line and smart appearance. The waist at back is suppressed with a fixed belt and centre pleat, with a pleat on either side, presenting a graceful and close fitting appearance. The cuffs are finished with three buttons close together.

A most useful coat for all occasions, and made in new materials, Blue Nap cloths, Grey and Fancy Fleeces.

In all sizes and fittings, ready to wear.

5½ GNS.

Harrods pay Carriage on these Garments

HARRODS LTD *Woodman Burbidge Managing Director* LONDON S W 1

For Everybody's every-pencil purpose

Perfect Workmanship is the Keynote of the "VENUS" PENCIL—never by any chance is a faulty cedar case or lead allowed to pass. Thus the "VENUS" PENCIL is built up on the sure foundation of quality.

VENUS PENCILS

17 Grades, 6B (softest) to 9H (hardest), Blackhead—also Copying.
Of all Stationers, Stores, etc., throughout the world
"VENUS,"
173/5, LOWER CLAPTON ROAD, E.5.

For your Infant or Invalid

Benger's Food is appetising and delicious. Even the milk used to prepare it is made lighter and easier to digest!

In the tin one food may look like another, but there the resemblance of any other food to Benger's ends.

BENGER'S Food

while being prepared becomes blended into a dainty cream *by a gentle first process of digestion*, self-contained in the Food.

To this, and to its great nutritive power, Benger's owes its unique position as "*the Food the Doctor orders.*"

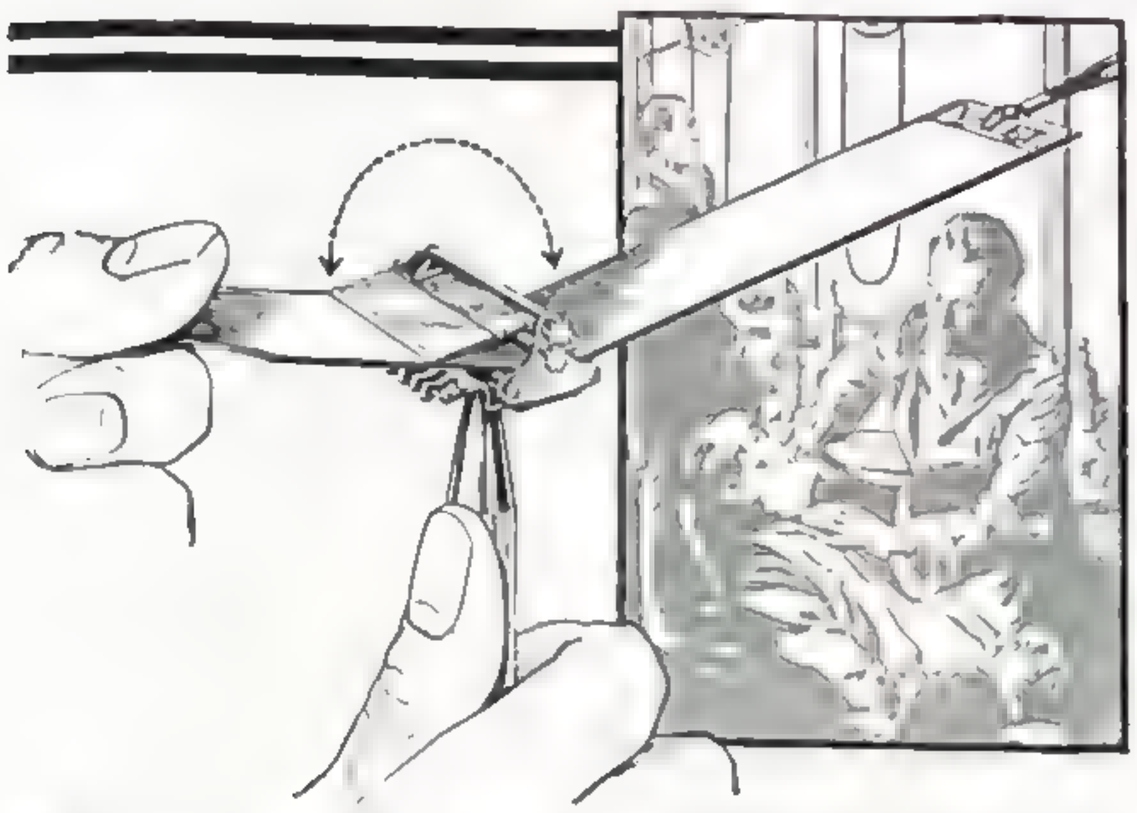
From a M.D. M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

"I am a specialist in Diseases in Children, and am using Benger's Food extensively in my practice."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Post Free from Proprietors and Manufacturers:

BENGER'S FOOD LTD. Otter Works MANCHESTER, England
Branch Offices: New York, 90 Beekman Street. Sydney, 117, Pitt Street. Depôts throughout U.S.A. &c.



"Strops Itself" as well as a Barber could strop it

Perhaps on some occasion you have come across a barber who has given you "the shave of a lifetime"—close, velvety—a razor touch that was almost a caress.

If so, it was because he was an exceptionally good stropper, and therefore had an exceptionally keen blade to shave with.

THE

"VALET"

AutoStrop

Safety Razor

will give you every morning just this kind of shave, because the blade meets the strop at the very angle and with the very pressure which will give the keenest shaving edge. Moreover, one blade will last for months, or even years. You will feel that in using the "Valet" AutoStrop you are combining the greatest shaving luxury with the strictest war economy.

It is impossible for any razor to shave properly unless the edge is renewed by stropping every time; so the razor which can be most conveniently and readily stropped is the one which is needed by the man with a real beard on his face.

THE STANDARD SET consists of heavily silver-plated self-stropping "Valet" Safety Razor, twelve genuine "Valet" blades, and "Valet" strop, the whole in handsome leather-covered or nickel-plated case . . **21/-**

Of all high-class dealers throughout the world.

THE AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO., LTD., 61, New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 1.

And also at New York, Paris, Milan, Sydney, Dublin, Toronto, &

The INTERNATIONAL FUR STORE

CHOICE RELIABLE FURS

Ready for immediate wear

This lovely Coat of Seal Musquash, 48 inches in length, has large square collar and deep cuffs of skunk. It is lined soft, rich satin. Price £95

Illustrated Catalogue 32 pages Post Free on request

War-Time Christmas Gifts.

Furs are the ideal present this year, because they are useful and serviceable. Innumerable suggestions for beautiful and economical gifts are to be seen in the Company's Showrooms at

163 & 165, REGENT STREET W.1

LITERATURE : Some New Books of the Day.

A Birthday Present

A most notable gift for any boy or girl from about nine to fourteen years of age is *The Secret Passage* by Dorothy Russell (T. C. and E. C. Jack). This is the story of a [illegible] to a thirteen year old girl, and of certain strange and exciting things that happened in consequence. The gift was a real smuggler's cottage which had been turned into a pretty little seaside home for five children. A secret passage is believed to be connected with the abode, although all trace of it seems to have [illegible]. How this passage was discovered by the children, and how they are able to track down certain dangerous German spies, is told with great skill and will hold the young reader breathless. The illustrations by Honor C. Appleton are delicate in colour and most attractive.

The War

The [illegible] Story of the War, by Sir [illegible] Parrott (Nelson), is in Volume VI. continued from the beginning of the Somme offensive to the end of the year. As this forms one of a series, set as a sequel to [illegible], it will also be an acceptable gift to any intelligent boy who is interested in the war, as who in these days is not? The illustrations are closely suitable here [illegible] and entertaining. There are [illegible] portraits [illegible] Some more [illegible] that with the V.C. as well as [illegible] of the various battles. A [illegible] and one that will doubtless be treasured by [illegible] for many years to come. A [illegible] will find there much that is new to them and well worth reading.

For Older Readers

While engaged in the delightful task of buying books for the young, the name of some elder [illegible] cousin to whom a cheerful and inspiring volume means so much, should not be forgotten. [illegible] described in a former article by [illegible] glad to be transported thither a while. Miss Blakeney's novels [illegible] which Warwickshire [illegible] that the reader can almost [illegible] characters are [illegible] part of the [illegible] anything but a few moments' [illegible] given with [illegible]

there flourish, unaccountably, magnificent specimens of the same. The pages that Miss Blackmore has devoted to birds will be read with delight. Here is more to be learned concerning bird life than in many a scientific volume. This is a pleasant, healthy, happy book.

Raphael Tuck's Christmas Gifts

Neither the war nor its attendant paper famine has slackened the energies of Messrs. Raphael Tuck in the way of Christmas cards, calendars, and books. Here, for example, is *Christmas Stories from French Fairy Tales*, by Doris [illegible]. [illegible] are pretty [illegible]. To be told as usual by Captain [illegible] the year of its publication and [illegible] stories in prose and verse and the [illegible] *Round About the Farm* is another [illegible] for the [illegible] cards for home use and pictorial calendars [illegible] must not be forgotten.

Stories from Italy

The [illegible] of the Goldfinch (T. C. and E. C. Jack) [illegible] collection of charming stories by Amy [illegible] in colour by J. M. Steedman. The [illegible] Italian. [illegible] introduction the [illegible] myself [illegible] In this grey time [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] here [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

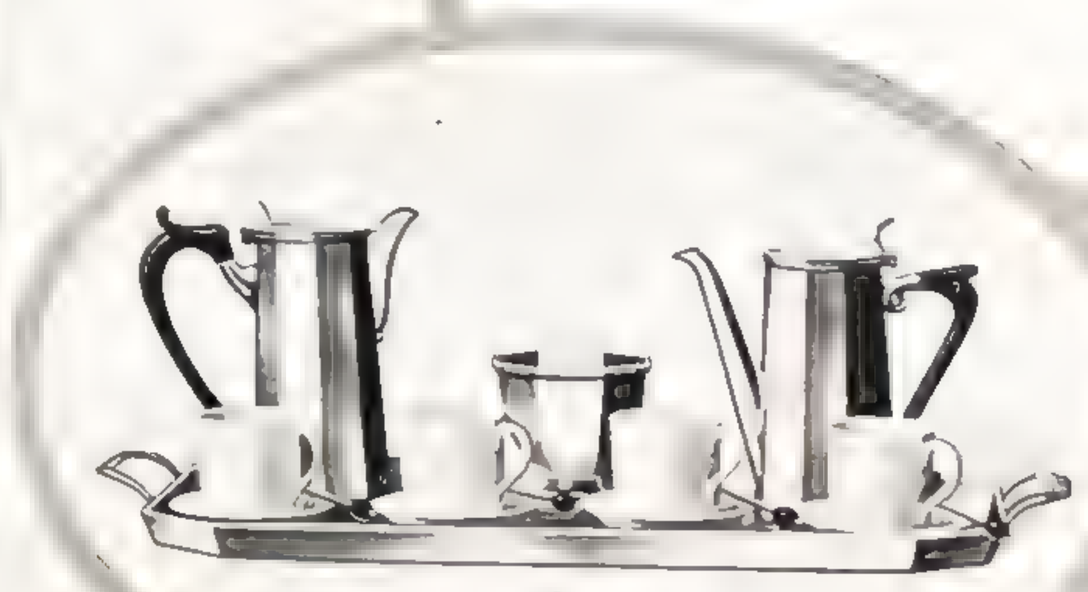
Mappin & Webb LTD.

Silversmiths to His Majesty King George V.

Christmas Gifts.

Gift selection—often a task of great difficulty — is made a pleasure by inspecting the Company's choice stocks of Jewellery, Silverware, "Prince's Plate," and Leather Goods The stocks afford ample opportunity for choosing appropriate Gifts

A visit is cordially invited or illustrated Catalogue will be sent post free.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Jewellery.

No 1—Diamond Cluster Brooch **£18 10 0**

No 2—Navy Badge in Diamonds and Palladium **£40 0 0**

No 3—Fine Diamond Ring **£90 0 0**

No 4—Diamond and Blue Enamel Brooch **£16 0 0**

No. 5—Fine Diamond Pendant **£75 0 0**

No. 5A—Diamond Cluster Ring **£25 0 0**

Café au Lait Set.

No 6—"Prince's Plate" Café au Lait Service. Tray 16 in long. Service complete **£9 15 0**

Each piece may be had separately.

Claret Jug.

No 7—Cut Glass Claret Jug "Prince's Plate" mount **£3 15 0**

Do. Salad Bowl with Servers **£2 10 0**

Do. Biscuit Box **£2 0 0**

Fitted Plate Chest.

No 8—Polished Oak Case fitted with "Mappin Plate" Spoons Forks, and "Tusca" (Regd.) handled Cutlery

Contents —

4 Table Spoons	6 Dessert Spoons	6 Cheese Knives
6 Table Forks	6 Tea Spoons	1 pair Meat Carvers
6 Dessert Forks	6 Table Knives	1 steel

In "Rat Tail," "Old English," "Georgian," or Old English Thread pattern, **£7 7 0**

As above but with "Prince's Plate" Spoons, Forks and ivory handled Cutlery, **£10 10 0**

8

London Showrooms :

172, Regent Street, W. 1. **158-162, Oxford Street, W. 1.** **2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.**

Manufactory : The Royal Works, Sheffield.

Paris. Rome. Montreal. Johannesburg. Buenos Aires. San Paulo. Rio de Janeiro.

A New "Super" Naval B...

...Made by Messrs Abbott and Sons, ... Strand, W.C., etc.

...ued in the form of a small compact volume ... useful information, including hints on first ... French vocabulary. The entire produc... the funds of the ...

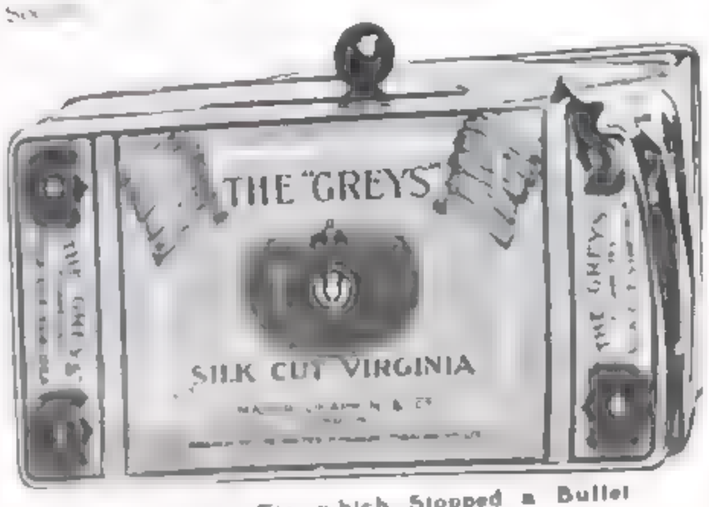
NEWS NOTES OF THE WEEK.

... It is a typical case ... Vice Messrs at Sotheby's ... Royal Naval Air Ser... ... of rock oil ...

"Truth" Christmas Number

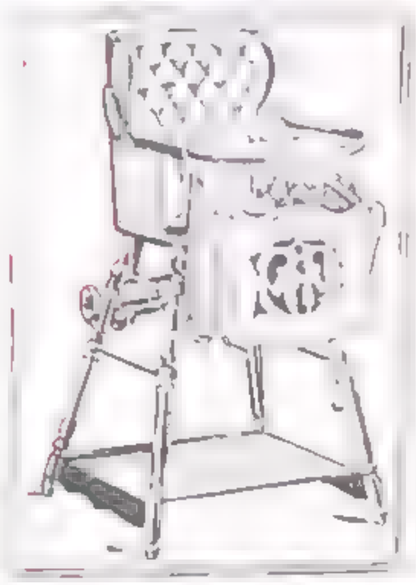
The Christmas Number of *Truth* (price ...) ... times and there ... Daily Stunt, ...

A ...



A Cigarette Tin which Stopped a Bullet

... is its own story. Somewhere ... the bullet has scattered ... which a soldier was carrying ... has creased ... The bullet itself is seen on ...

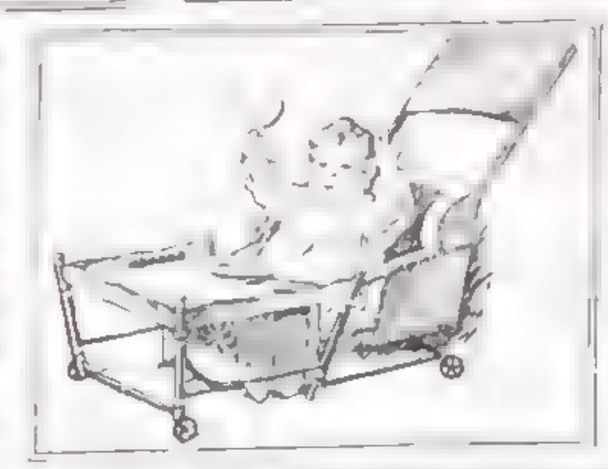


GAMAGES

EVERYTHING FOR BABY

Christmas, after all, is mainly the Children's Festival besides, it only comes once a year. *But*, as this happens to be a "USEFUL PRESENT - WAR-TIME — CHRISTMAS," be economical yourself, and make baby happy and comfortable with a Gamage Shuresete Baby Chair.

GAMAGE SHURESETE BABY CHAIR



Pr ce with commode **65/-**

Without commode **63/-**

... *light polished hard wood, upholstered in any of several colours with sanitary leather wash ...*

THE "WELFARE" BABY CARRIAGE.

The first months of an infant's life may make or mar ... future prospects, and the selection of a suitable carriage is of greater importance than is sometimes realised

Buy a Gamage Carriage for health reasons.

Suitable for 1 or 2 Children

BODY. ...

UPHOLSTERED ...

HOOD ...

WHEELS ...

Price **£5 : 15 : 6**

... 4/- Long Overhead Apron **7/6** extra

HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C. 1.

·BEAUTIFULLY COOL AND SWEET SMOKING

Player's Navy Cut Tobacco

class of smoker

Player's Gold Leaf Navy Cut - - - }
Player's Medium Navy Cut - - - } per oz. **8½d.**
Player's Tawny Navy Cut - - - }

PLAYER'S "WHITE LABEL" NAVY CUT - **7½d**

Also **PLAYER'S NAVY CUT DE LUXE** (a development of **Player's Navy Cut**) packed in Airtight Tins

2 oz TINS **1/9** — 4 oz TINS **3/6**

Player's Navy Cut Cigarettes

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

They are made from fine quality Virginia Tobacco and sold in Two Strengths

MILD AND MEDIUM

MILD (Gold Leaf)
100 for **4.6** 50 for **2 3**
24 for **1/1** 12 for **6½d.**

MEDIUM
100 for **3 5** 50 for **1 9½**
20 for **8½d.** 10 for **4½d.**

IN PACKETS AND TINS FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS AND STORES

These Cigarettes (and Tobaccos) are also supplied at DUTY FREE RATES for the purpose of gratuitous distribution to wounded Soldiers and Sailors in Hospitals

Terms and particulars ... JOHN PLAYER & SONS, Nottingham

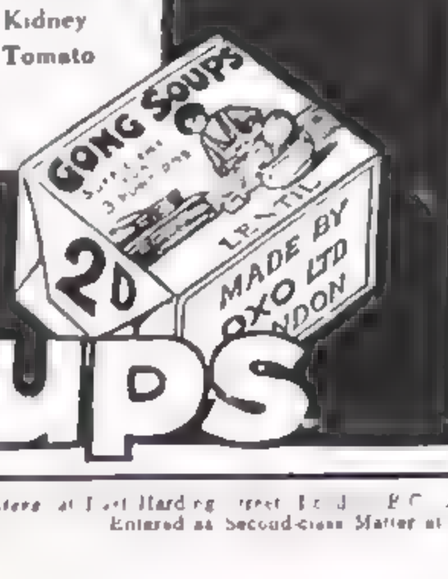
P.O. ... Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of) ... and Ireland) ltd.

GONG SOUPS save hours in preparation—they taste like delicious home-made soups, but cost a great deal less.

TWELVE DIFFERENT VARIETIES:

Scotch Broth	Mulligatawny	Ox Tail	Green Pea
Mock Turtle	Lentil	Thick Gravy	Kidney
Pea	Hare	Celery Cream	Tomato

All one Price Twopence.



Gong Soups

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

7,000

CHILDREN NEED FOOD THIS CHRISTMASTIDE.

Please help them in these times of high food prices

The Homes are caring for the Children of our brave Sailors and Soldiers.

5,127 CHILDREN ADMITTED SINCE WAR BROKE OUT

WILL YOU SEND A

10/-

CHRISTMAS GIFT?

Give yourself the joy of feeling that for at least a fortnight you are supporting one Orphan Child.

Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund Cr.", and crossed, and Parcels may be addressed to the Hon. Director WILLIAM BAKER, M.A., LL.B. DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES, 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.1

Little Mothers ... at Dr. Barnardo's Homes

10,324 BARNARDO BOYS ARE HELPING TO DEFEND OUR HOMES.

Please mention "The Sphere," December 15th 1917, when remitting

Printed by EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, LTD., *His Majesty's Printers* at East Harding Street, E.C., and Published Weekly by THE SPHERE AND TATLER, LTD., Great New Street, London, E.C.—*December 15, 1917.*
Entered as Second-class Matter at the New York (N.Y.) Post Office, 1903

THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

Volume LXXI. No. 935 | REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER | London, December 22, 1917. Price Sevenpence.

THE ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM—A BEAUTIFUL FOUNTAIN NEAR ONE OF THE GATES

This fountain is a fair example of the really beautiful monuments which are to be found here and there in Jerusalem. The Bab el Silsileh (Gate of the Chain) is the eastern entrance to the Inner Haram Enclosure, surrounding the Dome of the Rock. Just inside is the beautiful little Dome of the Chain. The tradition is that here stood David's Judgment Seat. Persons seeking justice had to enter by the gate, across which a chain was stretched. If an untruthful suitor grasped the chain it fell apart. The fountain is most curious in style. The arch is pointed but the zig-zag moulding is Norman, and beneath the arch is an incomplete rose window. Probably the whole building is either an incomplete copy of Crusading models or constructed of materials taken from buildings of the Crusading period

THE SPHERE

An Illustrated Newspaper

For the Home

London, December Twenty-second, 1917

EDITORIAL AND GENERAL OFFICES
Great New Street, London, E.C.4
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THE SPHERE.

A READER'S APPRECIATION OF THE SPHERE'S CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

To the Editor

Dear Sir, December 19th 19[illegible]

I am writing [illegible] to tell you how much I appreciate [illegible] your Xmas number. It is so harmonious and restful. I felt I must tell you. The scheme of [illegible] that lies [illegible] gateway which Mata is apparently [illegible] of [illegible] Portsmouth along and reflects and [illegible] Martin Mar[illegible] [illegible] Leonard's [illegible] [illegible]

A CAREFUL READER

A reader of [illegible] years [illegible] writes as follows: Dear Mr Editor, I have [illegible] Sir, as a very careful reader of The Sphere and [illegible] that happened [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] 25 [illegible] 2 but I would [illegible] you will find [illegible] to the Bill. I was very interested in the stories and copy [illegible] Sphere every week.

THE SPHERE'S CHRISTMAS PICTURE

The Rev. R. Drake, Convalescent Camp, No. 4, writes: I thought I [illegible] would like to know that the men in this Camp appreciate very highly the picture [illegible] Last Message from the Christmas Number of The Sphere. They are [illegible] framed. They are able to pass this [illegible] Western [illegible] and it now hangs [illegible] Main Hall [illegible]

MOONLIGHT CHART
FOR JANUARY FEBRUARY and MARCH 1918

[illegible] begs to call the readers' attention to [illegible] the Moonlight Chart for October, November and [illegible] issued in the form of [illegible] Chart [illegible] week. Any [illegible] from the [illegible]

JUPITER AND VENUS TWO BRILLIANT EVENING STARS

Until the end of January next the sky after sunset will [illegible] through knowledge of their movements for in addition to [illegible] the every winter the planets Venus and Jupiter will be [illegible] [illegible] can may be easily identified for Venus [illegible] a rival in respect of its [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR: WEEK by WEEK.

I WANT TO TALK TO THEE

I want to talk to thee of many things
Or sit in silence when the robin sings
His little song; when comes the winter bleak
I want to sit beside thee, cheek by cheek.

I want to hear thy voice my name repeat
To fill my heart with echoes ever sweet;
I want to hear thy love come calling me,
I want to seek and find but thee, but thee.

I want to talk to thee of little things
So fond, so frail, so foolish that one clings

To keep them ours—who could but understand
A joy in speaking them, thus hand in hand

Beside the fire, our joys, our hopes, our fears,
Our secret laughter, or unchidden tears;
Each day old dreams come back with beating wings,
I want to speak of these forgotten things.

I want to feel thy arms around me pressed,
To hide my weeping eyes upon thy breast;
I want thy strength to hold and comfort me
For all the grief I had in losing thee.

DORA STERNSON

Dr. Hensley Henson, Bishop Elect of Hereford

Dr Henson has been appointed to the See of Hereford in succession to Dr Percival He is a Londoner, and was Canon of Westminster from 1912 to [illegible] which year he was appointed Dean of Durham

JERUSALEM THROUGH THE AGES

The strategic significance of the conquest of Southern Palestine is that the country now resumes the rôle which it has played [illegible] times in past ages That I am advocating [illegible] began to Egypt So long as it was [illegible] the Central Powers hostile forces could and did advance right up to the line of the Suez Canal With a large tract of country on its eastern side in our possession that vital waterway was effectually safeguarded

There was not of course, in ancient times, any canal across the Isthmus of Suez but the coast track between Asia and Africa ran as to-day For many centuries Egypt lay quietly behind the Isthmus of Suez, engrossed in internal development or disorder as the case might be But eventually she was overwhelmed by a sudden rush of Canaanitic invaders, the famous "Hyksos" based on Palestine This taught her rulers a lesson, and when after a considerable period, the Hyksos were expelled Palestine was conquered as an outpost of Egypt. It was held for nearly four centuries and during that period there was no invasion of Egypt from Asia. Asiatic invasion was, in fact, impossible, since the only road was barred by Palestine When Palestine became independent Egypt was uncovered and the Assyrian and Persian conquests became possible When after the death of Alexander Ptolemy became king of Egypt his first care was to secure Palestine since he realised that his empire would otherwise be exposed to attack As a matter of fact when Palestine was [illegible] Seleucid kings of Syria the empire of the Ptolemies rapidly declined Napoleon when he conquered Egypt in 1798, at once realised the importance of securing Syria and Palestine He was baffled by Sidney Smith's defence of Acre, and his view of his defeat was well expressed in his wrathful words, "That man made me miss my destiny"

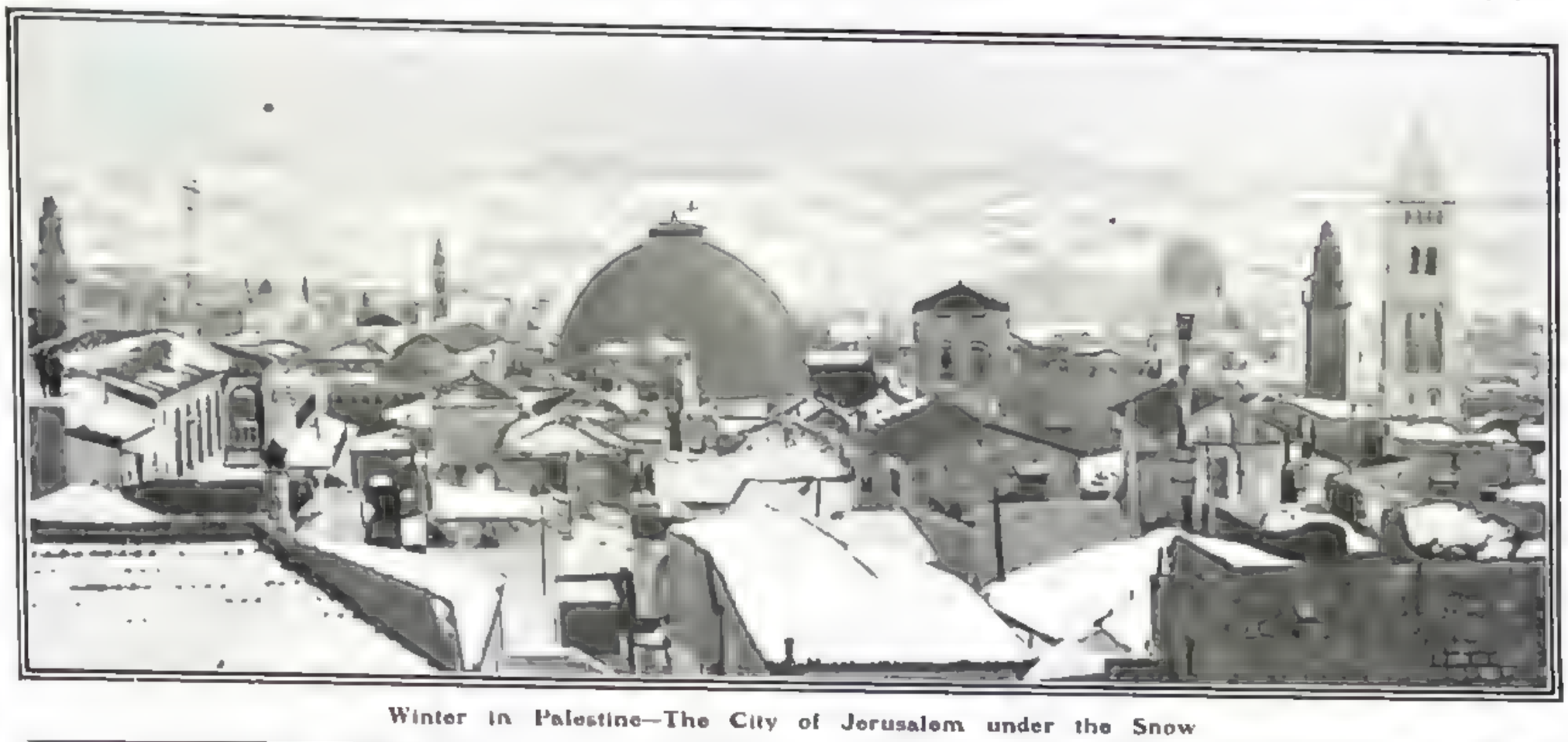
It seems impossible to conceive of Palestine without Jerusalem [illegible] to believe that it has always been its principal city From about 1500 B.C. its name occurs repeatedly in the Egyptian inscriptions In the troubled days when the Egyptian Empire was crumbling it was a stronghold of Egyptian influence under its faithful king, Abd Khiba whose letters to the heretic Pharaoh Akhenaten are among the most interesting in the Tell el Amarna collection. Occupying as it does a dominating position on the backbone ridge of Palestine, its sieges have been numerous The best known was of course that of A.D. 70 of which Josephus has left us so vivid an account We must remember that his figures are not reliable There would barely be standing room within the walls for the 1,197,000 human beings of whom he speaks

The garrison consisted of about 24,000 fighting men The besieging army included four Roman legions the fifth, tenth, twelfth, and fifteenth, besides a large body of [illegible] men of all [illegible] There were two [illegible] within the [illegible] The chief was Simon bar Gioras a man whose character has probably been painted by Josephus in colours darker than the reality, and who was at any rate active, brave, and skilful a worthy leader of a lost cause Second to him [illegible] authority was John of Gischala, perhaps more skilful than Simon, but otherwise a much less respectable figure The Romans [illegible] the outer [illegible] limits [illegible] the present city, and the second wall (probably near the line of the existing northern wall) with comparatively little difficulty, but the capture of the Temple and its guardian fortress of Antonia necessitated some seventy days of the fiercest fighting

From The New York World, November 21

"Joy-Riding"

The above witty cartoon by Mr Rollin Kirby, appeared in The New York World and is an apt and amusing comment on the great advance made by the tanks under Sir Julian Byng on November 20



Winter in Palestine—The City of Jerusalem under the Snow

In this view a snowstorm has whitened the roofs of the Holy City, which has taken on an aspect seldom seen in the East In the centre is to be seen the dome of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and to the right the Dome of the Rock, which marks the site of Solomon's Temple, while in the background is the Mount of Olives

THE LINE HELD BY THE BRITISH TROOPS

THE PIAVE FRONT

Where Plain and River Meet

The Terrain Specially Described for "The Sphere" by L. M. Davidson

The British Position on the Montello

The fate of Italy rest[illegible] west behind [illegible] foot [illegible] those grand rocks [illegible]

[illegible] Montello [illegible]

[illegible] Montello [illegible]

[illegible] farms on *Il Montello*

[illegible]

[illegible] Montello [illegible] numerous [illegible] number of roads. It [illegible] high road [illegible] passing through Montebelluna [illegible] the cross-roads near its north western [illegible] makes its own road, by in long years gone [illegible] path only for the cattle to the upper pasturage, trodden broader year by year until it eventually becomes a cart track, and then a road touching the main high road.

The Isolated Hill of Montebelluna

The rounded hill of Montebelluna, which is also required to block the path against the enemy, forms a line of rising ground with the defences of the hill cities of Asolo before we drop into the Venetian plain. It has now become a busy base as the last railhead of the junction from Treviso and Castelfranco on this front. The line ran to Feltre, Belluno, and Pieve di Cadore, the new railhead for the Dolomites. The line must unfortunately have been of inestimable value to the enemy, as it could hardly have been entirely destroyed during the necessarily rapid evacuation of the mountain land by Italy. The town of Montebelluna was the birthplace of the painter Giorgio Barbarelli, better known as Il Giorgione.

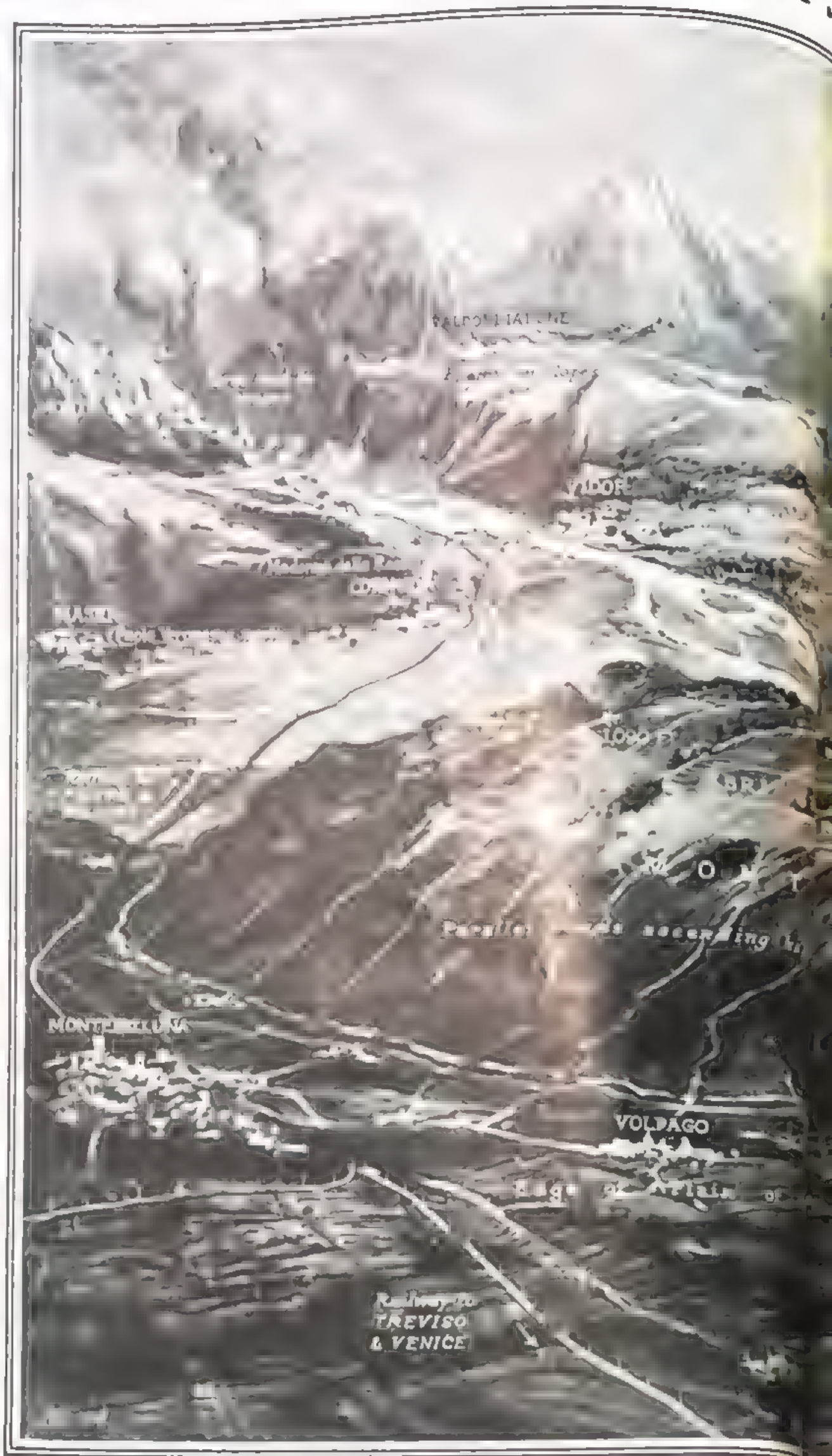
There is a triangle of small villages running back from the right bank of the Piave, opposite Valdobbiadene and Vidor, where the mountain torrents of Calcino and Orn[illegible] br[illegible] down much *debris*, forming a delta on the ever-growing shingle of the white-bedded Piave. Here the enemy hoped, by pushing through the narrow valleys in the triangle made by Monte Cornella, Monte Tomba, and Monfenera, to overwhelm Italy's brave Ally and force his way up and over Monfenera, the eastern spur of Monte Tomba, down its slopes into the rich Veneto.

Quaint Villages of Quero and Alano

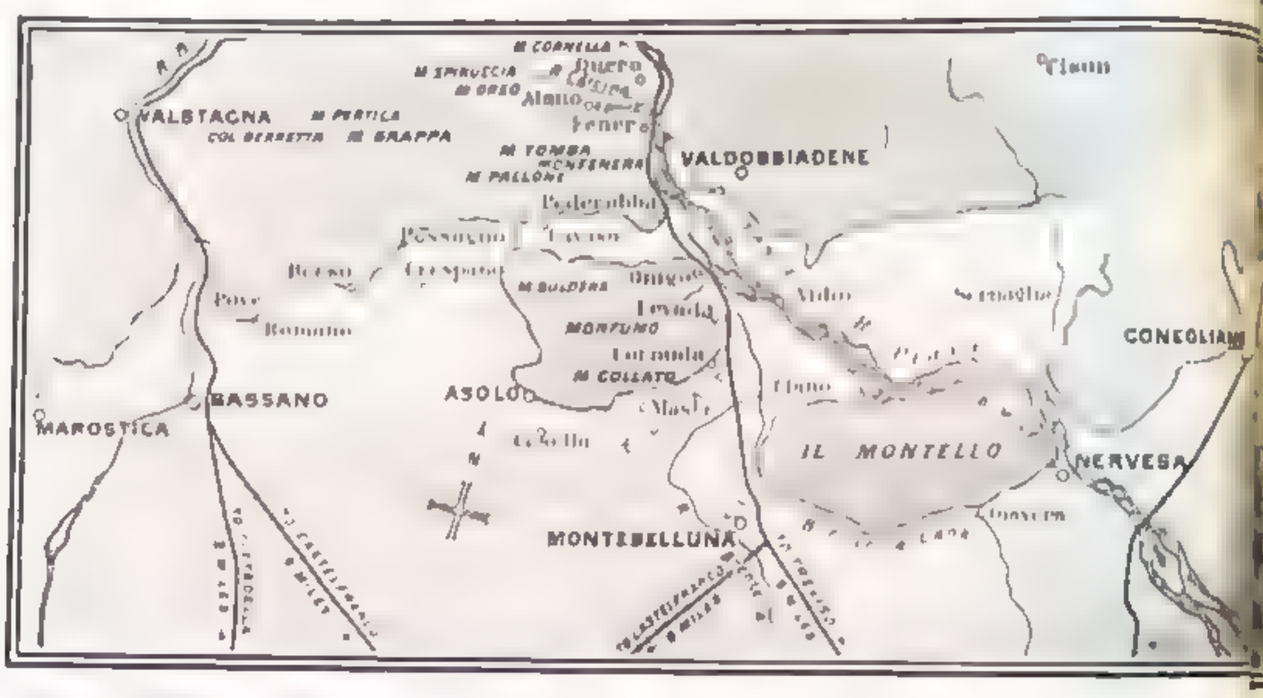
Of these three quaintly picturesque Italian villages Quero in the north was fortified. Through its busy little station had passed and repassed many mountain troops of defence, and the old campanile which we associate with every Italian village or town became only a target for the enemy, who took possession of what remained of the place in the middle of November. The village of Alano went next, when our Ally had to "give back," and after a bitter resistance the enemy also took possession of Fener, six kilometres due south of Quero.

Hills to the North of Il Montello

The twin heights of Monte Suldero and Monte Col-lalto form the western projections of the ridge known as Monfumo, under which name this barrier slopes eastwards towards the Piave river, and make a pincer like bastion against which we hope Austria will fling herself in vain. A valley divides this hill from Monfenera and the southern undulations of the slopes of Monte Pallone and Monte Grappa, carrying the road between Federobba on the Piave, past Cavaso, Possagno, the birthplace of Canova, Crespano, Borso, Romano, in a south-westerly line to Pove on the Brenta, north of Bassano. South of Monfumo another road connects the Piave and Brenta fronts, passing Cornuda, Maser, Casella under Asolo, Onè, Mussolente, and Bassano.



THE POSITION OF IL MONTELLO AND T[illegible]



The Allied Positions in Italy, Showing the Chief Hill Cities

IN ITALY : The POSITION of IL MONTELLO.

SURROUNDING COUNTRY HELD BY THE BRITISH TROOPS ACTING WITH THE ITALIANS ON THE PIAVE

DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON, DECEMBER, 1917

Photograph by Central Press

The Italian Troops Holding a Trench on the Banks of the Piave

THE SURRENDER OF JERUSALEM : How the British

Train on the March Through the Wadis near the Sea Coast

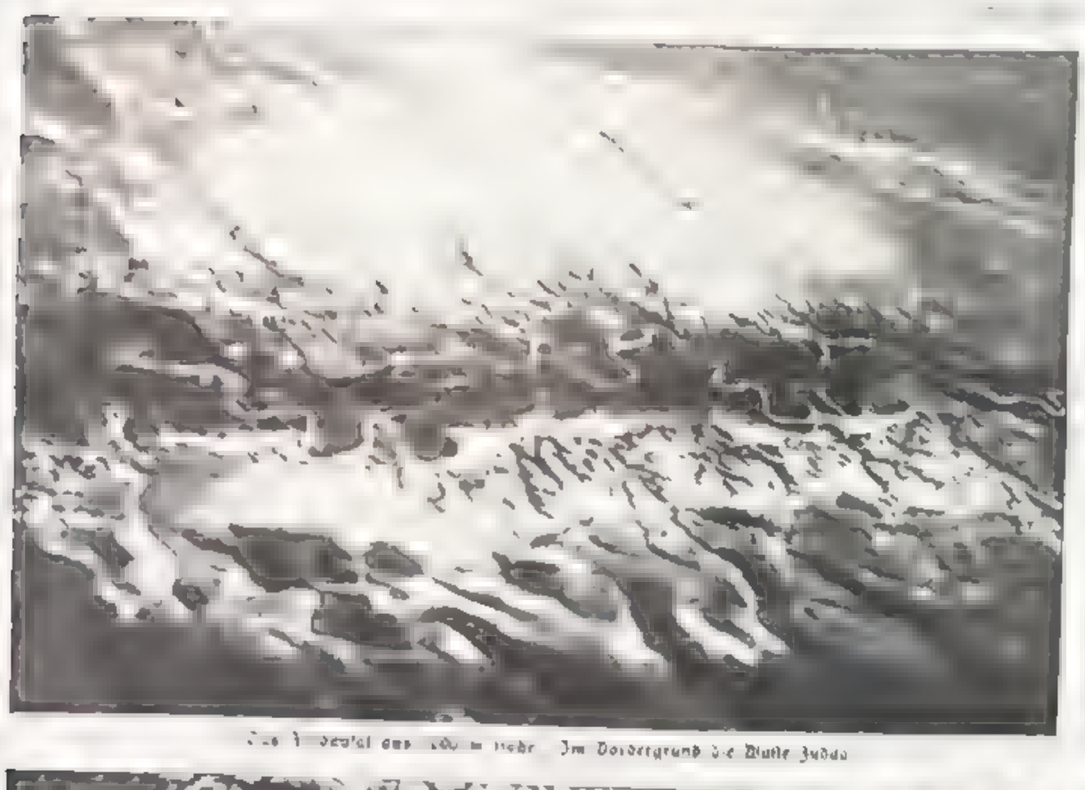
THE ADVANCE THROUGH THE ROUGH HILL COUNTRY OF JUDÆA

The following, taken from a des... appeared in *The Morning Post*... which preceded the fall of Jerusalem... could have induced the Turks to abandon... some of their positions in... foothills. There are hills a thousand feet or thereabouts high on either... of the Jaffa-Jerusalem road, to secure which, if they were defended, w... take a bold and well-supplied army weeks. About a dozen miles f... Jerusalem these hills are grey and rocky eminences, and most of them... barren and forbidding. Their military value is high, because from th... crests the road is commanded; and the approaches to Jerusalem from... west, which have been contentious points for thousands of years, ... infinitely more difficult to win in these days of accurate gunfire. Ye... Turks have had to give up many of them, and some well-prepared syst... have fallen into our hands without a blow. Thus strategy has clai...

from Mr. W. T. Massey, wh... ves some idea of the fighti... "Nothing but intense pressu... some of their positions in...

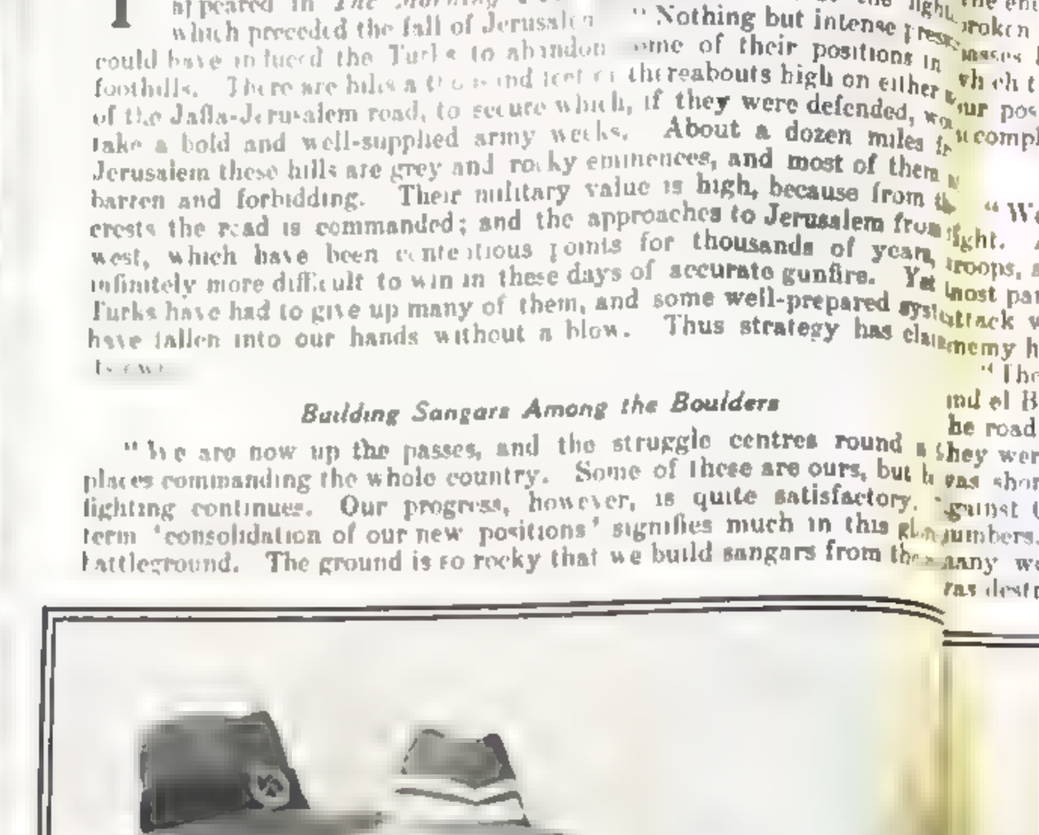
Building Sangars Among the Boulders

"We are now up the passes, and the struggle centres round a ... places commanding the whole country. Some of these are ours, but h... fighting continues. Our progress, however, is quite satisfactory. ... term 'consolidation of our new positions' signifies much in this ... battleground. The ground is so rocky that we build sangars from the...



Jerusalem and the Jordan Valley from an Aeroplane

Reproduced from a recent issue of "Die Woche." The Jordan is seen winding a very sinuous course through its green valley



General Allenby with Some of Australia

This view was obtained during some sports behind the lines. General Allenby will be re... first seven divisions in France. His name received a hearty rolling on road o...

Force Swung Round to the North and Forced its Abandonment.

Troops Holding the Edges of a Wadi on the Advance to Jerusalem

The British troops are lining the upper edge of the wadi. Others are sheltered in a little depression in the foreground, while the horses are gathered under the shelter of the sloping cliff

of boulders lying around the bases of the hills. They are not as secure as trenches, and they cost much labour. But the most wonderful consolidating feat is road-making—the turning of goat tracks into motor roads, which has been accomplished by the Engineers with marvellous ingenuity and rapidity. The energy which characterised the advance from the Turks' battered and broken Gaza-Beersheba line is apparent also in the hills, and the narrow passes leading from the Judean uplands are not the only channels through which the tide of victory is moving. It is not merely on the hill crests that our positions are being consolidated, and with knowledge of the work accomplished, I repeat what I said a few days ago—All's well.

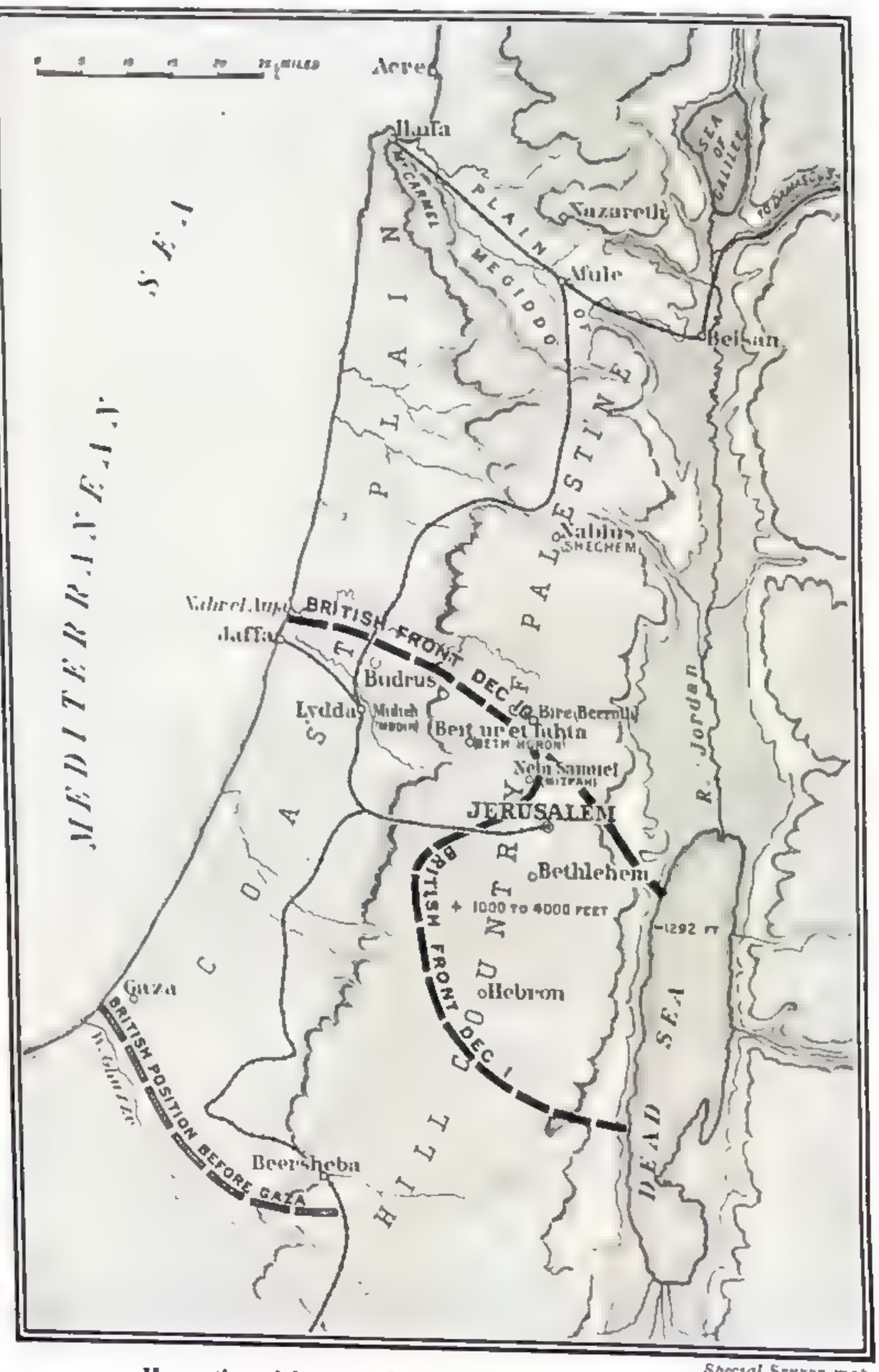
The Lowlanders in a Counter-Attack

"We hold Beit Ur el Tanta, where our fine boys put up another grand fight. After we had captured the place the Turks brought up storming troops, and by weight of numbers got into the village, which here, as in most parts of this district, rests on the top of a hill. By a vigorous counter-attack we re-established ourselves on the crest, and nothing which the enemy has done has disturbed our possession of it.

"There was another sterling piece of work on the ridge between Shilta and el Burj. The Turks attempted to get this high ground, which covers the road leading from Jaffa. They rushed some trenches at a time when they were not strongly held and drove us out. Their success here, however, was short-lived, for some Lowlanders launched a powerful counter-attack against 600 picked Turks and absolutely overwhelmed them, killing large numbers. A prisoner, since captured, admits that the Turks evacuated so many wounded that probably a whole battalion of the storming troops was destroyed."

of Australian Troops under his Command

...ranks will be remembered, the general officer commanding the cavalry corps with the ...alling on road out by Lord Derby at the Albert Hall Commemoration on Saturday



Special SPHERE *map*

How the Advance Swung Round on Jerusalem

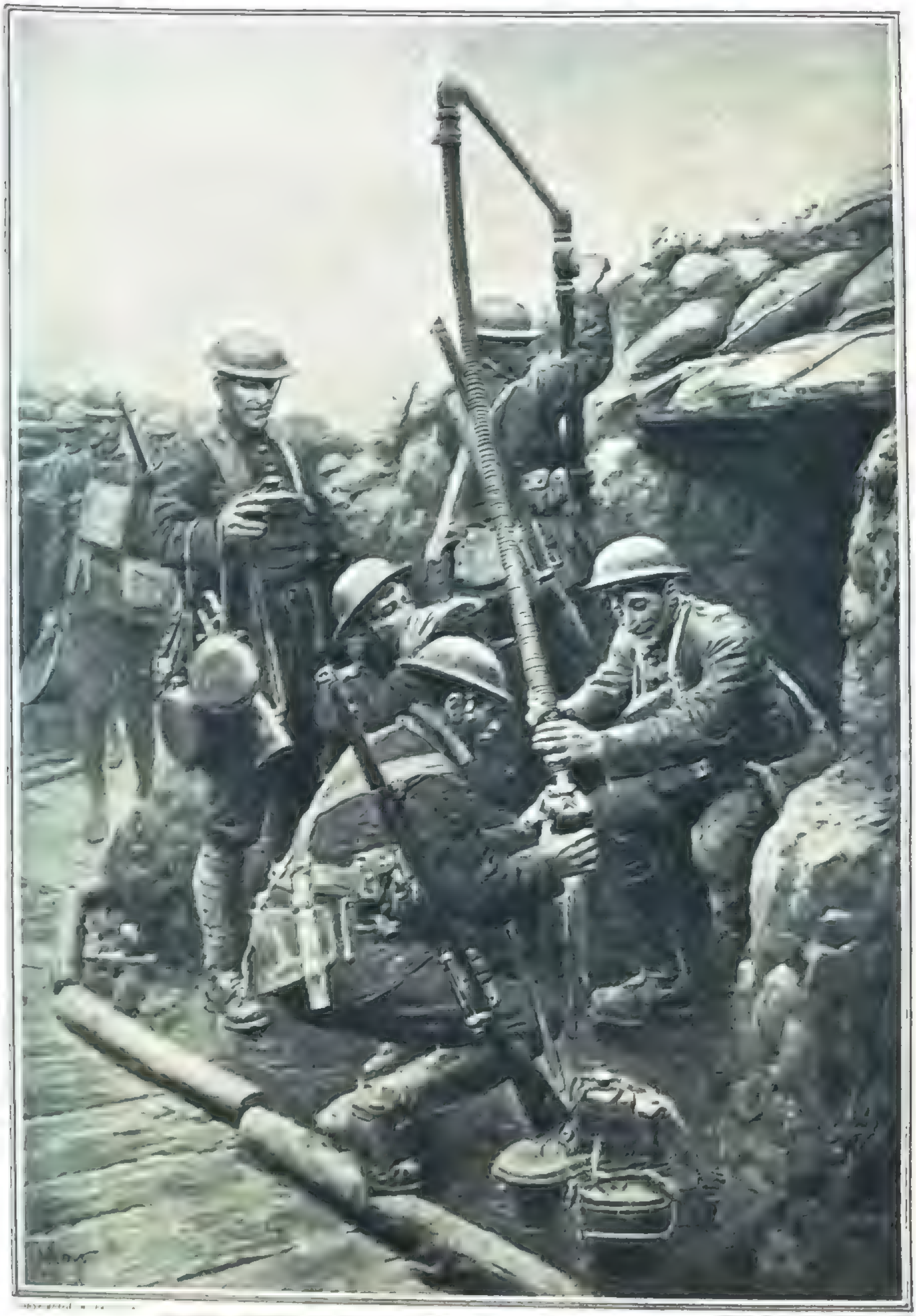
The British force had to bring its left very much in advance of its right during the process of enveloping the city. The Turks rapidly retreated from Hebron up the Jordan valley to Shechem

WITH THE BOYS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

"LET US NOW PRAISE FAMOUS MEN":

The General Commemoration of the Great Deeds of the War begins on ...

THE WATER SUPPLY AT THE FRONT : *Refilling Water Bottles*



The Socialist Leader, Lenin, Riding on Horseback at the Head of a Procession

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

How the Empire is showing Signs of Internal Fission

The salient feature of Russian affairs to-day seems to be that the Empire, which was formed by welding together the inchoate princely apanages of mediæval Russia is about to resolve itself, at least for a time, once more into its component parts. At Petrograd, in Finland, in the Ukraine, in the Caucasus, in the Urals and among the Don Cossacks, independent governments are apparently arising side by side. The Government organised at Petrograd and Moscow by Lenin and his adherents finds no support in many parts of the country.

Opinions on the subject of the precise objects and principles of the political leaders now dominant at Petrograd vary greatly. It seems clear that they owed their success largely to the fact that they put forth a definite political programme, which appealed with peculiar force to the harassed, ill-paid, and ill-fed proletariat of the great cities. Their opponents were largely doctrinaires, and in any case failed to act with sufficient promptitude or vigour, leaving the initiative to their active and energetic rivals.

On the other hand, G. Kerensky was during the later part of 1917 steadily losing influence. He had failed to maintain organisation in the army and had dismissed practically all its tried leaders. He had also failed to effect any union among the political groups at Petrograd, and the Bolsheviks rapidly gained influence. The result was that when the latter openly assumed the supreme power the result was almost a foregone conclusion. The sequence of events was roughly as follows. On November 7 the Workmen's and Soldiers' Soviet seized authority in Petrograd. Most of the members of the Government were promptly arrested and confined in the Petropavlovski Fortress, but Kerensky, being absent, could not be apprehended. The Bolsheviks were supported by the operatives of the larger towns, especially Moscow, but the revolution was not to be consummated without the shedding of much blood. Kerensky hastened to Tsarskoe Selo with such troops as he could collect. After (apparently) some days of skirmishing and fighting on the outskirts of Petrograd they were completely defeated.

Kerensky's defeat took place on November 13. At Moscow there was a struggle greatly in excess of anything at Petrograd. The chief supporters of the Government were the cadets of the Military School. There were said to be nearly 100,000 troops in or near the city, but of these only 15,000 or so took part in the fighting, the rest remaining quietly in their camps and barracks. The result was the victory of the Bolsheviks, and, apparently, many of the cadets were killed. We hear of bodies lying in heaps in the streets unburied for days. At the same time, it must be observed that there is, undoubtedly, exaggeration in some reports, and it is difficult to ascertain exactly what took place. While some reports declare that the Cathedral of the Assumption and the quaint church of Vasili Blazhennyi were destroyed, others state that they were only slightly damaged. In Finland also, which is now practically independent of Russia, the extremists gained the upper hand, their supremacy being marked by murder and pillage.

The commander of the Bolshevist force which defeated Kerensky was a Colonel Muravlev, presumably a connection by descent of General Muravlev, the taker of Kars in 1855. After the victory, however, the Bolshevik Government appointed as "Highest Commander-in-Chief" an ensign (2nd lieutenant) named Krylenko, with an old hussar officer, Lieutenant Schneur, as his aide-de-camp and assistant. Their immediate task was to overthrow General Dukhonin, the latest of Kerensky's rapidly succeeding commanders-in-chief. Dukhonin was declared a public enemy along with General Cheremisov, the commander of the Northern front. The Bolshevist commanders proceeded to Mohilev, the general headquarters of the Russian armies, with a special force. General Dukhonin was obviously abandoned by his troops, and we must suppose surrendered to the Bolsheviks on condition of receiving a fair trial at Petrograd. This is hypothesis, but seems probable. He entered a train to go to the capital, but was dragged out and murdered. It is possible that Krylenko endeavoured to save him, but the words of the latter's proclamation are not very reassuring on that point. The reason for the murder is stated to be that the day before General Kornilov, who was confined near headquarters, had effected his escape.

That the Bolsheviks would make overtures for an armistice was to be expected. Proposals have been made, and meetings between their delegates and Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, commanding the German Eastern front, have already taken place. But it is clear that between the Bolshevik and Prussian views and demands there is a great gulf fixed. The Bolshevist demand is for a democratic peace without annexations or indemnities. Consent on the part of Germany to such a demand is not to be expected. Whatever some of them may or may not be, there is no reason for assuming that the bulk of the Russian extreme Socialists are not perfectly sincere in their views, though these may often be exaggerated and impracticable. Disagreement between sincere but visionary enthusiasts and German militarists of the type of von Hindenburg and von Tirpitz is certain. That the German ruling caste will expect sacrifices at the hands of Russia is not to be doubted. Besides, what is to become of ravaged Poland and Western Lithuania, now occupied by Germany? The people have been heavily mulcted in money, supplies, and forced labour. Do the Bolsheviks propose that these territories be left to Germany? Or do they propose that the Germans shall decamp without compensation to their victims? And in any case, what is to be the future government of Poland? Is it to be entirely independent of Russia?

Meanwhile the Russian Empire seems about to disintegrate once more into the loose congeries of states out of which the Empire was evolved by the Tsars. The entire south-west has declared its independence as the Republic of Ukrainia. In the south-east the Don Cossacks, led by General Kaledin, have established an independent government, strong by reason of its possession of Russia's principal coalfield and important grain producing regions. The Caucasus is also apparently independent, and the left wing of the Caucasian Army was recently heard of as operating with success near the Tigris, about Khanikin. There is also talk of independent governments in Siberia and in Bessarabia.

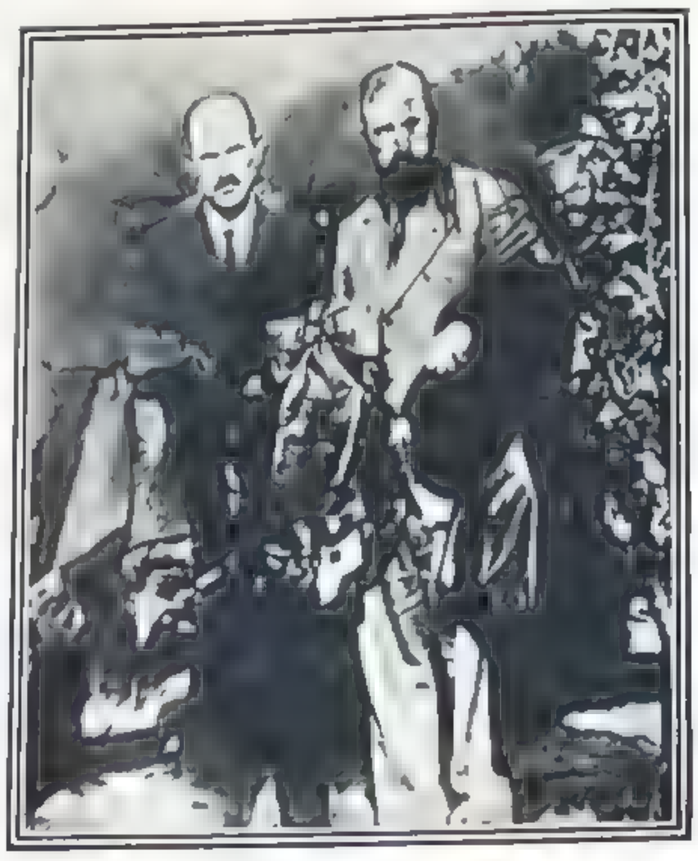
EDWARD FOORD.

G. Lenin and G. Trotski

This view shows the two leaders in profile. Lenin's bearded profile is seen on the left

Russian Parlementaire

With eyes bandaged on his way to the Armistice Conference



G. Trotski and G. Lenin

This view shows the two leaders full face. Their physiognomy certainly does not bear out the theory of their German origin

THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM : The Unlettered Peasant.

A MOUJIK OF THE OLD SCHOOL ON HIS WAY TO MARKET

The problem of reorganisation in Russia depends largely upon the attitude of the peasants, who comprise the vast majority of the population. The above illustration gives a fair impression of a Moujik of the older generation. The peasants are largely illiterate, and, like all agriculturists, are very conservative as a class. The majority are also very poor, but many are wealthy and cultivate vast estates—4,000 acres is not uncommon, and estates of from 14,000 to 28,000 acres have been known

SCENES IN THE HOLY LAND: *And the Story of Jerusalem in Brief.*

A Scene in the Garden of Gethsemane

On the western slope of Olivet is the site marked by tradition since the fourth century as being that of the Garden of Gethsemane. The walls are adorned with rude frescoes depicting scenes in the life of Christ. The garden lies outside the wall of the city. (See other views on following pages)

The Railway Station at Jerusalem

The railway station at Jerusalem offered the usual contrasts to be seen at almost any station in the East when a train comes in with its European travellers and medley of native fruit and water sellers crowding round the other compartments of the train. It lies to the south of the city, not far from the Jaffa Gate

Jerusalem called also Salem	1913 B.C.	Jerusalem taken by Titus	70 A.D.	King Guy defeated at Tiberias and Jerusalem taken by Saladin, October 2	1187 A.D.
Its king was slain by Joshua	1451 "	Jerusalem taken by Chosroes the Persian	614 "	Surrendered to the Emperor Frederick II. by treaty	1228 "
It was taken by David	1049 "	Retaken by the Emperor Heraclius	628 "	Surrendered to the Crusaders	1243 "
The first Temple founded by Solomon	1012 "	By the Saracens	637 "	Taken by Carismians (invaders from C. Asia)	1244 "
And solemnly dedicated on Friday, October 30	1004 "	And by the Crusaders a new kingdom founded July 15	1099 "	Taken by Mamelukes of Egypt	1291 "
Jerusalem destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar	586 "	The "assize of Jerusalem," a code of laws, established by Godfrey of Bouillon, king	1100 "	Taken by the Osmanli Turks	1516 "
Jerusalem restored by Cyrus	536 "			Held by the French under Bonaparte, February	1799 "

A SHEPHERD TOLD ME

Men say a King is born on earth to-night,
And kings are on their way to honour Him;
Amazèd shepherds mutter of a light
That stirred their witless folds when all was dim,
And someone passing by a little shed
Heard someone singing . . . "Gloria,"
he said.

Far off, where sleeps the dust of Babylon,
Three wanderers are spurring through the snow;
One on a white horse, on a black horse one,
And one upon a dromedary slow.
With silver thurible and porphyry jar
They ride, beneath the beckoning of a star.

They say a stain drips from the Roman gold
Round Herod's wrist . . . while from his wall unlit
The brazen lamps depend; for someone told
Him some wild legend, and he feels on it
Till all distraught he huddles, red of hand,
Under the star that lights a sorrowing land.

A shepherd told me he had seen this King
Whom Herod fears; he smiled at what he saw. . . .
The child of some poor folk a-journeying,
Cradled upon a swathe of oaten straw;
"And yet," quoth he, "I could not draw me nigh
Save kneeling on my knee . . . I wot not why!"

A King is born to-night, the dreamers say. . . .
With pipe and lute the angels round him dance,
And roses blossom in the manger hay;
O sweet, incredible story! . . . yet, perchance,
Unseen of us the angels may be near,
And they may sing, although we cannot hear.

DOROTHY MARGARET STUART

THE CONQUERING CHILD

Christmas, 1917

Those old, old bells are ringing clear.
Such wistful music who can hear
Through all this shrieking cannonade
In wildernesses man hath made?
Yea, while rapt angels quire in heaven,
Earth's shepherds with their sheep are driven.

The Three Kings hasten from the East,
War's bondsmen wearily released.
Robbed of rich offerings, bare they stand
To gaze upon a wasted land.
Did the Star mock in guiding them?
Can this, can this be Bethlehem?

Herod is nigh: in scowling state
He revels at the children's fate.
But ah! the Child of children still
O'errules his word, undoes his will.
Ring out, old bells, from sphere to sphere,
The Child who conquers death is here.

WALTER SICHEL.

FOUNTAINS. By E. V. Lucas.

The spectacle the other day, while I was on a visit to the Tank of England in Trafalgar Square, of Nelson's two fountains, dry and serving as show cases for trophies wrested from the Germans, caused me to reflect upon London's—and, indeed, England's—curious poverty in those beautiful and fascinating playthings.

For ever since I can remember, fountains have had for me an engrossing charm: my first two being a tiny jet (as I now know, but thought it then a sufficient torrent) in an avuncular garden, with gold fish in its basin, and the resolute thread of water in a big provision-shop window which was made more wonderful and desirable by balancing on its summit, which rose and fell capriciously, a little egg. All walks were failures that did not include the street where this marvel was not only to be seen, but seen free. Later I fell in love with the fountain in the transformation scene at our little provincial theatre, and in consequence have never been able to share in the sophisticated contempt which most people affect for the lure of "Real Water" in the advertisements. To me "Real Water" is a phrase of extraordinary promise, particularly so when lighted by all the hues of the prism.

And then one day it was my good fortune to be in Sheffield Park to see one of those cricket matches which the late Lord Sheffield so enthusiastically organised between his own eleven and the Australians, and the odd old peer gave us an additional excitement by an exhibition of all his famous *jeux d'eau*—fountains being the hobby that vied in his estimation with batsmen and bowlers. I remember the awed whisper running round the ground that every five minutes of such a display cost his lordship £50, and I wondered, and still wonder, how it could do so; for water, as well as being "excellent," is cheap. Where are those fountains now? I do not even know who owns Sheffield Park and what has become of its beautiful level pitch. The *jeux d'eau* and the giant Bonnor equally are still, and Alec Bannerman stonewalls no more.

Even with the signs of a discomfited foe visible and tangible within it, an empty fountain is a sad spectacle. The loss of Real Water is always depressing. That strip of grass between railings in Duncan Terrace, Islington, beneath which runs the New River, is melancholy; and melancholy are the stalls of the Hippodrome which cover the reservoir in which Annette Kellerman once divinely swam and Chinese cormorants caught fish at the bidding of a gentleman in a frock coat. Is the water, I wonder, still there? Will the floor of the stalls ever give way . . .?

Why we English have so little interest in fountains I have never thought to inquire, but the fact remains that they do not strike us as necessary, as they strike the French and the Italians. A civic architect or gardener in either of those countries, when laying out grounds, would sooner omit grass plots than fountains. But with us the grass plot is far more important—or how erect notices to keep off it? But whatever else may be missing from a French or Italian pleasaunce, public or private, there must be the harmonious tinkle of plashing drops. A census of Paris fountains would give astonishing figures; but in proportion to her size, Rome is probably even richer, and undisputably she has finer examples. There is nothing in Paris quite so fine as that great bronze basin with its nereids just outside the station, whose jet is to be seen foaming with light and life all the way up the Via Nazionale; nor has Paris anything like the Fontana di Trevi, which, to be exact, is a waterfall. The Cascade in the Bois is, of course, higher and more copious; but the Cascade is in the country, so to speak, whereas you come upon the Fontana di Trevi in a tiny little square of houses, all among narrow streets, with the water gushing out over Tritons and naiads and rocks—the most unexpected thing a city can offer. I used to put up with indifferent meals in a tiny restaurant close by just for the pleasure of hearing the cool, delicious melody of it. The Trevi is also a fountain with one of the most attractive of characteristics, for, as everyone knows, if you throw a coin into its basin your return to Rome is assured; and to see Rome again is the world's desire. Even if the little expectant boys succeed in retrieving it, the charm still holds.

As an instance of the Italians' love of fountains, I am reminded of an ex-Austrian town which I visited in December of last year, high in the Julian Alps, which was being rapidly and efficiently converted into a great Sanita station, and was also the headquarters of a hospitable regiment. Every kind of utilitarian military work was in progress—so utilitarian, indeed, that the great church had become a vast storehouse—and yet there had been found time for one of the soldiers with an artistic soul to erect just in front of the house where the colonel and his staff were established a brand-new glistening fountain in white cement. I forget the new name of the Via or Piazza on which it was situated—Garibaldi, or Maggio 22, or Vittorio Emmanuele, or Cavour, or Mammeli—nor does it matter, for to-day, alas! its superimposed tablet has for a certainty been removed and it is again a Strasse or a Platz. But I will wager that the water makes as gentle music for Austrian or German ears as for its deviser. For fountains are pacific, friendly creatures, whose one idea, like that of children and kittens, is to play.

In the GARDEN of GETHSEMANE : The Olive Trees.

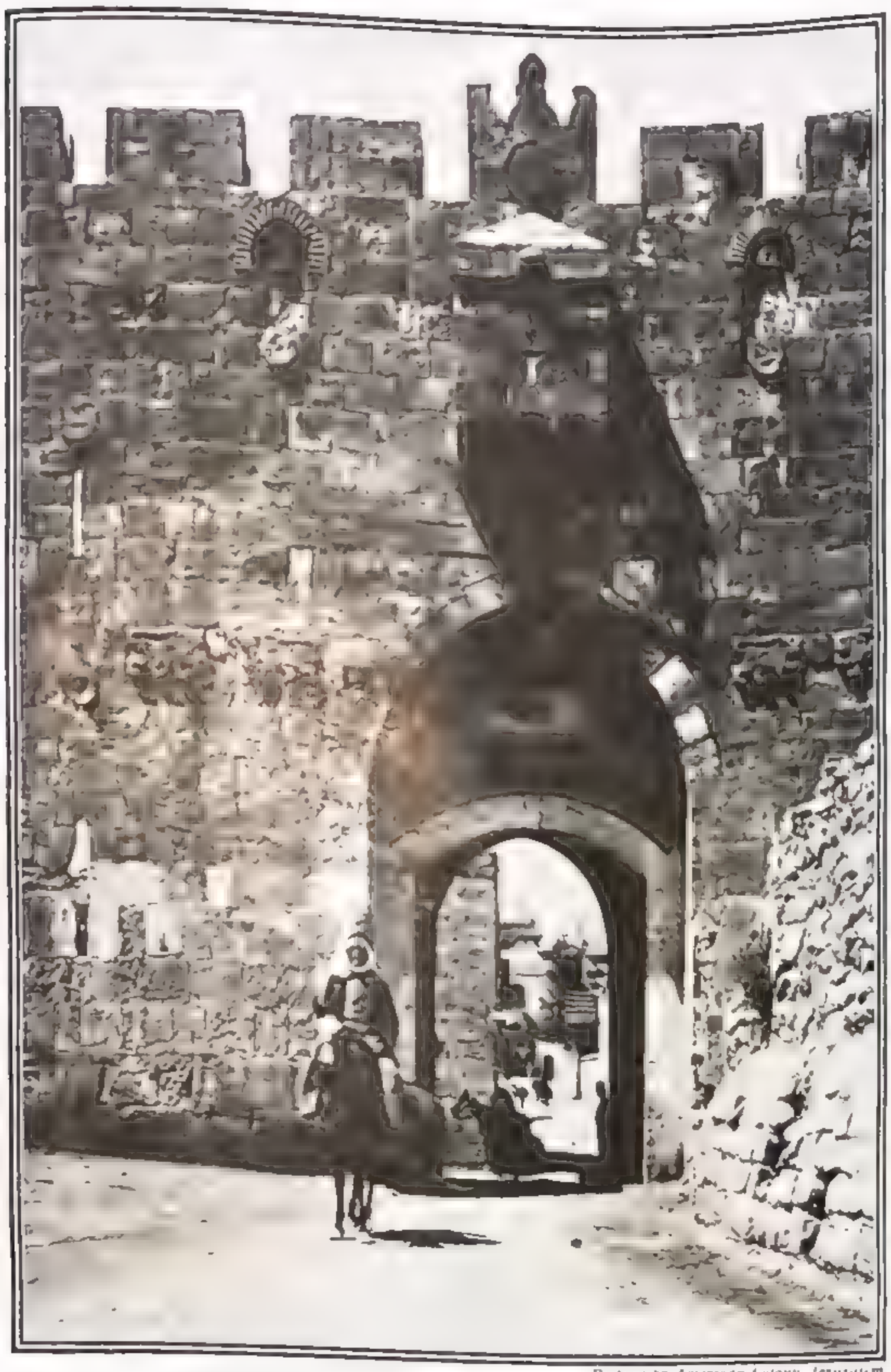
A CORNER OF THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE, NEAR JERUSALEM

From a new camera study

"*Then cometh Jesus with them unto a place called Gethsemane, and saith unto the disciples, Sit ye here, while I go and pray yonder*"—Matthew XXVI., 36.
"*When Jesus had spoken these words, he went forth with his disciples over the brook Cedron, where was a garden, into the which He entered, and His disciples.*"—John XVIII., 1

The garden occupies about a third of an acre, and is surrounded by a wall covered with stucco. It is under the control of the Franciscans, and contains eight olive trees of great age, which may well have sprung from the roots of those which were there in the time of Christ

THE HOLY CITY OF JERUSALEM—ITS ANCIENT



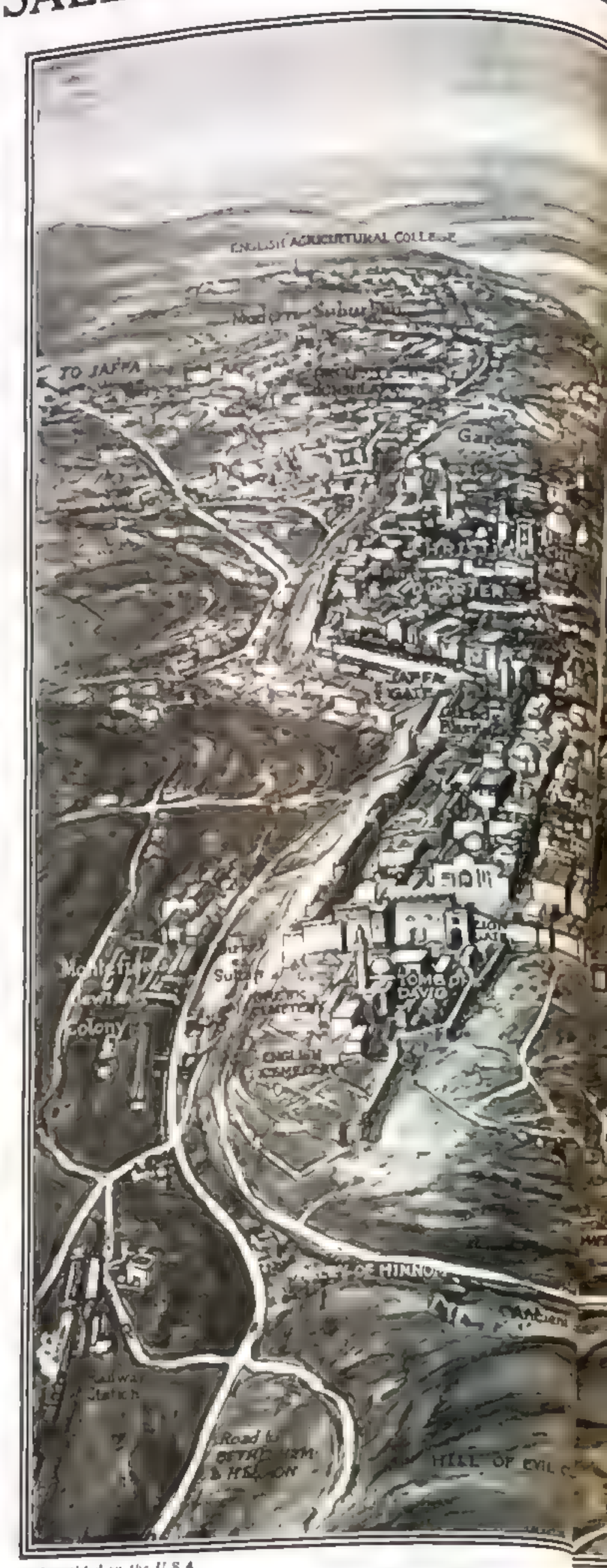
Picture by American Colony, Jerusalem

St. Stephen's Gate—An Ancient Entry into the Holy City

The sculptured lions on this doorway, through which passed many an English Crusader in the days of Saladin are of especial interest to the archæologist. As the rule of Islam forbids the reproduction of animal forms, they must date to the crusading period or to the times previous to the conquest of Jerusalem by the Arabs (A.D. 636). They have a striking affinity with the quaint sculptures found on the walls of Diarbekr (Roman Amida) and on some of the churches of medieval Armenia. This gate is on the eastern side of the "Haram," or Temple enclosure.

The Jaffa Gate of Jerusalem, Leading to Ramleh and Jaffa

The Jaffa Gate is in an angle of the western wall, hard by the citadel. It is probably the gate by which early in the siege of A.D. 70, the Jews made a furious sortie against the legion which held the blockading lines on the road to Joppa. The sortie was ultimately repelled, but with considerable loss to the Romans. The square tower close by is believed to be the Tower of Hippicus of which mention is made by the historian Josephus.



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Panorama of the Holy City from the

In the view here reproduced we are looking over the Holy City from the south. Immediately beneath us is the traditional Hill of Evil Counsel, upon which the Jewish priests met to plan the betrayal of Our Lord in the Garden of Gethsemane. At its foot runs the Valley of Hinnom, the burial ground of ancient Jerusalem, with groups of tombs. Beyond the Valley of Hinnom is Mount Zion, traversed by the zig-zag lines of the city wall. This front is about three-quarters of a mile long and has two gates, the Zion Gate on the left and the misnamed Dung Gate on the right. Its real name was probably the Milk Gate, because through it the country folk brought into the City of David their thickened milk for the daily use of the citizens.

On the eastern and western sides the present walls run practically nearly as they did in ancient times, the valleys not permitting any great alteration in the alignment. On the north the wall stretches across the plateau in a direction roughly parallel to that on the south. Within the enclosure the Jewish and Armenian quarters lie behind the southern wall. The greater part of the Armenian quarter was probably occupied at the time of the siege in A.D. 70 by the splendid palace and gardens of Herod the Great. The citadel quite possibly occupies the site of a fort which defended the palace enclosure. There are huge stones in the lower courses of its walls which are not Roman or Saracenic, and the square tower may very well be the Tower of Hippicus, much rebuilt in the upper stories. North of the citadel is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, occupying the traditional site of the resting-place

WALLS AND GATES DESCRIBED :

Surrendered December 8, 1917, to General Allenby.

South, Looking Across the Valley of Hinnom

DRAWN BY JOHN DUNCAN

Christ. Round it, naturally, clusters the Christian quarter. To the east of the Christian quarter is that of the Mahomedans.

On the eastern side of the city lies the Haram-esh-Sherif (The Noble Sanctuary), which is probably nearly coterminous with the Temple area of ancient Jerusalem. In its centre stands the Dome of the Rock (erroneously called the Mosque of the Caliph Omar). It was built by Caliph Abd-ul Melek about the year 688 out of the destroyed remains of Roman buildings, as the interior very plainly shows. It covers a rock which is possibly the site of the Altar of Burnt Offering, in the Temple of Solomon. At the south end of the enclosure is a basilican structure now known as the Mosque El Aksa, once the Church of the Virgin, built in Jerusalem by the Emperor Justinian. In the eastern wall are two gates, St. Stephen and the Golden Gate. The latter is walled up. It had a double entry, as was the case with Roman city gateways, and bears many traces of Roman design. In the northern wall there are three gates called the Damascus Gate, the Gate of Herod, and the Abd-ul-Hamid, or New Gate. Outside the northern wall are extensive suburbs, largely inhabited before the war by the foreign colony.

Ancient Jerusalem was much larger than the modern town. On the north the wall enclosed much of the space occupied by the modern suburbs, while the whole of the unoccupied portion of Mount Zion outside the south wall was also part of the city. The foundations of the ancient wall have been discovered near the edge of the English cemetery, the position of which is indicated in the lower left-hand portion of the above view.

A Roman Gateway Through Jerusalem's Walls

This view shows the Golden Gate, much of which is Roman work. The moulded courses over the original double entrance still exist although the entrances themselves have been blocked up at a later date. The faces of the adjacent walls reveal the big stones of the lower courses of masonry surmounted by the smaller stones of medieval times. The present walls of Jerusalem with their gates quite probably occupy the line and sites of Hadrian, about sixty years after the siege of A.D. 70. The last restoration was by Suleiman the Great of Turkey in 1542.

Turks at Prayer Outside the Mosque of Abd-ul-Melek

The so-called Mosque of Omar, or Dome of the Rock, is a Moslem shrine which occupies the site once occupied by the Temple of the Jews. It stands on a raised platform or terrace, and was built in the year 688 A.D. by the Caliph Abd ul Melek. To the Moslems Jerusalem is only second to Mecca in holiness. Some of the Mahomedans who are worshipping at this holy place are standing in the attitude of prayer. Others are seated behind the low wall in the foreground.

CHRISTMAS-TIME BEHIND THE LINES : A HE

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IN A FRENCH VILLAGE WITHIN THE BATTA DESP

The German guns are just far enough off from this little French village to prevent the enemy carrying out their usual scheme of systematic destruction. The women, who have stayed in their homes all through the war, are at their doors cheering themselves with a sight of the Tricolor. A despatch rider has pulled up for refreshment, and an army road-roller is at work. Close by is a little boy wearing the helmet of some captured German. Although the [illegible] actual stat[illegible] the village are still standing, they have been much damaged by gun fire. At this little [illegible] battleto[illegible] a small shop where odds and ends of things are sold to passing Tommies, a few newspa[illegible]ge stand [illegible] other articles are exposed in the window. Mr. Philip Gibbs, in a recent despatch [illegible]newshed f[illegible]

TH TO THE WOMEN WHO STAYED BEHIND.

A DESPATCH RIDER PULLS UP FOR A DRINK

DRAWN BY S. EDUARDO, DECEMBER, 1917

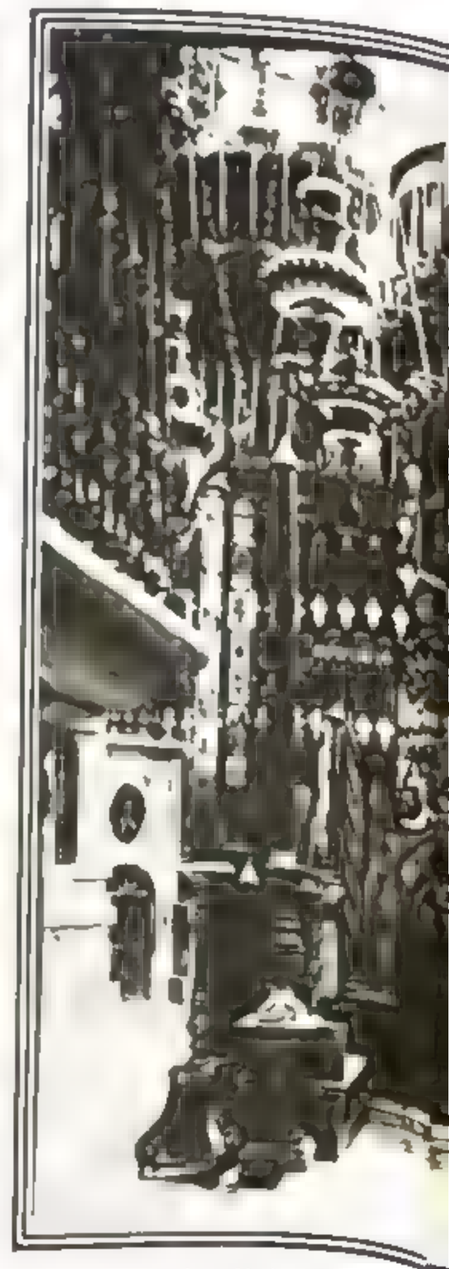
actual state of such a village. "When I drew near to it I wondered to see such a place he battlefields. It was not like the 'villages' of the Somme and Flanders. It had real es standing, real walls, real roofs, little red-brick houses and white old grey barns and ewashed farmsteads, gardens, and garden gates. It seemed quite untouched by war at a thousand yards, but when I went closer and then north, I saw that this was partly an illusion, and that there were shell-holes in the walls and in the roofs, and that some of the houses were gutted, and that it had been unhealthy enough under our guns to drive the enemy's garrison underground into deep dug-outs and concreted tunnels."

"LET US GO INTO JERUSALEM"—SOME of the

The Grotto of the Agony where Judas Gave the Kiss of Betrayal

... Like your rest: behold, the hour is at hand, and the Son of man is betrayed ... Matthew ... and said, Hail, master; and kissed him ...

The Grotto of the Agony is a cave in the rock, and it was there, according to tradition, that the disciples slept while Christ prayed on the Mount of Olives near at hand, and where on His return to His sleeping disciples Judas gave Him the kiss of betrayal



Entrance to the Holy Sepulchre
Rocky Tomb in which Chr...

...has not taken the bo...
...out of his own tomb ...
...with fine rock and ...

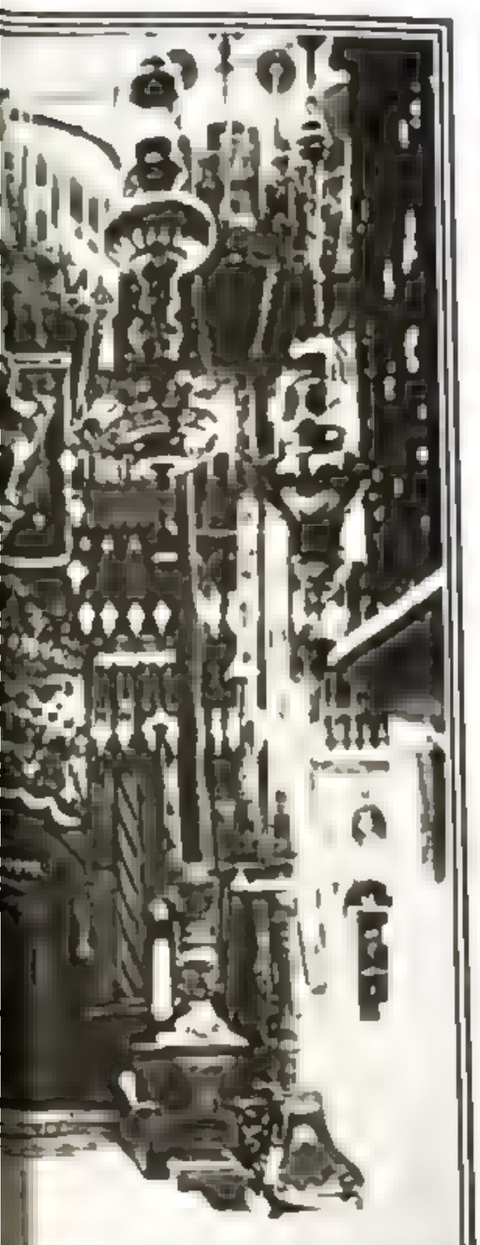
The Mount of Olives and the Mosque of the Ascension

And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, he was taken up, and a cloud received him out of their sight ... Then returned they unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a sabbath day's journey"—Acts 1. 9 and 12

The building shown belongs to the Mahomedans, and marks the site of the Ascension. The central part of the building takes the form of a small octagonal chapel containing the foot print of Christ

Th...

HOLY PLACES in and Around the CITY : *Surrendered to the British on December 8, 1917.*



In the Church Erected over the Day after the Crucifixion

rolled a great stone to the door of the sepulchre, and departed."—Matthew xxvii. 59, 60.

The Twelfth-century Gateway to the Shrine of the Virgin on the Mount of Olives

And the virgin's name was Mary. And the angel came in unto her, and said Hail, thou that art highly favoured, the Lord is with thee: blessed art thou among women"—Luke i., 27 and 28.

The present church was built by Queen Millicent, and she was buried there in 1161. Her tomb, which lies halfway down the steps to the right, is now shown as that of St. Joachim and St. Anne, the parents of the Virgin. The church is in the possession of the Greeks and Armenians. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, shown in the central view, was built by the Crusaders in 1103 to enclose the older chapels already standing. The Holy Sepulchre lies in a small chapel, marble cased throughout, and lighted by forty-three lamps, always burning.

Pool of † Siloam. *Tree marking the site of † the Prophet Isaiah's martyrdom.*

The Ancient Mulberry Tree at Siloam and the Pool where Sight was given to the Blind Man

"He anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay, and said unto him, Go, wash in the pool of Siloam . . . He went his way therefore, and washed, and came seeing"—John ix., 6 and 7.

The pool was originally square, and near it are the remains of a fifth-century chapel. Close by is the gnarled and withered trunk of an ancient mulberry tree, supported by stones. The Jews declare it marks the spot where the Prophet Isaiah was martyred by King Manasseh.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS HAVE ALL DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY EITHER IN ACTION FROM WOUNDS OR OTHER CAUSES DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR

2nd Lieut V. T. J Rainey

Devon Regt He was the son of Mr and Mrs W Rainey and was gazetted last May

2nd Lt. J. F. A. Wodehouse

Duke of Cornwall's L I. (attd R F C) He was the son of the late Mr F J Wodehouse

2nd Lt. Pagan Lowe, D.C.M.

Royal Flying Corps Son of the late Mr R R. Lowe of Pernambuco, Brazil Awarded the D C M

Captain R. G. Titley

Gloucester Regiment Son of Mr W. A Titley He went to the front in March of last year

Lieutenant F. G. Carrie

Loyal North Lancs. Regt. He was killed in action while leading his men in an advance

Captain C. H. Brunner

R F A. He served in the South African War, and was twice wounded. He went to the front last February

Captain C. E. Jupe

Devon Regt He returned from Singapore in order to serve

Captain F. D. Pemberton

R F A (attd Royal Flying Corps). He was educated at Haileybury

Captain W. J. Richards

Welsh Regiment. He enlisted, and obtained a commission in April 1915

Captain J. B. Randall

R A M C. He joined the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1916, and proceeded to France soon afterwards

Captain W. H. Curry, D.S.O.

South Staffs Regt He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order, and was killed in action last October

Captain E. G. Sulivan

East Surrey Regt. He was the third son of Colonel and Mrs. Sulivan

2nd Lieutenant P. H. Sulivan

Royal Munster Fusiliers. He was the brother of Capt. E. G. Sulivan. Killed in action

Captain H. E. Sulivan

Canadian Infantry Educated at Cheltenham Second son of Colonel Sulivan

Captain F. J. Arbery

Duke of Cornwall's L I. He died of wounds received in action, and was the son of Major C. J. Arbery, Simla

Major C. H. Green

South Staffs Regt attd Nigeria Regt.). He was the son of Sir Frederick and Lady Green He served with the West African Frontier Force from 1908-12. Died of wounds

Captain T. A. Tapp, M.C.

Machine Gun Corps. He was twice mentioned in despatches and was awarded the M C. Captain Tapp was educated at Rugby and afterwards at Caius College Cambridge He died of wounds received in action

Commander W. S. Bennett, D.S.O.

R.N V R , Royal Naval Division He held the D S O with bar, and died of wounds received while in command of a battalion of the R N D.

Captain B. A. Bull

R A M.C. He joined the Navy on the outbreak of war, but afterwards obtained a commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps. He was the only surviving son of Professor and Mrs. Bull of Manchester

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Chadwick

Manchester Regt. He enlisted as a private in the Manchester Regt. when the war broke out, and was given his commission from the ranks in April, 1915

Pro patria mori

A LITERARY LETTER : Stopford Brooke's "Life."

LONDON, December 17, 1917

I have just read with very great pleasure *The Life and Letters of Stopford Brooke*, by L. P. Jacks, two volumes (John Murray). Dr. Jacks is the Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, and he is a son in law of Mr. Brooke. The book recalls pleasant memories to me as well as sad ones, for thirty years ago I knew Mr. Stopford Brooke very well, although during the last twenty years of his life I scarcely saw him at all. I was a member of the Bedford Debating Society, over which he regularly presided, and it was my frequent good fortune to hear him preach in that chapel in Bloomsbury with which was associated the most dramatic episode of his life.

I heard Mr. Brooke preach the sermon that followed his resignation of his position as a clergyman of the Established Church. Well do I recall the crowded congregation, the presence of James Martineau and other interesting men who were in sympathy with Brooke. The preacher's eloquence and charm were dazzling to the young men of that day whose privilege it was to hear him. James Martineau once said of Stopford Brooke that he never grew up, and Brooke declared it to be the finest compliment that he had ever received: his delightful boyishness it was which brought the young men of that day so near to him.

In the Bedford Debating Society he was at his best. Well do I remember the gatherings of that society. What a pity it is that Dr. Collins—now Sir William Collins—did not provide a reminiscence of them for this chapter. The principal orator was Bernard Shaw. He was only then commencing to besiege London, and his Irish ideas were startling to that generation, more so than they would be to ours. I recall the fierce protest of politicians with old-fashioned ideas, one of whom was Mr. Charles Wright, the secretary, whose name I meet again in this book after long years. Mr. Brooke always cordially supported Bernard Shaw.

Then there was William Clarke, whose name is here spelt Clark, and Herbert Burrows, whose name Dr. Jacks spells Burroughs. Clarke and Burrows were friends of whom I saw a great deal in those days. Clarke afterwards died at Mostar on a holiday tour. There is a good appreciation of him by Stopford Brooke in a letter to Lord Bryce. His health was always bad, which made him at times an ungenial companion, but his powers of assimilating knowledge were remarkable, and under happier conditions he would have gone far. Many men of much less ability have become more widely known to the public.

I have a copy of Lowell's poems and one or two other books which Clarke inscribed and gave to me, and I owe him a great deal in that he sent me to the right books in impressionable years. The friends that one makes between the ages of twenty and twenty five colour one's whole after life, and that Bedford Debating Society must have been a landmark to many, as it was to me. Brooke was its dominant figure. He was the handsomest man it was ever my lot to know, with the single exception of George Meredith, and his flowing neckties of coloured silk added to his picturesqueness. Then I can recall him in that library on the top floor of his house in Manchester Square surrounded by his books and his pictures, which is also a never-to-be-forgotten memory.

I had in those early years many letters from Mr. Stopford Brooke of a delightful literary character, but it was before the time when I had the sense to preserve the letters of literary friends. As a result there is only one letter to me in these volumes, but I think it will be found an attractive one, for in it he discusses the question whether Satan or Adam was the hero of Milton's *Paradise Lost*. With this bias from early years I am naturally prepossessed in favour of the *Life* by Dr. Jacks. To me every page of it is interesting, although the letters are rarely devoted to literary subjects.

Brooke was born in co. Donegal, and his Irish interests culminated at the end of his life in one of the best of all anthologies of Irish poetry, and he never ceased to have Irish sympathies, as his son-in-law, Professor Rolleston, has done. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree in 1856. Then he entered the Church, and it was an extraordinary circumstance that an unknown man of only twenty-four years of age should have been given the life of Frederick Robertson of Brighton to write. He had only seen Robertson once as a boy, yet he overcame that difficulty by producing a book which has been a classic ever since. He took eight years to write the book, which was published in 1865; it became a kind of manifesto of the Broad Church Party.

In the interval Stopford Brooke had been appointed chaplain to the Princess Royal on her marriage with the Crown Prince of Prussia, and Brooke's life in Berlin, which was hateful to him, is vividly described, as are certain conversations with Queen Victoria, who is pictured in 1867 as "looking as usual, a comfortable, good-humoured, motherly little woman." With the Queen Brooke discussed Ritualism, when she expressed the opinion that the Ritualist ought to be expelled from the Church; whereupon, unlike Dr. Johnson, Stopford Brooke "bandied words with his sovereign," for he told the Queen that if the Ritualists were expelled, at some future time the Evangelicals and the Broad Church men might also be expelled.

There is a striking reference to a conversation with the Crown Princess of Prussia:—

She wants an English tutor for her boys—to teach them, she said, "liberal principles, the English Constitution, and the growth of the nation into free government. Princes nowadays have no chance, Mr Brooke, unless they are liberal." "I should think not!" said the Crown Prince, but rather as if his wife had gone too far.

Mr. Stopford Brooke — Elliott & Fry

Whose "Life and Letters" in two volumes, by Professor L. P. Jacks, Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, and editor of "The Hibbert Journal," have just been published by John Murray

It is interesting to note the admission in those years from 1871 when Prussia had conquered France and had formed a new German Empire that Brooke sided with Carlyle, whereas his wife, who had also lived in Berlin, held sounder views, as the biographer puts it, on the ultimate results. "She knew the faults of France, but believed that a yet more virulent poison was at work in Germany." Mrs. Brooke must have been a clever woman, and she brought her husband the wealth which enabled him to buy pictures and to be content to preach on a stipend of fifty pounds a year for a time. Brooke lived till the beginning of the present war, and came to recognise that he had misjudged the relative positions of France and Germany.

There are some curious judgments of contemporaries in the book. Brooke met Sir Charles Dilke at dinner, for example, and refers to him as "a mild-looking person who spoke like a discontented greengrocer and in the spirit of one," and of Professor Ranke, the author of *The History of the Popes*, he speaks as "a miserable wizard-looking-monkey of a man," but the usual note of Stopford Brooke was that of geniality and kindliness. It is curious to note a letter from Gladstone, in which he recalls the pleasure with which he had heard Brooke preach at Westminster Abbey "a sermon against respectability." Most of us have always associated Gladstone with a passion for respectability. One notes also with regard to another distinguished politician a line of prophecy written to Lord Bryce, who had just resigned the Irish Secretaryship for the Washington Embassy. He says:—

Birrell is gayer than you, but he has not got as yet into the whirlpool. He will soon be in it.

Considering that Stopford Brooke is best known as a man of letters, as a poet and as a critic, that he wrote that delightful and popular little *Primer of English Literature*, a History of English Poetry, and a good volume of essays on *Theology in the English Poets*, one feels that there was a certain narrowness in his appreciations of literature. He cared nothing for the Brontës clearly. The name of Jane Austen is not once mentioned in his letters. He had a very inadequate appreciation of George Meredith, and of that masterly collection of heroines which led Olive Schreiner to say that George Meredith was the only novelist who had really understood women. He does not once mention in all this voluminous correspondence a single Elizabethan dramatist. *Lavengro* and many another of my favourite books are entirely ignored.

There is, however, a very just estimate of George Eliot. But perhaps Stopford Brooke was most of all a lover of art. One recalls that Mark Pattison on his death-bed stroked the books by his side lovingly and sighed that he had to leave them. It was not his books but his pictures over which Brooke sighed in his last moments. As he left his study the day before he died, we are told, he paused, and after looking round upon his pictures for the last time said quietly, "It will be a pity to leave all that."

There has been very naturally a great deal of excitement over Ambassador Gerard's book, *My Four Years in Germany* (Hodder and Stoughton). At least 70,000 copies of the book have been circulated in the bookshops, but some of the booksellers tell me that they have not sold quite as well as they had hoped. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that between the publication of this book serially in *The Daily Telegraph* and its appearance in book form there was a somewhat long delay, due to distance from the author. All the same, the book deserves to be purchased, and should command a very large sale in the coming months. It is a splendid manifesto on behalf of America. It gives in a clear form all the reasons why America has joined in the war.

Mr. Gerard makes us understand what his country is fighting for. Although it may be described as mere journalism, it is really very momentous journalism of much more importance for us to read than any "literature" with a capital "L." It is a very vivid picture of what has been happening in Germany during the past three years, and is an effective reply to much of the pacifist writings of these latter days. No one who is interested in the war—and who is there that is not?—should fail to read the book. President Wilson's latest manifesto gives it added point. We see so clearly that it was absolute self-preservation that brought America into the war.

If we had a Prose Laureate as well as a Poet Laureate, as we need in time of war, I should nominate Mr. G. K. Chesterton for the post. He usually says the most sensible thing at a crisis, and here is what he says with infinite truth over the Lansdowne letter:—

Lord Lansdowne is a man of convictions and it is now at least certain that he is a man of consistency. Twice in the last two years he has appeared suddenly on our horizon, alone or apparently alone and in the same arresting attitude. On the first occasion it was to dash the cup of liberty from the lips of the little nation whose thirst and agony has been the one reproach of England. On the second, which occurred the other day, it was to attempt the same thing against the cause of all the small nations of the world.

The Sunderland Daily Echo records in picturesque fashion the visit of a wild hare to a bookseller in that town, Mr. Flintoff. The hare apparently strayed from its native pastures into the town, and that it should have taken refuge in a bookshop seems to show the peculiar affinity of a hare to literature from Cowper's days to our own. Mr. Flintoff records that he has with much pain and trouble captured the hare. We would rather hear that he had restored it to freedom.

I have just read a capital novel which has entertained me greatly, *Thomas*, by H. B. Creswell (Nisbet. 5s. net). It is the best "first book" that has appeared this year. Thomas is a young man in a Government office, and he is the owner of a motor car, so in a sense this is a motor-car story. It is also a love story, in which you see very clearly from the beginning how it is all going to end. The main point is not the story, but the humour and drollery provided by the actions of the principal character. Thomas is great fun, and here is a delightful book to pass round among those who require in these strenuous days a little frivolous reading.

C. K. S.

A list of books received by "The Sphere" will be found on the second page of this issue.

THE CREAM OF REVUE: "BUBBLY" AND "ROUND THE MAP."

Some of the Stars who have Contributed to the Past and Present Success of "Bubbly"

A scene from the witty and sparkling revue, "Bubbly," which is still running at the Comedy Theatre and which shows no sign of flagging. It is just the type of gay and lighthearted entertainment which is wanted in these strenuous days. The group includes Arthur Playfair and Percy Monkman, who are still in the cast.

Foulsham & Banfield

Nelson Keys and Alfred Lester

Two irrepressibles whose stage and amusing adventures are largely responsible for the laughter which never fails to greet "Round the Map."

THE HIT OF "ROUND THE MAP"

The Song of the "Professional Sock-darner."
Violet Loraine

But some girl has got to darn his socks,
And I guess the girl is *me!*
For his sweet baby in the song
Must go on loving right along,
While *he* sings of sitting on the rocks
By the sunny summer sea.
Alone with Cora—or Nora,
And rhymes her with "adore her."
Or sings of Virginia,
And rhymes her with "I'll win her,"
He only asks for love and love
and love from girls in flocks.
But some girl has got to darn his socks
Each Friday!

Foulsham & Banfield

The Sock-darner Transformed

In the little group of East and West we see Violet Loraine after her sponsors have changed her from a dowdy "professional sock-darner" to a damsel attired in the height of fashion. (See also picture below.)

Foulsham & Banfield

Miss Violet Loraine Singing "The Sock Song" in the Highly-successful Revue, "Round the Map"

"Round the Map," which is drawing crowded houses to the Alhambra, is described as a "musical globe trot" and takes the audience on a personally-conducted tour to many strange places. In the above scene Violet Loraine as Tootsie, after her transformation into a lady of fashion, is singing "Some Girl has Got to Darn his Socks," a number which has scored a big success. On her right is Nelson Keys, who, especially as a Jap, contributes in no small measure to the success of the entertainment.

GIVE
NATIONAL WAR BONDS
THIS CHRISTMAS THE *PATRIOTIC* PRESENT.

Bonds for £5, £20 and £50 can be bought at any Money Order Post Office or most Banks. You can buy as many as you like. All you have to do is to sign the application form at the Post Office or the Bank with your own name "for and on behalf of" the person to whom you wish to make the present. You will then obtain a Bond Book made out in the recipient's name, with the amount of the Bond entered up in it, which you will post off or otherwise present with your Christmas wishes. Be sure and give War Bonds this Christmas.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

By Olivia

Good masters all, may it be ours to know
The gracious memories of happier times
That wake within us when we hear the chimes
Of Yuletide ringing under wintry skies
War's loud alarums ceasing, and the goal
Of human brotherhood, so far away
Grown clearer to the eyes that watch and pray
Keep us from bondage, childhood's joys again
Mercy and blessing, rest for wearied men
The heart set free to sweeten sordid life
Care's burden dropped, a truce to party strife
All blessed hopes that may our future fill
Peace upon earth and unto men good will!

For a time during the coming week we must all lay aside, as far as possible, the carking cares of our everyday lives and celebrate with as much heart as we can, the great festival of Christmas. It is perhaps a good convention that condemns us at this season to the "fashion of the smiling face," as Robert Louis Stevenson says, even though heavy sadness be in our hearts.

Sursum Corda

It should be a time of recreation from grinding among the iron facts of life, and of lifting up our thoughts to the heights of optimism. "It is a season," to quote R.L.S. again, "from all its associations, whether domestic or religious, suggesting to us the best of joy." If anything could shame us out of any dubiousness of mood upon this Christmas tide it should be the attitude of the men who are fighting for us. Although war is taking a heavy toll of them, they see, perhaps with clearer vision than we, the end of it all, and the great reasons which lie behind all the carnage and the sadness—*why* we must not be "downhearted." I have just found some lines from the pen of one of them, now passed beyond the shining portals, which voice these

The Famous Duchess of Gordon

Whom tradition credits with having raised the first regiment of the Gordon Highlanders by rewarding each man who enlisted in it with

reasons beautifully. They are from a poem called "Before the Assault," by the late Second Lieutenant R. E. Vernede of the Rifle Brigade, who died of wounds soon after he wrote them:

If there this roar of guns one prayer may reach Thee,
Lord of all Life, whose mercies never sleep
Not in our time, not now, Lord, we beseech Thee
To grant us peace. The sword has bit too deep.

We may not rest. We hear the wail of mothers
Mourning the sons who lit some nameless grave
Past us, in dreams, the ghosts march of our brothers
Who were most valiant . . . whom we could not save.

Hark, the roar grows. The thunders reawaken—
We ask one thing, Lord, only one thing now,
Hearts high as theirs, who went to death unshaken,
Courage like theirs to make and keep their vows.

To stay not till these hosts whom mercies harden,
Who know no glory save of the sword and fire,
Lend in our hire the splendour of Thy pardon,
Meet from our steel the mercy they desire.

Then to our children there shall be no handling
Of fates so vain . . . of passions so abhorred
But Peace . . . the Peace which passeth understanding
. . . ing . . . but in their time, O Lord
Not in our time . . .

A Christmas Wish from Persia

One more quotation—a pretty and picturesque Christmas wish sent recently in a letter from a Persian sheik to a British officer:—

May Allah, the compassionate, in his mercy speedily pour on the fire of quarrel the sweet water of peace.

BY APPOINTMENT
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS TO H.M. THE KING

Christmas Presents

Those who have to make gifts at Christmastide will find in the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company's collection of Personal Jewellery, Gold and Silver, Tortoiseshell, Ivory and Leather Goods better value than can be obtained elsewhere. Every article is of highest quality and workmanship, and is moderate in price.

The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company will be pleased to send selections from their stock for approval, carriage paid and at the Company's own risk. A special Xmas Catalogue sent post free on application.

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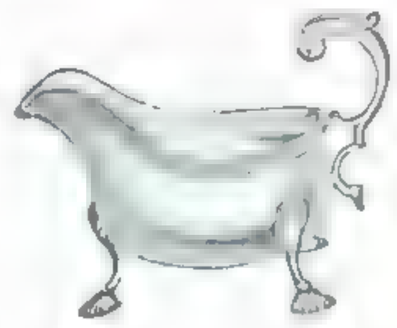
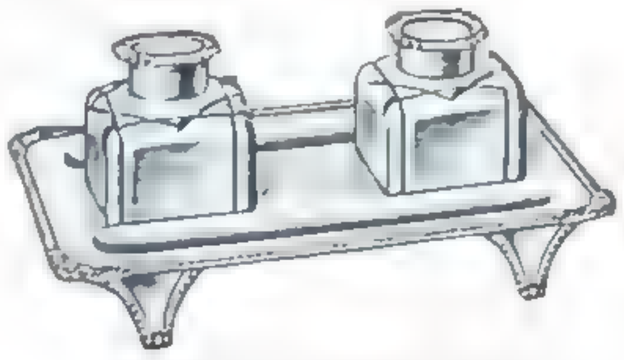
Solid Silver Roman Lamp Cigar Lighter, with Eagle Handle £4 5 0



Solid Silver Sauce Boat, with Gadroon Border £4 7 6

Oval Gilt Strut Clock, with Luminous Dial £4 10 0



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NAUTICAL COLLEGE, PANGBOURNE

FOR CADETS, R.N.R., AND MERCHANT SERVICE

There are vacancies for the second term, commencing 16th January 1918. Early application should be made. Age of admission, 13½ to 15

THE ADMIRALTY have shown their entire approval of the College, and have granted

NOMINATIONS TO ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH

THE BOARD OF TRADE have officially recognised the value of the training, and will allow the time spent at the College to count towards the Sea Service required by the Board's Regulations

On entry the Cadets are enrolled as CADETS, R.N.R. They are thoroughly instructed in NAVIGATION and SEAMANSHIP, including Boat handling on the Thames; they also receive a sound General Education. The annual fees for board and education at the College, where the Cadets remain for two years, are £80, while a premium will cover the charges for training for the next two years, the first of which will be spent in Sailing Vessels and the next with the Fleet, where the boys will receive Midshipmen's pay.

This training is an extension of the scheme of Devitt & Moore's Ocean Training Ships, Ltd., among whose shareholders are The Union Castle, The Cunard, The Orient, The Booth Lines, The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and Messrs. T. & J. Harrison.

For further particulars apply to

DEVITT & MOORE, 12, Fenchurch Buildings, London, E.C. 3.

The Bird of the Epiphany

In many of the new designs for embroidery, and in some of the pieces of work done for Christmas presents, I have noticed that the green parrot—always a decorative bird—figures largely, and wondered if it is because of the connection of the creature in tradition and fable, as well as in ancient art, with the feast of the Epiphany. The robin redbreast is to us in England the bird with which thoughts of Christmas are connected, but for the Oriental they are symbolised by the parrot, which is said to have figured largely among the gifts of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, and also among those of the Magi to the Infant Saviour. In old pictures, heraldic devices, and early ecclesiastical embroideries, parrots always appear among

[illegible]

A Prophecy Fulfilled

[illegible]

THE SPHERE

A New Feminine Art

Since the war began we have learnt to do many things better than we ever did them before. One of them is to mount a 'bus with comparative ease and success. It is not by any means an easy thing for a woman to do, especially when she is laden with an attaché case and

[illegible] Lady's lawn nightdress from £1 1s., and knickers from 10s. 6d.

[illegible] of Underthings in the New Lingerie Department at Messrs. Samuel of 122, Oxford Street, W.

perhaps a mail, umbrella, and several parcels. Nevertheless, she will generally negotiate it without a wobble, having acquired the art after some painful strivings and not without a bruise or two. It is a question both of agility and balance, whose atrophying requires the skill of a tight-rope artist, the tact and temper of a saint, and a sound understanding of the laws of motion. It is one of the small but inevitable everyday arts, however, that must be mastered if one is to go through life as it is at present with any degree of comfort and safety, and with a minimum of irritation to oneself and other people.

A New Lingerie Department at Messrs. Samuel's

Owing to the immense success that has attended the opening of their Ladies' Tailoring [illegible] Messrs. Samuel of 122, Oxford [illegible] have now added a lingerie section [illegible] which is on the floor above the costume department, and reached by a lift. Here they have a really delightful [illegible] the novel aspect of the darkest under [illegible] and gowns of crêpe de chine [illegible] with real lace, to gowns, [illegible] ladies' pyjamas [illegible] after-dive sets [illegible] and boudoir caps. The [illegible] reduction of [illegible] and on this new department [illegible] is all the [illegible] OLIVIA.

ODDS AND ENDS OF INTEREST

The Margaret Morris Season

Some charming performances have been given at the Margaret Morris Theatre in Chelsea. There is much that is original in the costume and setting of the dances as well as in their interpretation. The most successful, with one or two exceptions, were those in which the children took largely, and nothing could be more charming than their interpretation in dance and mime of the meeting of Beauty and the Beast (Ravel).

Giant Turnips

Our readers will remember that we recently published particulars of two turnips grown by different growers, and which weighed 6 lb. 6 oz. and 8 lb. 4 oz. respectively. An interested writes to say that he knows of a turnip which turned the scale at 12 lb. [illegible] grower of this mammoth vegetable is Mr. H. Ivey of Sileby, near Loughborough, and [illegible] several more turnips [illegible] among his crop which weighed 12 lb.

The Sphere Garter

"Off with Garter into Sphere"

SMART.
NEAT.
COMFORTABLE.

As popular with the Army as with the Navy.

With Cord or Pad. 1/- to 3/-

Sphere Suspenders are just as popular with Ladies

SPHERE SUSPENDER CO., LEICESTER.

THE TIELOCKEN

Illustrated Military Catalogue and Patterns Post Free.

Every Burberry Garment bears a Burberry Label

Burberry Weatherproof ensures Double Security

The demand by Airmen and others, for a double-breasted topcoat led Burberrys to invent this efficient safeguard, and it has been largely adopted by Officers who require increased protection, combined with a neat "service" appearance.

THE TIELOCKEN has been worn by England's greatest soldiers; and distinguished Officers of all Arms, including the R.F.C., Royal Navy and R.N.A.S., have testified to its comfort and exceptional security.

THE TIELOCKEN dispenses with usual buttons and fastens with a strap and buckle, which gives it the advantage of quick adjustment and adds smartness. Its materials are innocent of rubber, oiled-silk or other air-tight agents, being light-weight, self-ventilating fabrics made by special systems of weaving and proofing.

Complete Kits in 2 to 4 Days or Ready-to-Wear.

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During the War BURBERRYS CLEAN AND RE-PROOF Officers' Burberrys, Tielockens, Buttons, Trench Warms and Burberry Air Warms FREE OF CHARGE.

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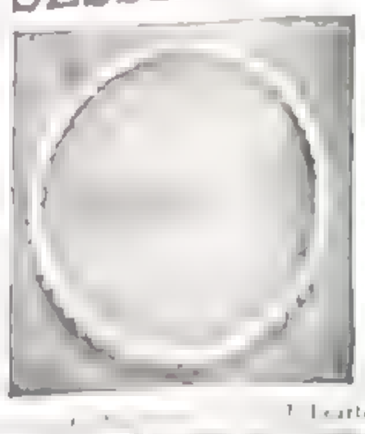

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SCOTCH
WHISKY

is the result of almost a century's experience in the art of whisky blending, and its delicate flavour and delightful bouquet are evidence of the high class malts from which it is distilled

The whiskies in its composition are of great age, and immense reserves ensure that "Iona" will not deviate one particle from the outstanding qualities which have for so long distinguished it.

If you have not tasted "Iona" you have not yet realised the perfection of Scotch Whisky.

"Iona" can be obtained from your wine and spirit merchant. If he has not in stock he can get it for you

It is worth while insisting on "Iona"

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Lady's Best SILK Umbrella, INLAID SILVER and TORTOISESHELL Handle, with REGIMENTAL CREST or MONOGRAM 42/6
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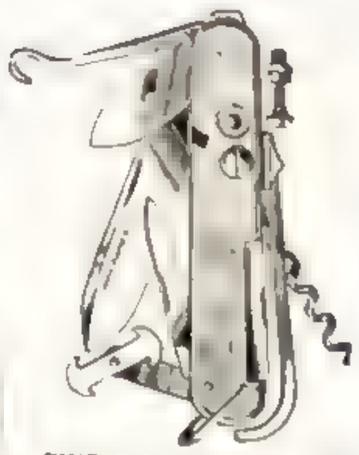
Lady's WRIST BAG, best SILK POPLIN lined, GILT FRAME, splendidly finished with WRITING, PENCIL and MIRROR 21/6 ... 37/6



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32/6 ... 3/

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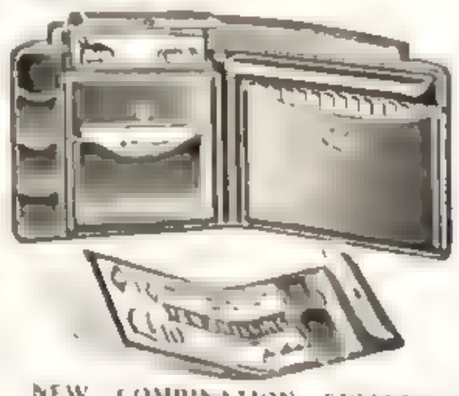

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I like your KENSITAS Cigarette, for it is distinctly the Virginian par excellence. You can pay a bigger price but can't obtain a better one . . . and I says again as I've said before—WELL, IF YER KNOWS OF A BETTER CIGARETTE—THEN SMOKE IT!

"OLD BILL."

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Some of the men who have been treated in this hospital during the war

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GIVE IT
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Its present children are 4,800;
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You simply add water
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Your teeth can be made whiter and more beautiful, decay can be prevented, tartar can be removed — simply by the daily use of

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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

7,000 Children

need food this Christmastide.

Please help them in these times of high food prices.

Private Robinson bringing his motherless barns to Dr Barnardo's Homes

The Homes are caring for the Children of our brave Sailors and Soldiers

5,127 Children admitted since War broke out

WILL YOU SEND A

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CHRISTMAS GIFT?

Give yourself the pleasure of feeling that for at least a fortnight you are supporting one Orphan Child.

Cheques and Orders payable "Dr Barnardo's Homes Food Bill Fund" and crossed, and Parcels may be addressed to the Honorary Director,

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10,307 Barnardo Boys are helping to defend our homes.

Please mention "The Sphere," December 15 1917, when remitting

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HOLLOWAY, N. 7

(Popularly known as the Great Northern Hospital)

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150 BEDS FOR CIVILIAN PATIENTS AND FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF £5,000.

GILBERT G. PANTER, Secretary

The "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP

2,400 Old Boys have joined the Royal Navy and **6,500** the Merchant Service. They are also in **100** British Regiments.

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Patrons—THE KING & QUEEN

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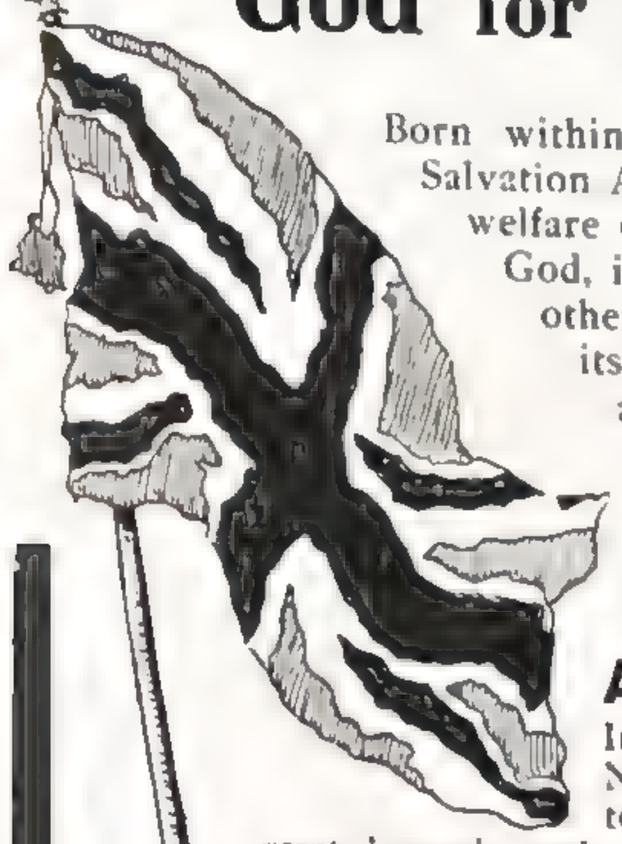
Under Two Flags

God for the Empire—the Empire for God



Born within the Empire, and now spread far beyond its remotest outposts, the Salvation Army, in its manifold activities for the material, moral, and spiritual welfare of mankind, is a corporate example of Christian Patriotism. Under God, it has saved to the Empire thousands of men and women who otherwise would have rotted at the Nation's heart and threatened its undoing. It exists for one purpose only—*to do good;* and in its interpretation of that purpose it treats man as a spiritual being. From its lowliest soldier to its General it toils

FOR GOD AND THE EMPIRE.

When War broke out it at once proved itself

AN OLD FRIEND in a NEW CRISIS

Its followers—soldier and civilian—are serving under two flags. Its Naval and Military League, which has for many years ministered to Service men, has now been enormously extended to meet the great demands made upon it in connection with the present War, and assistance is urgently required to maintain its HOSTELS FOR SOLDIERS ON LEAVE; its HUTS AT WORK IN THE DIFFERENT CAMPS; THE AMBULANCE WORK carried on by its FLEET of MOTOR CARS on the FIELD OF BATTLE; the VISITING of SICK and WOUNDED in the MILITARY HOSPITALS, etc., etc.

Cheques should be made payable to GENERAL BOOTH, and sent to him at 101, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

X Please help this Charity; "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children." X

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D. Malcolm Scott, Esq., Chairman; H. C. S. Smith, Secretary (to whom contributions should be sent)

BY SENDING A GIFT TO THE

CHURCH ARMY RECREATION HUTS

you will help to give

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

to our fighting men at home, all along the Western Front (200 of the Huts are actually under Hun shell fire), at ports, bases & camps in France, in Italy, Malta, Egypt, Palestine, Macedonia, East Africa, Mesopotamia & India.

THERE WILL BE SPECIAL CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES IN ALL OUR HUTS, SO FAR AS FUNDS ALLOW.

Do not let our gallant men go short while we are having Christmas Cheer at Home

MORE HUTS ARE URGENTLY WANTED.

Each costing £500 (fully equipped). Also hundreds of men are ready to work them.

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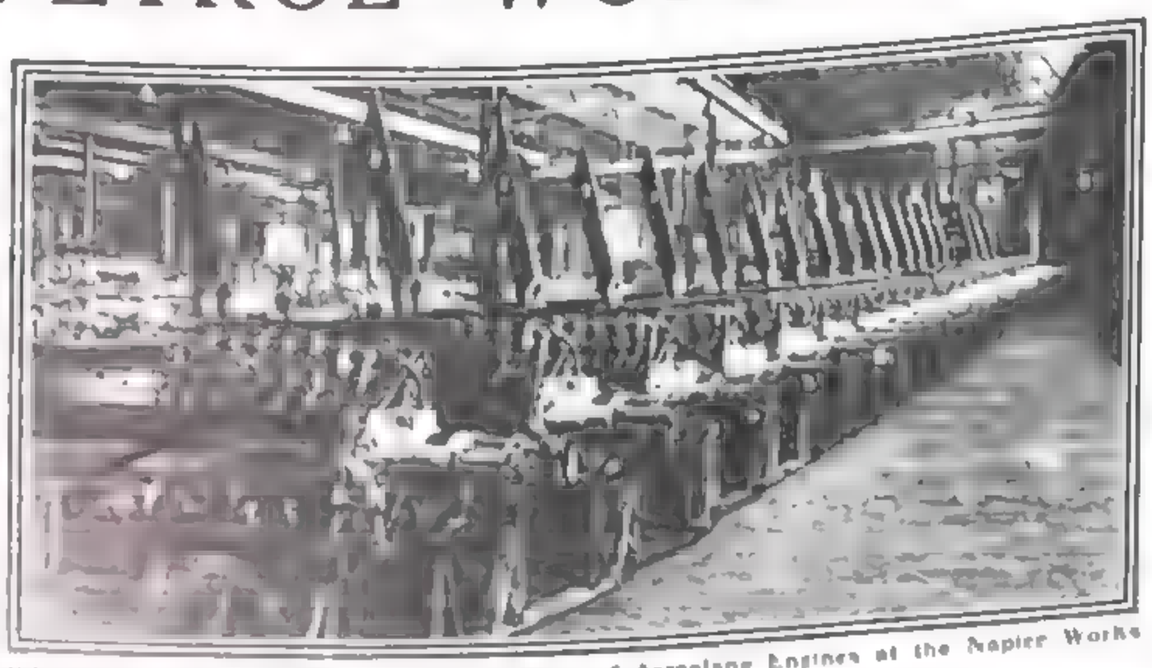
IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.



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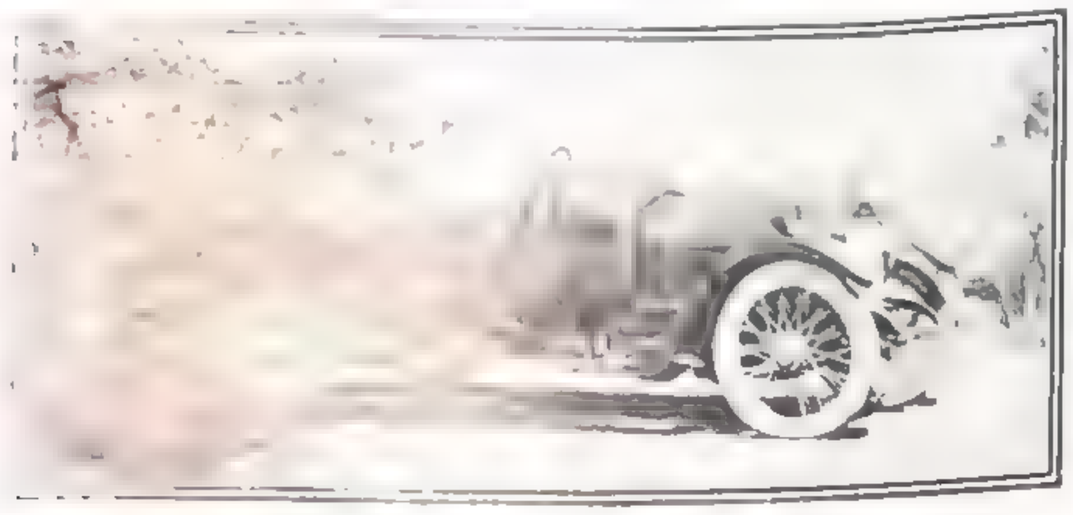

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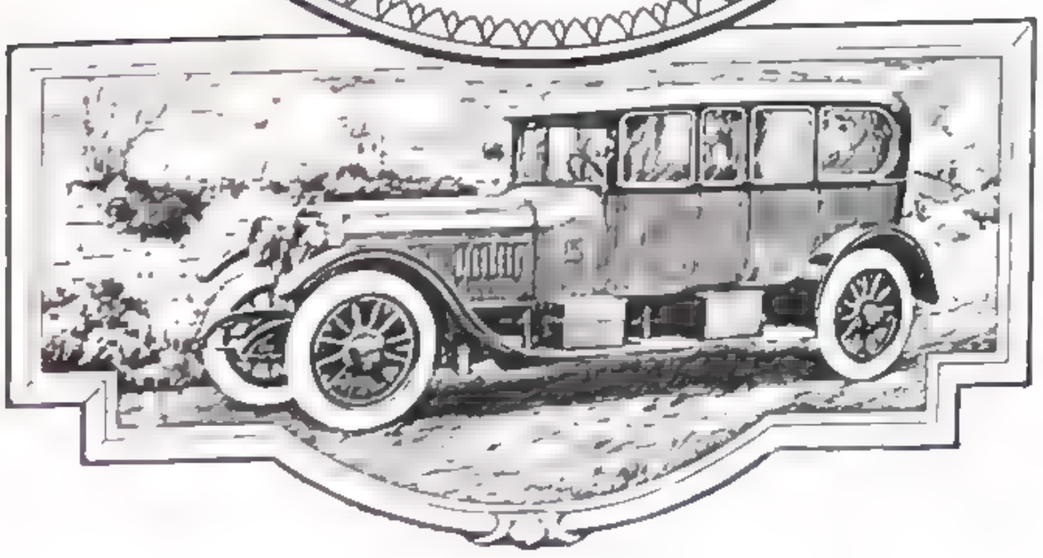

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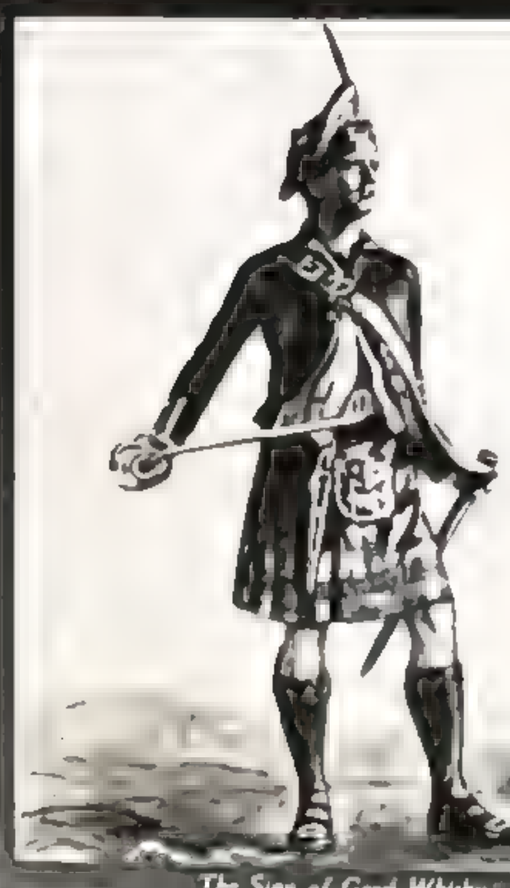

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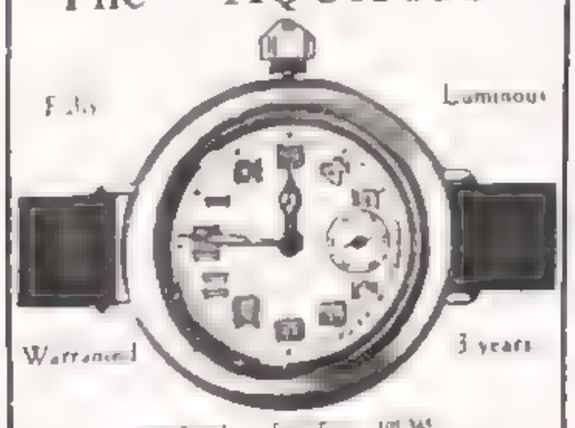

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THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

Volume LXXI. No. 936. | REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER | London, December 29, 1917. Price Sevenpence.

DRAWN BY F. MATANIA, 1917

CARDINAL BOURNE AT THE FRONT—HIS EMINENCE ADDRESSING THE DUBLIN FUSILIERS

Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, recently paid a visit to the Catholic Irish troops on the Western front and saw the actual conditions under which they are living and fighting. His Eminence, who saw many phases of life at the front, was much impressed by the courage and cheerfulness of the men with whom he came in contact. He is here seen addressing the men of the Dublin Fusiliers Brigade from a transport waggon, which served as a pulpit

THE SPHERE

An Illustrated Newspaper for the Home

London, December Twenty-ninth, 1917

EDITORIAL AND GENERAL OFFICES
Great New Street, London, E.C.4
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THE BEST PRESENT TO A FRIEND IS A SUBSCRIPTION TO

THE SPHERE.

[illegible] A CONTINUOUS PRESENT

[illegible]

OR SUBSCRIPTION to THE SPHERE

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR: WEEK by WEEK.

CHORDS UNRESOLVED

I.

Oh! sigh not o'er the tragic close
Of lives resplendent in their prime,
Do not in tears apotheose
The sorrows that have been sublime.

II.

To be true woman and true man
To self, ideal knight in deed and thought,
No reflected front, no coppered plan,
Is such a life too dearly bought!

III.

To stake one's all and lose or gain,
To play one's part out passing well,
This is life's brimming cup to drain,
The rest is but a bagatelle.

CHORDS UNRESOLVED

IV.

Less happy those on whom devolved
No choice to thrill or make afraid,
Who lived and died, chords unresolved,
Sundials frustrate in the shade.

V.

The fallow wealth of brain and heart,
The unshared throb, the unlinged tear,
The self that finds no counterpart,
Fate's bitterest irony is here!

MATILDA BETHAM EDWARDS.
Villa Julia, Hastings

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, M.D., C.B.E.

Dr. Garrett Anderson, the pioneer woman doctor, who died on December 17, obtained her M.D. degree from Paris University in 1870, and was the founder of the New Hospital for Women

MILITARY EVENTS OF 1917

The military events of the year, with two exceptions, have been generally in favour of the Allies, but no decisive military or strategic success has been gained.

During the opening months of 1917 the enemy positions on the Somme were being endangered by the wide salient driven into them by the Franco-British offensives, and on March 17 the Germans abandoned their lines between Arras and Soissons, a front of eighty miles, and fell back on a front extending, roughly, between Arras and Cambrai, known as the Hindenburg Line, in places forty miles in rear. The Allies recovered Péronne, Roye, Noyon, Bapaume, and other places. In re-reading the military commentators of this period of the year, it is curious to note that those who preached to us most constantly the virtues of the Western front "push," would not allow their readers any satisfaction from this very material extension of territory.

On April 9 the Allies opened a powerful offensive. It is authoritatively stated that General Nivelle wished to mass the entire Franco-British reserves for a single concentrated attack. This plan was not adopted, and the French and British attacked separately. The British stormed the Vimy Ridge and pushed forward for several miles on a wide front. The French flattened out the Vailly salient, formed the major part of the Aisne Ridge, and seized the crests of the Moronvilliers Massif, east of Rheims. Though the success was considerable, and yielded no fewer than 53,000 prisoners and 175 guns, it was not decisive.

On May 3 General Allenby and the Italians joined in, making a strong advance over the Carso towards Trieste. They captured 24,000 prisoners before their offensive came to a stand at the end of this month.

Scarcely had the Italian offensive ceased when, on June 7, General Plumer's army moved and stormed the Messines Ridge east of Ypres, taking 7,000 prisoners and fifty guns. After this there was a long pause until July 31, when a fresh advance began east of Ypres. Various limited offensives carried out during August, September, and October gave us the greater part of the German positions on the ridges of Passchendaele.

August was marked by a great Italian victory on the Bainsizza Plateau, which cost Austria 30,000 prisoners. Simultaneously the French attacked at Verdun and thrust the Germans back from important positions, taking [illegible] prisoners.

These successes were badly discounted by the collapse of the Russians. On July 1 they opened a brilliant offensive in Galicia, taking over 40,000 prisoners in a fortnight. But at the very moment of victory the Russian Army, disorganised by revolutionary propaganda, disintegrated and fell back to its own frontier in total disorder, abandoning much material and thousands of prisoners. The steadiness of the Roumanians and the Russians with them did not succeed in staying the rout. The Germans followed up this easy success by capturing Riga in September and the islands of Oesel and Moon in October.

October was marked by a fine French victory on the Aisne, the Germans losing 11,000 prisoners and 120 guns. But simultaneously the now thoroughly alarmed Germans made a tremendous irruption into Italy and sent the Italian armies reeling back to the Piave, with great loss both in guns and prisoners. French and British reinforcements were at once rushed to the front and the line was [illegible]. But the Germans could claim a really great success. Shortly afterwards (November 20) the Third British Army made an advance in the Cambrai sector. It was at first successful and 10,000 prisoners and over 100 guns fell into our hands. Some days later the Germans delivered a surprise counter-attack and [illegible] a great part of their gains, with some thousands of prisoners and a number of guns.

In the outlying theatres of war our successes have been great. In the Turkish Empire we have taken Baghdad and Jerusalem, with many thousand prisoners. The Germans [illegible] last to hold their East African colony, and of their large army of [illegible] 2,000 have escaped into Portuguese territory. Meanwhile America has entered the war on the side of the Allies, and her aid will more than counterbalance the disadvantage caused by the disorganisation of Russia.

Christmas Leave in London

Two Canadians home for Christmas make sure of one substantial item for their Christmas dinner

Leon Trotski—A Further Portrait

The Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Bolshevik Cabinet. He is apparently a more aggressive personage than Lenin, and his utterances are extremely violent. The above is reproduced from another reputed portrait of Trotski

General Cheremisov

He commanded the Eighth Army, which captured Halicz during the brief Russian offensive in July. Later he was stated to be in command of the northern front, and was superseded by the Bolsheviks

Vladimir Yulianov-Lenin—Another Portrait

The present chief of the Bolshevik Government at Petrograd. He has been accused of being paid by Germany, but really seems to be a sincere fanatic. This portrait is from a German paper

CHRISTMAS WITH THE FORCES ASHORE

A New Recruit for the Royal Naval Air Service

Mascots usually accompanate wherever British soldiers and sailors are found. The latest recruit to the ranks of the Royal Naval Air Service at present serving in the Eastern Mediterranean is the raven shown above.

A Christmas Party for Wounded Soldiers

The givers of this Christmas party to the wounded were the children of a London Co[illegible] shows them watching a Christmas Dream Pa[illegible]

Serving Tea to Sailors on Leave at Euston

Soldiers and sailors passing through Euston Station find a hearty welcome at the buffet there. Above is seen a group of sailors who have just arrived on Christmas leave enjoying a cup of hot tea after their journey.

A Snow Plough at W[illegible]

Heavy snowfalls have been recorded in various par[illegible] to clear away the drifts. One h[illegible]

AND AFLOAT : Our Fighting Men and their Friends.

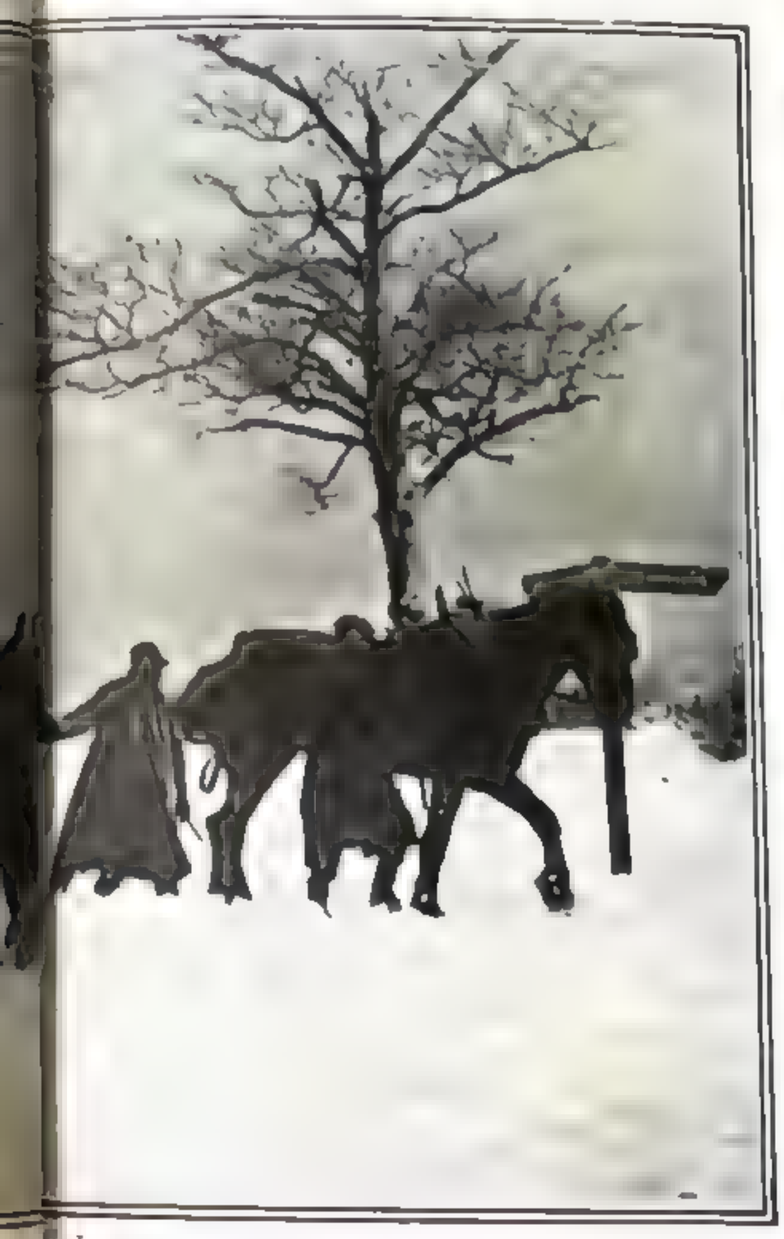
Given by London School Children

...ven at school at Hackney Wick. A large number of soldiers were ...ertained, and our picture ...which was danced by some of the children

British official photograph

A Lucky Black Cat in the British Navy

This mascot belonged to Commodore Tyrwhitt, D.S.O., and is the flagship's mascot. He has been in action several times. Commodore Tyrwhitt was made Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1916.



In Northern England

...England, and in the north snow ploughs have been requisitioned ...been at work in the Durham district.

A Merry Group of Bluejackets Arriving on Christmas Leave

Three cheery bluejackets, well wrapped up in their thick coats, who have just arrived on leave from their ships for Christmas. Many of them have a long journey before they arrive, but that does not damp their good spirits.

THE BREAK-UP OF RUSSIA :

South Russia Declares its Independence.

The Territory of Ukrain **has Declared its Independence**

Special Sphere map

The [illegible] represents the four [illegible] additional areas claimed by the Ukrainia predominant people is shown with a [illegible] der the heading of Malo-Russia (Little Russia). The lighter Assembly. The boundary within which the "Ukrainians" are the Taurida and Bessarabia lie outside this area

The Russian Empire, as it existed before the European War, had been formed [illegible] welding together a very loose congeries of autonomous principalities and republics. The revolution and the withdrawal of the strong hand of the autocracy seem to be having the effect of resolving Russia once more into a mass of autonomous states. The most important of these embryo states at present is the republic of Ukrainia.

The Ukraine (borderland) was the name anciently given to the vast debatable land lying between the borders of Russia and Poland on the one hand and those of Turkey and Crimean Tartary on the other. Its inhabitants were largely adventurers and moss troopers—the famous Kazaks, or Cossacks as we call them. But there was also a settled agricultural population, and both the settled and the floating population were mainly of Russian stock, commonly known as Malo or Little Russians. This term is somewhat of a misnomer, since it was among them, with its centre at Kiev, that the early Russian kingdom grew up. This section of the Russian race has always possessed a strongly-marked individuality. The people are generally handsomer, more intellectual and vivacious than the rather stolid Great Russian peasant, and it is among them that the musical genius of Russia is peculiarly strong. The Ukrainian race forms nearly the entire population of the four governments of Kiev, Chernigov, Poltava, and Kharkov, but it [illegible] spreads over into the neighbouring Russian provinces, and into Eastern Galicia.

The representatives of the Ukraine began early in the Russian [illegible] tion to assume an independ[illegible]. This attitude became more pronounced on the success of the Bolsheviks, and on November 24 the Rada (National Com[illegible]) passed a vote proclaiming [illegible] f Ukrainia, [illegible] a declares that the [illegible]ible shall include all territory [illegible] which the Ukrainians are in a [illegible]s includes Eastern [illegible] but it is at present un[illegible]e hope of including [illegible] Kholmia in Ukrainia will be realised. The territory which may be regarded as completely or predominantly Ukrainian is marked by a shaded band in the map, but it is stated that the Rada hopes to include Bessarabia, Taurida, and Don Cossackland also. At present the eastern parts of the territory are independent under General Kaledin. Should the Rada succeed in uniting [illegible]e rule all predominantly Ukrainian territory the new Republic would have an area of about 220,000 square miles and a population of some 36,000,000. With Bessarabia, Taurida, and Don Cossackland the area would be 330,000 square miles.

E. F.

Special Sphere map

Russia in its Mediæval State of Partition

Russia, during the middle ages, was a very loose congeries of autonomous states. Owing to their chronic disunion they were conquered by the Mongols. The Tsars of Moscow then slowly welded them once more into a single empire and threw off the Mongol yoke

Special Sphere map

Russia in its Present State of Disintegration

Russia appears to-day to be again dissolving into the elements out of which it was formed by the Tsars. Siberia and the entire south and south-east are in a state of revolt against the Bolsheviks, and Ukrainia has definitely established an independent government

FIGHTING IN PETROGRAD : *SCENES IN THE STREETS OF THE CAPITAL.*

ARMED SENTRIES GUARDING A TELEPHONE STATION AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIKS

According to recent messages received from Russia, street fighting in Petrograd is general, and often assumes a violent character. There is considerable friction between the soldiers and the highly paid workmen who form the Red Guard. Rifle shooting is common in the streets every night

BOLSHEVIKS HOLDING THE END OF A STREET WITH AN ARMOURED CAR

Armoured cars, one of which was provided with a field gun, have played an important part in the recent street fighting in Petrograd. The Bolsheviks are at present occupied with two principal tasks—that of destroying all stores of wine and that of disarming certain sections of officers and soldiers of the city garrison. The first of these operations is usually attended by fighting and rioting

THE WESTERN FRONT : *The Changes from January 1 to December 31, 1917*

THE ALLIED ATTACKS ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN 1917

The main features of the war on the Western front in 1917 have been two in number. First, there was one retreat by the Germans on a large scale in the early spring, involving the abandonment of considerable territory and the evacuation of several places, to defend which the utmost resources of modern scientific warfare had been employed. This retreat was the result of the Allied success at the Battle of the Aisne, which had driven so wide and deep a wedge into the German defensive system that it was endangered both to north and south of the salient so formed.

The second feature has been the success on of localised pushes "with limited objectives" carried out by the Allied forces. The earliest of these took place in April, and resulted in the gain by the Allies of the Vimy Ridge and most of the Aisne Ridge, with 52,000 prisoners. In July General Plumer stormed the Messines Ridge. In August the British began a slow advance over the Pilkem and Passchendaele Ridges east of Ypres, while the French made a very successful push north of Verdun. At the end of October another brilliant push by our Allies gave them all of the Aisne Ridge which still remained German. Finally the latter weeks of November were marked by General Byng's push towards Cambrai and the partially-successful German counter-attack.

The black line shows where the western front has been moved on

British official, December, 1917

British Telegraphists Arriving at Italian Front

MAN POWER ON THE WESTERN FRONT

6,000,000 Allied Troops Under Arms

In view of the present question of man power, it is important to note the following statement by the military correspondent of *The Outlook*. The final words we have ourselves placed in *italics*. "The War Cabinet should act with similar frankness on the subject of man-power. It is inconceivable that, whatever happens in Russia, Ludendorff should be able to reinforce the 2,000,000 Germans hitherto on the Western front by more than half-a-million Austro-Germans at the outside. Now, according to Mr. Lloyd George and M. Tardieu—whose utterances one can hardly regard as empty rhetoric—we should be able to oppose to these 2,500,000 Austro-Germans some 6,000,000 Franco-British, or even, allowing 33 per cent. of strategic reserves (the Germans frequently allow but 25 per cent.), 4,000,000, *i.e.*, a numerical superiority so great as to warrant not only the absolute safety of the Allied line, but the certainty of a victorious offensive, giving adequate leading and a unified staff and command; the need for which is now seen to be imperative. The Prime Minister should deal explicitly with the issue he himself has raised. Numbers are not everything; *the use made of them is a vital factor.*"

PICTURES OF LIFE IN FRANCE : *Despatch-riding at Night.*

CAVALRYMEN RETURNING TO BILLETS BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE

From a sketch by a correspondent

The above sketch, taken from a correspondent's sketch-book, shows two cavalrymen returning to the farm in which they are billeted and exchanging views with a French peasant woman. Both horses bear the War Office mark branded on the flank

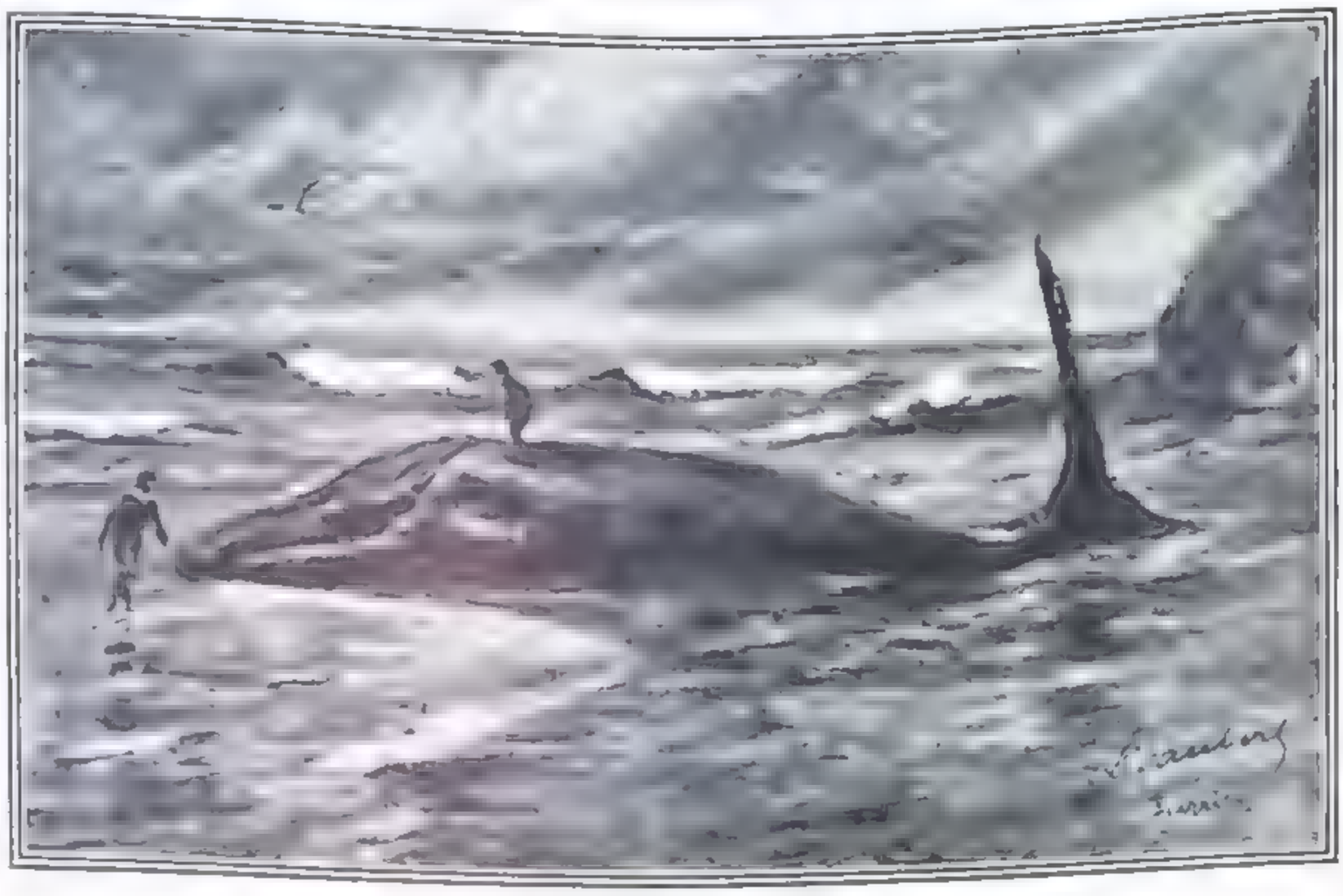
THE DANGER OF DESPATCH-RIDING AT NIGHT—A COLLISION

From a sketch by a correspondent

Despatch-riders are generally travelling at top speed, and at night they very often carry no lamps. The noise of the engine makes it difficult to hear if anything is on the road, and on a dark night it not infrequently happens that the rider's first intimation of the fact is a collision, or a very near approach to one. In the illustration a despatch rider has a most collided with the leaders of a gun team, and only strenuous efforts on the part of riders and cyclist have prevented an accident

STRANDED CETACEA : *A Report from the Director of the Natural History Museum.*

An interesting publication to students of natural history is the report issued annually by the Director of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, dealing with the whales stranded on British coasts. The last one deals with cetacea stranded in 1916. The report contains a map in addition to the notes detailing the records of the various species stranded on our [illegible]. In spite of the war, which seems to have especially affected the reports from the North Sea, the number of strandings reported reached twenty-two in the year under review, and they include a Cuvier whale (believed to be the first specimen recorded from the English coast), a Sowerby's whale a [illegible] a young sperm whale, and a killer or grampus. A [illegible] the distribution of the strandings along the coast lines, the most interesting record having been obtained from the western and south-western coasts. This appears to be due in part at least to the influence of the war on the completeness of the records, for whereas in 1913 and 1914 a large proportion were from the Norfolk, Suffolk and Lincolnshire coasts, in 1916 only two were from these districts. One of these was the Sowerby's whale above mentioned, stranded on the Lincolnshire coast. The white-sided dolphin reported from Co. Mayo on June 9, represents a common northern species rarely met with in the British seas. [illegible] reported from the Solway Firth on May 21 was [illegible]. Males have been less than thirty feet and one from the size of the ova it must have been one of the largest on record. As bearing on the movements of oceanic species it is mentioned that a basking shark, 24 ft. long, was reported from co. Donegal on November 15, and that a large leathery turtle was captured off the Scilly Islands on June 7.



A Whale Stranded on the Coast between St. Jean-de-Luz and Biarritz

The whale was possibly killed earlier by a mine or gun fire, by gunfire on which case the animal was perhaps mistaken for an enemy submarine. It was found lying on the coast with a great wound in its side.

In the appendix to his delightful book, *Modern Whaling and Bear-hunting*, Mr. W. G. Burn Murdoch gives some interesting facts relating to whaling as one of the "Empire's resources." He tells us that during the short season, November 1 till the end of April, in a recent year, the catch in South Georgia by twenty-one steamers amounted to 5,000 whales—fin-, hump-back, and blue whales—which gave 200,000 barrels of whale oil and 8,000 tons of guano. Taking in the other islands of the Falkland Islands Dependencies, in the neighbourhood of Cape Horn, the catch of a recent year amounted in value to £1,300,000. Practically the whole of this goes to Norway. As detailed recently in THE SPHERE, the author has endeavoured to establish British whaling on a business footing with a new type of whaling ship. The writer goes on to state that modern whaling has been vigorously prosecuted by Norwegians for over twenty years in the South Atlantic from barren British possessions, with the great results mentioned above. "There are vast areas of ocean teeming with these whales where, so far, they have not been hunted, and still the general British public stands aloof and takes no share in it. Whaling to-day, from the Norwegian point of view, is an industry, three generations have been brought up on it, but from the average British point of view it is still a speculation."

"DOREEN." By E. V. Lucas.

I believe that I was the first London observer of new poets to draw attention to an Australian book of very human quality called *A Sentimental Bloke*, by C. J. Dennis. Not that I claim credit for my perspicacity, for the book was sent to me from Sydney with a recommendation, and all that I did was to find it good, and say so. None the less, being by chance the first, I am the more pleased to be able to draw attention to the sequel—a little collection of four poems describing the next few years of the married life of the Bloke and his Doreen.

At the end of the former volume (which I am glad to see was recently in its seventy-fourth thousand, almost as if it were facile divinity or detective fiction), Doreen had presented her husband with a son—young Bill—and we meet him now as a boy old enough to go to school and black eyes and have his own eyes blacked in return, but not so badly as his adversaries'. Like nearly all first-borns and most only children, young Bill, while the pride and joy of his parents, is not incapable of setting them now and then at variance, and the whole theme of this most moving and, beneath its rough exterior, beautiful little book is such moods of variance and their conquest by love. I cannot remember ever to have met with analyses of early married life better done, for Mr. Dennis, like the true poet that he is, however local may be his examples (and they are found on a small Australian farm), is universal in his application.

In the first poem Doreen interrupts her husband's sentimental musings, when he ought to be busy, by coming out with the clothes to dry and reminding him that the stove wood is getting low. He prefers to continue with his "dilly day dreams," and she has to say it again and yet again.

Says I've studied men in cities, an' I've studied 'em out 'ere
I've seen 'em and thro' pubs an' seen 'em kind thro' beer
I've seen the meanest doin's deeds to make the angels smile
An' watched the proudest playin' games that crooks ud recken vile
I 'ave studied 'em in bunches an' I've read 'em one by one
An' there isn't much between 'em when the ole thing's said an' done.

Now, a woman she's a woman. I 'ave fixed that fer a cert
They're just as like as rows uv peas from 'at to 'em uv shirt
An' then they're all so different, yeh find before yeh've done
The more yeh know uv all uv 'em the less yeh know uv one
An' then the more yeh know uv one (she goes 'er 'air a touch)
The stove wood's nearly done, she sez. "Not that it matters *much*."

The little gipsy sobs 'ers was smilin' round me feet
An' this dreamin' dilly day-dreams on a Summer day's a treat
I eases me frame from orf the fence an' grabs me little axe
But when I'm 'arf way to the shed she stops me in me tracks
Yer lunch is ready. That ole wood kin easy wait a while
Strike! I'm married to a woman. But she never seen me smile.

The next poem records an argument about the axe, which had been left within reach of young Bill so that he cut his thumb. As it happened, Doreen left it there herself.

I am married to a woman, which is nacheral an' right
I sez that over to myself, fer safety, day an' night
Most times I sez it fond an' proud wiv gladness in me mind
But sometimes philosophic like an' wot yeh'd call resigned
"An axe as sharp as *that*," she sez. "It reely isn't fair."
You left it there!

An' then I lets 'er 'ave it an' I sez, "Now, think a bit
I put that axe away last night when all the wood was split.
Well, that's enough about it now," she sez. I seen 'er wince
An' sez: "I put that axe away, but *wasn't used it since*."
But someone else was usin' it this mornin', I kin swear.
An' left it there.

Fer art a mo' she gets young Bill, an' wouldn't meet me eye
Dunkin' she was—I knew she was. An' then she lets it fly
If you 'ad cut that wood," she sez, "as I implored you to
There wouldn't be no need fer me to 'ave such things to do!"
It ain't right fer a woman." "Fer!" I sez.
Now I don't care.
Do let it there.

The third poem tells of young Bill's first fight, and how the father lures him into a quiet place, and while giving him a lesson or so in the art of self-defence, is caught by Doreen, who flames out at him, seeing in a flash the kind of life from which she had rescued her husband, and fearing the same for her son. But though quick to anger, she is quick also to reconciliation (which all women are not), and seeing in his hand a bunch of violets that he had been gathering for her, her anger melts into smiles.

"Oh, Bill! You *dear*!" She digs me then, just in the same ole way
Strufe! I'm married to a woman, an' I'll learn young Bill some day!

In the last Doreen is seen without any impatience at all—just a ministering angel. Her husband, having contracted lumbago for the first time, of course thinks death inevitable, if not instant, and he has to be nursed and coddled, and Doreen does it so ingratiatingly that he is tempted even to malinger, or, as they say in Australia, play possum. And that is the end of the book—twenty-four pages all told, but with more married love to the square inch than in anything I ever read, Balzac's *Physiologie* not excluded.

AMERICAN DRAFTS IN TRAINING : Scenes in Camp.

The First New York Cavalry in Camp—Instruction in Infantry Drill

In the big camps in the United States Americans are being rapidly and thoroughly trained as soldiers. In the above illustration cavalrymen are seen at infantry drill, for this war has shown that the cavalryman must needs often leave his horse and fight on foot

Cavalrymen at Drill on the Seashore at an American Training Camp

Besides drill and instruction of all kinds, every profitable form of athletic exercise is used in the army to develop the men physically wrestling is one of the most popular In the various camps at least one hour a day is given up to sports

Americans in Training at a Military Camp

Bombing, bayonet drill, musketry, and signalling all play their part in the soldier s education in the military camps, in addition to the drill and physical exercises which form part of every soldier s training. The great camps are well ordered and the commissariat is excellent

An American writer in "Collier's Weekly" describes how recruits are trained to the use of the bayonet: "The course would be easy enough if the men walked through it with a poke at each dummy But they don t walk they rush And they don t poke at the dummies They drive their bayonets clear through them. The dummies, with the exception of two rows are bundles of withes a foot thick The other two rows are made of burlap bags filled with split shingles It requires a hard two handed thrust, with the weight of the body behind it, to put the bayonet through The men have orders to give each reclining dummy one hard th ust and each standing dummy two hard thrusts. The first thrust at a standing dummy is straight at the middle of the body the second starts as low as possib e and is a med at the neck The squad of twenty men line up in the trench at the beginning When the whistle blows they go like a football team in the old days of mass play When they run up the ramp at the end—it s too steep to walk up—and dive off without the slightest pause it looks as if nothing human would stop them—or would think of trying to stop them either And that s the point of this kind of bayonet work No enemy line can stand against men who charge in battle as these men are being taught to charge

THE PROTECTIVE WORK OF THE NAVY : A

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THE DAY PATROL OF AIRCRAFT GOING HOME AND THE NIGHT PA

An airship, on the left, is seen returning to its base, while nearer at hand and in the centre of the view can be seen a seaplane ba

SCENE AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER.

PATROL OF DESTROYERS LEAVING FOR THEIR APPOINTED STATIONS

DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS

banking down On the right a seaplane has reached the surface, and is taxi-ing home in close proximity to a Kentish barge

BRITISH GUNS GOING INTO ACTION : A

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THE TEAMS BRING THE GUNS AT A GALLOP

The scene is the market place of one of those once peaceful and sleepy old towns of France. The houses which surrounded it have been destroyed by shell fire, and only the grave and blackened ruins of what were once the homes of prosperous citizens are left standing. To the right is a side street almost undamaged, under which those same citizens would on [illegible] days the square would be gay with stalls and echoing to the laughter and chatter and

DASH THROUGH AN OLD FRENCH TOWN.

H THE MARKET-PLACE OF AN OLD TOWN IN FRANCE

DRAWN BY F. MATANIA DECEMBER, 1917

between the market women and their customers. To-day it is empty but for groups of Allied soldiery. Only an occasional inhabitant is seen here and there. A British gun comes thundering over the cobbles, the horses at a gallop, followed by others. As it dashes round the corner, a watchful soldier pulls out of the road two small children who were almost under the hoofs of the leaders. There is an instant's check as the horses rear and plunge and the children are dragged to safety. Then the guns dash on towards the battle line.

AMONG THE HOLY PLACES OF PALESTINE

HEBRON, THE BURIAL PLACE OF ABRAHAM AND SARAH, AND THE FIRST CAPITAL OF DAVID

[illegible] as ancient as Jerusalem. [illegible] the great [illegible] was [illegible] by a [illegible] wall. It has always been one of the most [illegible] towns in Palestine, and here David was crowned King of Judah. The present building, however, is distant from the Tombs of the Patriarchs. The Cave of Machpelah lies beneath the mosque, [illegible] the plaque on the [illegible] was [illegible] from Foreigners and infidel intruders by the jealous Moslem inhabitants. The cave was visited by Benjamin of Tudela in 1160, the first [illegible] known account of its contents. He says that he saw the tombs, but of course how [illegible] were [illegible] not known. But there is absolutely no reason that this famous mausoleum should not have been preserved.

From a drawing by D. Roberts, R.A. [illegible]

BETHLEHEM, THE BIRTHPLACE OF DAVID AND JESUS, ABOUT 1840

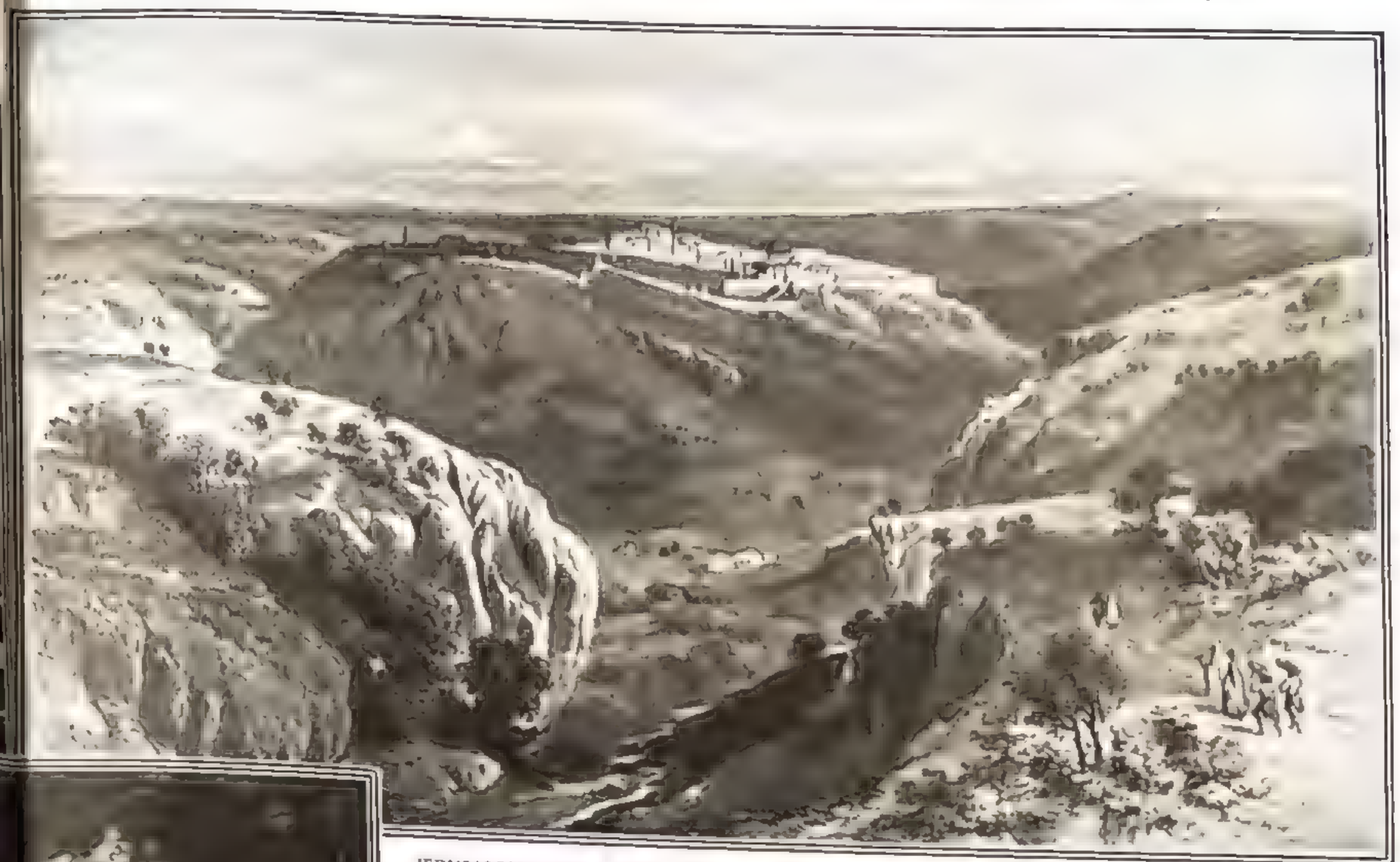
And thou Bethlehem, in the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda: for out of thee shall [illegible] *of Israel.* Matthew ii.

Bethlehem lies some six miles south of Jerusalem. It is a very ancient inhabited [illegible] and its name, signifying House of Bread—indicates its importance as an agricultural centre. Even at the present day it is encircled by [illegible] vineyards and groves of fig trees. Its [illegible] resemble King David, for they are a ruddy, handsome race, and [illegible] war [illegible] dispersion. They are far more before 1914 almost all Christians.

A STREET [illegible]

The street [illegible] Tyropœon Valley, [illegible] Mount Zion and the Temple height. Formerly [illegible] was a deep, rocky, well-steep ride, but it has [illegible]

A Pictorial Visit to the Three Cities of David: Bethlehem, his Birthplace; Hebron, his First Capital; and Jerusalem, the City which he took from the Canaanites and made the Capital of his Empire.



JERUSALEM FROM THE SOUTH, SHOWING MOUNT ZION WITH ITS ENCIRCLING RAVINES

From a drawing by D. Roberts, R.A. made about 1839.

And David and all Israel went to Jerusalem, which is Jebus; where the inhabitants of the land were the Jebusites. And the inhabitants of Jebus said to David, Thou shalt not come hither. Nevertheless David took the castle of Zion, which is the city of David. And David said, Whosoever smiteth the Jebusites first shall be chief and captain. So Joab the son of Zeruiah went first up, and was chief. And David dwelt in the castle; and called it the city of David. And he built the city round about, even from Millo round about: and Joab repaired the rest of the city.

This illustration, reproduced from a water colour by David Roberts, R.A., made about 1839, gives a true impression of the stronghold of Jerusalem, the city that is set upon a hill. It is easy to understand why it remained independent for probably two centuries in the midst of a hostile population. The inhabitants might well mock at the efforts of the Israelites, who of course had no elaborate siege engines, and in the siege by David they manned their walls in derision with the lame and the blind (2 Samuel v. 6-8). There has been much controversy as to the site of the Castle of David, but all the probabilities are in favour of it being on the highest point of Mount Zion, where the Palace of Herod stood (A.D. 70), a part of which is now covered by the Turkish citadel.

JERUSALEM

...many places almost levelled by the accumulation ...centuries. Lying between the upper and lower ...it has always been a meeting place of traders.

THE TOMB OF RACHEL NEAR BETHLEHEM

And Rachel died, and was buried in the way to Ephrath, which is Bethlehem. And Jacob set a pillar upon her grave: that is the pillar of Rachel's grave unto this day."—Genesis xxxv., 19, 20.

The Tomb of Rachel lies a short distance from Bethlehem on the road to Jerusalem. The present building is a small modern structure, but there is no doubt that it lies very near if not upon the place where Jacob buried his beloved wife. The most important building in Bethlehem is the Church of the Nativity, the nave of which dates from the time of Constantine the Great (A.D. 330). The roof is of English oak, given by King Edward IV. about 1473.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

THE FAME AND HONOURS HAVE ALL COME TO THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY EITHER IN ACTION OR IN WORK DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR

Lieutenant R. H. A. Evans

... Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Evans. He was ...

Captain George Kew

... South Lancs. Regt. ... wounds on ... of Mr. and Mrs. ...

Captain W. E. Villiers

... He was the son of Mr. ... was educated at ... killed in action

Captain H. G. Manley

Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Joined the Army on the outbreak of war and had served in Ga...

2nd Lieutenant B. H. Penfold

Sherwood Foresters. He went to the front in June of this year, and was ...ed in action

Lieutenant Norwood Macleod

Canadian Artillery (attd. R.F.C.). He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Collingwood Macleod of Toronto

Lieutenant G. W. Taylor

R.F.A. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge ... killed in ...

2nd Lieutenant V. S. Wing

R.F.A. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Sadeh Wing

Lieutenant J. H. Simpson

Lancashire Fus. (attd. Loyal N. Lancs. Regt.). He died of wounds received in action

2nd Lieutenant H. E. Jobling

Leinster Regt. He was the youngest son of the late Major Alfred Jobling, York and Lancaster Regt.

2nd Lieutenant C. P. F. Lowson

Rifle Brigade (attd. R.F.C.). He was educated at Winchester and was killed in a flying accident

2nd Lieutenant K. Gulbenkian

Middlesex Regt. Son of the late Mr. C. Gulbenkian and Mrs. Gulbenkian

2nd Lieutenant H. N. Curtis

Royal Flying Corps. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Curtis

Lieutenant P. Smith

R.E. (attd. R.F.C.). Son of Mrs. Berthold Smith. He was killed in action

Lieutenant A. B. Cohen

West Yorkshire Regt. Son of Professor and Mrs. Cohen. He was gazetted from the Leeds University O.T.C.

Major H. S. Dalby

R.A.M.C. He joined the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1879 and went to the front at the beginning of the war. He was in command of the hospital ship "Assaye" at the time of his death

Captain and Adjutant V. B. Shorter

Royal West Surrey Regt. ... son of the late Mr. James Shorter. Captain Shorter, who was thirty-seven years of age, died from the effects of wounds received in action. He was adjutant to his regiment at the time of his death

Captain J. C. Smith

Canadian Infantry. Late Live Stock Commissioner for the province of Saskatchewan. He was the son of the late Mr. T. H. Smith of Inverness

Captain M. R. B. Onslow

Indian Cavalry. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Colonel Gerald Onslow and Mrs. Onslow. Captain Onslow died from wounds received in action on November 3. He received his commission in the Army in 1907

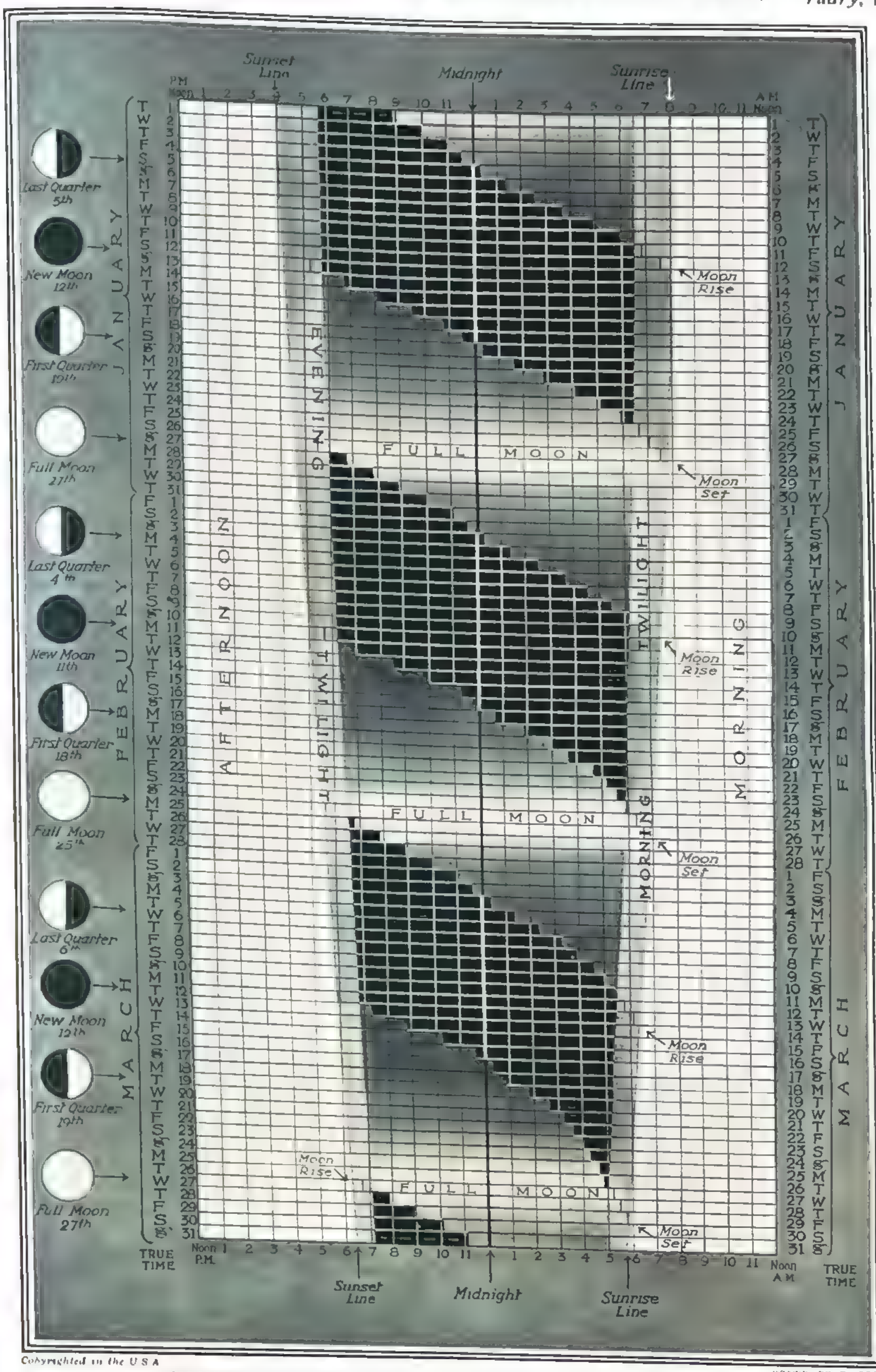
Major E. D. Anderson

North Staffordshire Regt. He entered the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1909 and was gazetted to the North Staffs. Regt. in the following year. He went to the front in September, 1914

Pro patria mori

THE "SPHERE'S" MOONLIGHT CHART

For January, February, and March.



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DRAWN BY G. BRON

MOONLIGHT AND DARKNESS CHART FROM JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1918

The black oblongs show hours with no moon or sun above the horizon

Saturday, January 12, will be a night of complete absence of

Saturday, January 19, moon sets about a quarter past midnight

February 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, period of darkness

Wednesday, February 13, moon sets about 8.30 p.m.

Monday, February 25, a night of full moon above horizon

March 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, period of darkness

The curve of moon-setting becomes notably steeper in March

March 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, period of moon above horizon at or near the full

The reader will note that the hours of moonlight contract as the days proceed from January 1 to March 31. The sunrise line is at eight o'clock on January 1. On March 31 it is before six o'clock. The sunset line is at 4 p.m. on January 1 and at 6.30 p.m. on March 31

In the row of moons down the left-hand side we have replaced the crescents with halves. The crescent moons for the quarters as usually shown in almanacs (and hitherto in these charts), have no reference to the moon's actual shape at these times, but to its period in the month. At quadratures the moon is not a crescent but a half, and for our purpose here it will be better to show it as it actually appears on the date opposite to it

A LITERARY LETTER.

Maria Beadnell in 1830

Etched by W. H. W. Bicknell from a drawing by Edmund H. Garrett. Born 1811; died 1886. The original of Dora in *David Copperfield* and of Flora in *Little Dorrit*.

Maria Beadnell Winter

Engraved by J. A. J. Wilcox from a daguerreotype taken between 1855 and 1860. Reproduced from "Private Correspondence of Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell."

I confess to some amusement at reading in sundry newspapers of the "discovery" of Dickens's Dora. In one quarter I read that

Mr. Walter Crotch whose profession is looking after whose young [illegible] to Dickens [illegible] together a great book.

That one most important since Forster's great Life appeared. Mr. Crotch has come across a collection of thirty-odd unpublished letters which will shed fresh light on [illegible] love-affairs of the most famous of English novelists. Mr. Crotch's most remarkable discovery [illegible] that the Dora of *David Copperfield* universally supposed to have been a picture of Dickens' wife, was [illegible] from his memories of a girl friend to whom he was at one time passionately attached.

And later I find the paragraph in *The Daily Express*:

Who was Dickens's Dora? This interesting problem [illegible] apparently been settled by Mr. J. Hall Stonehouse of Muswell Hill, who tells me that some years ago he published privately in America a book in which he told the story of the three or four years' courtship by Dickens of Miss Maria Beadnell.

All this seems to give a very wrong impression of the merits of Mr. Crotch and of "Mr. Stonehouse of Muswell Hill," considering that nine years ago Mr. William K. Bixby, the well-known American collector, with the characteristic generosity of American collectors, sent me a book of which the following is the title-page:—

Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell (Mrs. Winter). Private Correspondence between Charles Dickens and Mrs. Henry Winter (née Maria Beadnell), the original of Dora Spenlow in *David Copperfield* and Flora Finching in *Little Dorrit*. Edited by Professor George Lyman Baker of Harvard University. Privately Printed for William K. Bixby, Saint Louis, Mo. MDCCCXII.

In this beautiful book you have the whole of Dickens's letters to the girl he wanted to marry in his early years—you have the complete story of the circumstances of her idealisation in Dora of *David Copperfield* and of her meeting Dickens long years afterwards, when the novelist became disillusioned and recreated Dora as Flora Finching in consequence. The letters have been quoted in American newspapers again and again. They have been enlarged upon in this Letter, and when I lent my precious volume to Sir William Robertson Nicoll he promptly turned it into a "Claudius Clear" page in *The British Weekly*, so that I don't know where Mr. Crotch and Mr. Stonehouse come into the story.

This attractive volume has a companion in the letters which Charles Dickens wrote to a friend of his youth, Henry Kolle (also in my possession). Here I am concerned only with the Maria Beadnell correspondence. This book places before us the period when Dickens was working as a reporter in Doctors Commons. He had not yet become a Parliamentary reporter, and it was some five years previous to the time when the publication of the *Sketches by "Boz"* gave him his earliest fame. Dickens was first introduced to the Beadnell family when about eighteen years of age. John Beadnell was the manager at Smith, Payne and Smith, the bankers at 1, Lombard Street, and he resided at 2, Lombard Street, with his brother, George Beadnell, an architect. George Beadnell had three daughters—Margaret, Anne, and Maria.

In 1830, when Maria Beadnell was nineteen, Dickens was introduced to the family by a friend, Henry Kolle. His two friends, David Lloyd and Henry Kolle, were each in love with the other sisters. Lloyd married Margaret in 1831, and Kolle married Anne in 1833. His affair with Maria did not prosper in the same way. There is no doubt the parents opposed on the grounds that Dickens was penniless and had apparently no career in front of him. In 1833 Maria was sent to Paris to finish her education. The young people corresponded regularly, although all Miss Beadnell's letters to Dickens have disappeared. Many of his letters to her were returned to him, but of all of them she kept copies in spite of the fact that the breaking off of any sort of engagement was clearly her work.

Dickens writes of Maria's heartless indifference, and in this early correspondence he never ventures to address her by her Christian name. The letters, however, indicate that he was deeply in love. After a lover's quarrel he writes:—

It would be useless for me to repeat here what I have so often said before. It would be equally useless to look forward and state my hopes for the future—all that anyone can do to raise himself by his own exertions and unceasing assiduity I have done and will do. I have no guide by which to ascertain your present feeling, and I have, God knows, no means of influencing them in my favour. I never have loved and I never can love any human creature breathing but yourself. We have had many differences and we have lately been entirely separated. Absence however has not altered my feelings in the slightest degree and the love I now feel for you is as pure and as fast-rooted as at any period of our former correspondence. I have now done all I can to remove our most unfortunate and, to me, most unhappy misunderstanding. The matter now of course rests solely with you and you will decide as your own feelings and wishes direct you. I could say much for [illegible] and I could entreat a favourable consideration on my own behalf but I purposely abstain from doing so because it would be only a repetition of an oft-told tale and I because I am sure that nothing I could say would have the effect of influencing your decision in any degree whatever. Nor do I say that to me it is a matter of vital import and the most intense anxiety.

But Maria was obdurate, doubtless through her parents' intervention—as we have said, Maria married in 1833 Henry Lewis Winter, a man in comfortable circumstances. Dickens in 1837 had attained fame as the author of *Pickwick*, and in 1849 he had in *David Copperfield* recreated Maria as Dora Spenlow. Of this there can be no possible doubt. The matter does not admit of argument to anyone who has read this volume, and, indeed, Dickens made no secret of the fact in his later years. In 1855 Maria Beadnell—now Mrs. Winter renewed the correspondence after an interval of twenty-four years.

Here is a fragment from Dickens's letter in reply to one of hers:—

My Dear Miss Winter,—I constantly receive hundreds of letters in great varieties of writing all perfectly strange to me and (as you may suppose) have no particular interest in the faces of such general epistles. As I was reading by my fire last night, a handful of notes was laid down on my table. I looked them over, and, recognising the writing of no private friend, let them lie there, and went back to my book. But I found my mind curiously disturbed, and wandering away through so many years to such early times of my life that I was quite perplexed to account for it. There was nothing in what I had been reading, or immediately thinking about, to awaken such a train of thought, and at last it came into my head that it must have been suggested by something in the look of one of those letters. So I turned them over again,—and suddenly the remembrance of your hand came upon me with an influence that I cannot express to you. Three or four and twenty years vanished like a dream, and I opened it with the touch of my young friend, David Copperfield when he was in love. There was something so busy and so pleasant in your letter—so true and cheerful and frank and affectionate—that I read on with perfect delight until I came to your mention of your two little girls. In the unsettled state of my thoughts, the existence of these dear children appeared such a prodigious phenomenon that I was inclined to suspect myself of being out of my mind, until it occurred to me that perhaps I had nine children of my own! Then the three or four and twenty years began to rearrange themselves in a long procession between me and the changeless past, and I could not help considering what strange stuff all our little stories are made of. Believe me, you cannot more tenderly remember our old days and our old friends than I do. I hardly ever go into the City but I walk up an odd little court at the back of the Mansion House and come out by the corner of Lombard Street.

In another letter, written from Paris in the same year, we find him writing:

I have always believed since, and always shall to the last, that there never was such a faithful and devoted poor fellow as I was. Whatever of fancy, romance, energy, passion, aspiration, and determination belong to me, I never have separated and never shall separate from the hard-hearted little woman—you—whom it is nothing to say I would have died for, with the greatest alacrity! I never can think, and I never seem to observe, that other young people are in such desperate earnest or set so much, so long, upon one absorbing hope. . . . I fancy—though you may not have thought in the old time how manfully I loved you—that you may have seen in one of my books a faithful reflection of the passion I had for you and may have thought that it was something to have been loved so well, and may have seen in little bits of "Dora" touches of your old self sometimes, and a grace here and there that may be revived in your little girls, years hence, for the bewilderment of some other young lover—though he will never be as terribly in earnest as I and David Copperfield were. People used to say to me how pretty all that was, and how fanciful it was, and how elevated it was above the little foolish loves of very young men and women. But they little thought what reason I had to know it was true, and nothing more nor less.

I have a strong belief—there is no harm in adding hope to that—that perhaps you have once or twice laid down that book and thought, "How dearly that boy must have loved me, and how vividly this man remembers it!"

The rest of the story is somewhat melancholy, for it tells of Dickens's insistence upon meeting his old love and the disillusion which came to him, a disillusion which produced another character by no means so attractive as "Dora," the "Flora" of *Little Dorrit*. Upon that aspect of the story it is not worth while to enter. There must always be something of tragedy when a man meets his first love after a quarter of a century, the more particularly when he is in the throes of yet a more tragic disillusion, for we actually have here a letter written to Maria Beadnell by the late Miss Georgina Hogarth telling the story of Dickens's separation from his wife:—

I am now going to tell you something which will, I am sure, surprise you a good deal at first sight and distress you. It is that Catherine and her wife have agreed to live apart in future. Believe me when I assure you that I am *perfectly* convinced that this plan will be for the happiness of all. I was hard hard to prevent it, as long as I saw any possibility; but latterly I have come to the conviction that there was no other way out of the domestic misery of this house. For my sister and Charles have lived unhappily for years—they were totally unsuited to each other in almost every respect—and as the children grew up this unsuitability developed itself more strongly, and disagreements and miseries which used to be easily kept out of sight have forced themselves into notice.

I think I have said enough to show that this Dickens book is a treasury of information. Now that Mrs. Winter and Miss Hogarth are dead, and all whom it may concern, I hope Mr. Henry Fielding Dickens will see his way to publish a book which ought no longer to be restricted to a limited public. It had certainly better be given in the form we now have it than diluted through the efforts of strangers, a prospect of which we have a forecast in the paragraphs I have quoted.

The companion volume, *The Dickens-Kolle Letters*, I owe to the generosity of another great American collector, Mr. Harry B. Smith, and I count this, with the gift of Mr. William K. Bixby of St. Louis, two of the most valuable Dickens volumes in my possession. It was a curious circumstance that in the correspondence of Maria Beadnell, produced in 1908, there was a reference to the fact that some letters by Dickens's friend, Kolle, had just changed hands in Birmingham. Everything, however, in the bibliographical line seems to find its way to the United States, for within a year these letters were in the hands of an American collector, and in 1910 the following book was published:—

The Dickens-Kolle Letters. Unpublished Letters of Charles Dickens Written to his Friend, Henry Kolle. Edited by Harry B. Smith. New York: For Private Distribution only. Printed by The University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Kolle letters have an interest in that they were unknown to Dickens's biographer, Forster, and that they are the earliest collection of letters with the exception of one youthful document written by Dickens. Kolle, as we have said, married a Miss Beadnell. Dickens employed his friend to carry his love letters to Kolle's intended sister-in-law. At this time he was living in Fitzroy Street. He lived there for nearly three years, although the fact was unknown to Forster and was not mentioned by the numerous biographers until these Kolle letters were printed. The letters are a record of friendly association in the days before Dickens became an author. They reveal the curious fact that although Mr. S. C. Hall was undoubtedly the original of Pecksniff, there was a touch of Mr. Beadnell, the father of his intended wife, in the character, Mr. Beadnell being an architect by profession and of a somewhat pompous nature. It was he undoubtedly who prevented the marriage with Maria. Dickens, though his was naturally a happy disposition, was at this time in a most despondent condition.

Mr. Smith reveals here the interesting fact that Dickens's first contribution to magazine literature was not the one assigned to him by Forster and others. His first literary effort appeared in *The Old Monthly Magazine* in December, 1833. It is entitled "A Dinner at Poplar Walk." But I must return to this subject next week. C. K. S.

A list of books received by "The Sphere" will be found on the second page of this issue.

"INSIDE THE LINES": *THE POPULAR DRAMA AT THE APOLLO THEATRE.*

"Yes—1932—and the seal of the Wilhelmstrasse"

Almer, the wily German inn-keeper (acted by Mr. Philip Knox) on the Rock, in close converse with Captain Woodhouse (Mr. Eille Norwood) in the Hôtel Splendide. He unwraps the cigarette paper and finds the secret number "1932." Both parts are acted with great cleverness, the hotel-keeper's business being excellent.

"Are you still in love with your work?"

Jane Gerson (Miss Ida Adams) is the heroine of the piece. She has fallen in love with Captain Woodhouse from their first meeting in the train from Berlin. She meets him again on the Rock.

The American Consul Brings Good News to the Stranded Americans at "Gib."

On the extreme left is Captain Woodhouse, and standing next to him is General Crandall, acted by Mr. Frederick Ross. Next in order is Jane Gerson. The consul, with a telegram in his hand, is reading out the good news to the Americans that the ship is arriving in the morning, and that they will be able to sail for the States. The second and third acts take place in this room in the Governor's house.

The General with his Eastern Servant

The general suspects Captain Woodhouse of being a German agent. His Eastern servant has just set alight to the plan of the signal tower and is lighting the general's cigarette with it.

The Agent of the Wilhelmstrasse Checkmated by Captain Woodhouse

The climax of the play occurs when Captain Woodhouse returns just in time to rescue Jane Gerson from the toils of the Eastern servant, who has been caught in the act of opening the general's safe. The part of Yucca Len is admirably acted by Mr. Lewin Mannering.

Views by Weather & Rice.

"Inside the Lines" is one of the best spy plays of recent years. The scene is laid at Gibraltar, and the British fleet is threatened with destruction by German agents, who attempt to fire the mines. The play is Anglo-American in origin. The author is Mr. Earl Derr Biggers.

From "The World's Work"

The Astonishing Appearance of Private Motor Cars—Re-inflating the Container of a Private Car

A simple pipe carries the [illegible] shown above conveys gas from a [illegible] connected with the main to the flexible balloon into which it flows just as if passing to an ordinary fuel to the engine, and control is provided in the form of an ordinary tap within easy reach of the driver's seat

A very able and informative article in a recent issue of "The World's Work" outlines the possible future of coal gas as a motor fuel in a manner intelligible to the most untechnical mind. The special conditions of the war have brought about a situation extremely interesting to all large consumers of petrol. Hitherto the purveyors of petrol have had complete control of an essential commodity, and it appeared that the motor world would indefinitely remain in a position of dependence on them. Now a new motive force as applied to vehicles has come into being. Ordinary coal gas, it is asserted, is useful here, somewhat dramatic manner and the position of petrol is no longer the same. Although with the average high speed petrol engine the difference in power is at present in favour of petrol, the slower running motors fed by the now familiar gas bag show better results than the higher speed contemporaries. Cost has been an important factor in the popularisation of coal gas fuel, for from 2s 3d to 3s 6d cubic feet at from 3d to 4½d are equivalent to a gallon of first-class petrol—a price that compares very favourably even with pre-war figures. As a consequence of this the demand for flexible containers set in with a rush. The writer tells us that to-day there are over 1,000 vehicles plying the high roads of Britain depending on coal gas as a fuel. One firm alone has made a round 800 flexible containers, while another house is preparing to turn out eighty containers a day.

A practical example of the success of this experiment is the charabanc service between London and Eastbourne. The round trip of 124 miles is made at an average fuel cost of 18s to 20s, a saving of something like 60 per cent upon the cost of petrol. Gas charges are taken on board at [illegible] somet mes four intermediate points between London and the south coast [illegible]. The average running is about fourteen miles to the charge, but this factor [illegible] fluctuates according to the configuration of the country traversed and the [illegible] of the gas. In districts where the gas is being robbed of a [illegible] essentials for the production of munitions it gives a lower mileage than where a pre-war standard [illegible] is. Thus we are told that the journey of twenty-two miles from Uckfield to Eastbourne can be covered on a single charge of 600 cubic feet, owing to the fact that the gas has not been deprived of benzol. But on the return journey Eastbourne has a lower fuel value the container has to be replenished at Hailsham.

Though at the present time, owing to the exigencies of war, coal gas fuel can only be made use of through a flexible container, inventors have been at work and have produced cylindrical steel containers which can be stowed away under the driver's seat. On the return of peace these inventions will be released for general use, and will sign the death warrant of petrol as the exclusive medium for road locomotion. The author is firmly convinced that the metal gas container will bring about the destruction of the oil combines that have held the motorist for so many years past. They simply comforted themselves with the thought that road merchandise transport was at their mercy. But war is bringing them a quick awakening. Necessity has revealed an alternative, the possibilities of which even to-day are incalculable. And by resorting to coal gas as a fuel for motor movement we shall be able to keep £10,000,000 in the country.

AIR RAIDS over London and Elsewhere : *From May to December, 1917.*

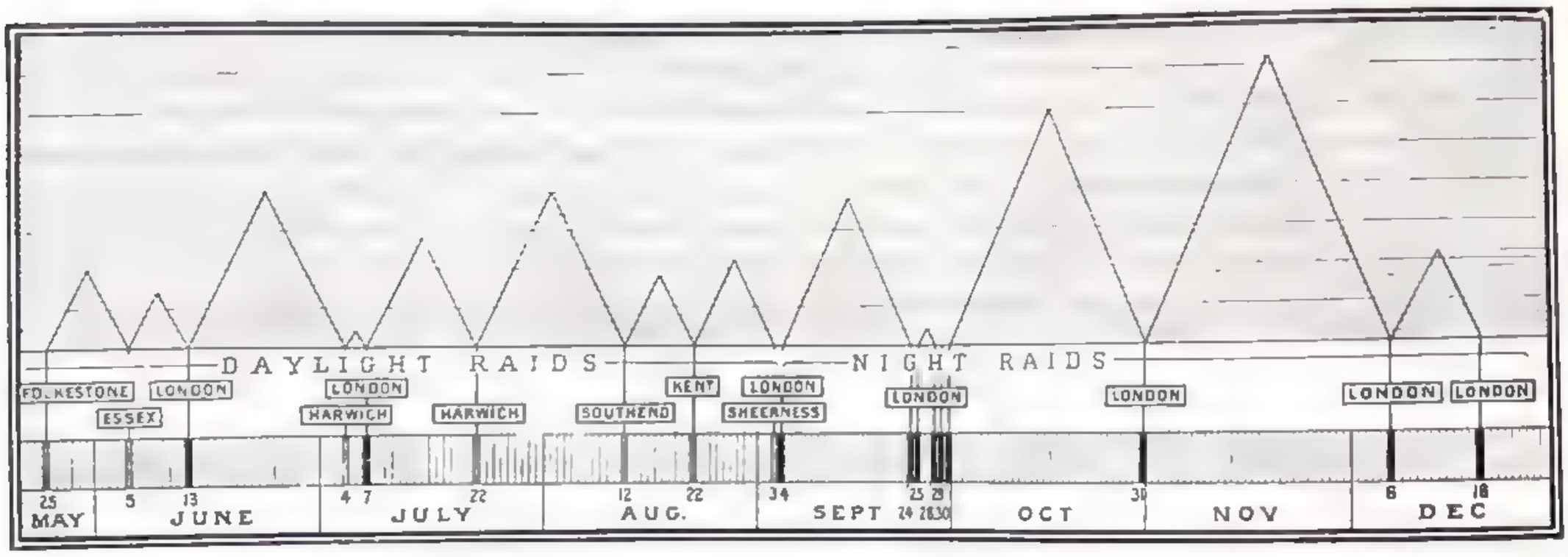

Chart Showing the Dates of Air Raids and the Periods of Quiescence

The upper shaded pyramids show the periods of quiescence from May to December. It will be noted that the periods were longest in October and November. The lower position shows the days on which raids have occurred over London and elsewhere. The first months witnessed daylight raids. After September the daylight raids ceased, their place being taken by moonlight raids.

HELP TO SAVE OUR WOUNDED HORSES

A TOAST TO THE HORSE!
"Here's to that hundred of control nerves with the heart of a man, the eye of a gazelle, the courage of a gladiator, the docility of a slave, and the silent obedience of a soldier—
THE HORSE."

At least we must be just to our dumb Allies so faithfully serving us, helping us to win the War. The service of these noble creatures is absolutely necessary at the Front—to get our guns in position—to bring food and ammunition to the trenches—in short, to enable our men to hold our lines.

Our wounded "Roll of Honour" horses must be sympathetically cared for, their sufferings must be alleviated so far as possible. We owe them all this. We owe it to our men who are dependent upon them, that they be speedily recuperated for further essential use.

The R.S.P.C.A. Fund for sick and wounded horses is the only fund authorised to help the Army Veterinary Corps. If you would help to do this human and necessary work, please send in your contribution without delay. The matter is urgent—the need imperative.

"Additional Horse Hospitals are needed at once. The coming into action of the Cavalry increases the need and the urgency for liberal contributions to the R.S.P.C.A. Fund." THE DUKE OF PORTLAND,
Chairman of the Fund

£50,000 immediately needed.
Additional "Beds" for 5000 Horses URGENTLY REQUIRED at the FRONT.

It costs £10 each to equip and to maintain this increased accommodation.
WILL YOU DEDICATE ONE BED?

The need is pressing. The R.S.P.C.A. Fund Committee asks your generous help, at once, to put the Military Authorities quickly in possession of these necessary accommodations for our gallant horses.

British cavalry charging the German batteries at Cambrai

CONTRIBUTION FORM.

If you cannot send us much, please send a little. Cut out this Form, fill it in, and return as promptly as possible to the Hon Secretary, R.S.P.C.A., Dept. A.D.8, 105, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.

I herewith enclose £ _____ which is to be used exclusively for the provision of British Horse Beds (at £10 each) at the Front.

*Name*___

Address _____

*Date*_____

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

By Olivia

One of the fine things marking the closing days of 1917 has been the great Victory Concert at the Queen's Hall on Dedication Day, when Albert the King and Queen [illegible] sent with the [illegible] by Force, their friend [illegible] Mary to Verse to 1911. There [illegible]

[illegible] pipes, and the "Lament" [illegible] in the ode, "To the Vanquished," dedicated to the First Seven Divisions, the Fighting Prisoners, the Disabled and those still fighting:—

Oh little Force that in your agony
[illegible] England set her arms [illegible]
Held high our banner in your bleeding hands,
Carried our honour safe with bleeding feet—
We have no glory great enough for you,
The very soul of Britain keeps your dust.

Oh, little mighty Force, your way is ours,
This land inviolate your monuments.

The Silent Witnesses

As Lord Derby began to read the Order of Battle of the First Seven Divisions all eyes involuntarily turned to a bust of Lord Kitchener which stood just below him wreathed with laurel, and the vision of the little old man, [illegible]dier who laid down his mortal life in France among the Indian troops he loved and had so often led, rose beside it, and every soul in that vast assembly must have felt that we were "encompassed about with a great cloud of witnesses." One of the most lovely and comforting items of the musical programme was Sir Hubert Parry's setting of Lockhart's beautiful words, exquisitely sung by an [illegible]accompanied voices:—

There is an old belief that on some solemn shore,
Beyond the sphere of grief, dear friends shall meet once more,
Beyond the sphere of Time and Sin and Fates control,
Serene in changeless frame of body and of soul
That creed I fain would keep, that hope I'll ne'er forego,
Eternal be the sleep if not to waken so.

"I Wish You a Happy New Year"

The Tragedy of the Queue

In view of the many letters and articles one constantly sees in the newspapers denouncing the food queue that is becoming an all-too common spectacle in our streets, it was interesting to hear Sir Arthur Yapp on the tragedy of the queue recently. He said it was one of the inevitable consequences of war, and had nothing to do, as was sometimes alleged, with the "holding up of supplies." Unhappily it had its foundation in the very real shortage of food that exists, and which can hardly cease to exist while the war lasts. Some people, he said, seemed to think that food tickets and compulsory rationing would obviate it. This, however, was a fallacy. In Germany, where they have had food tickets for the last three years, the food queues are infinitely worse than they are here. Compulsory rationing would mean a whole new army of officials to administer it. In Munich alone they have no fewer than 160 different kinds of food tickets, which required 700 officials to administer them! This one little fact alone will give some idea of the colossal difficulties in the way of any such system, which after all would bring

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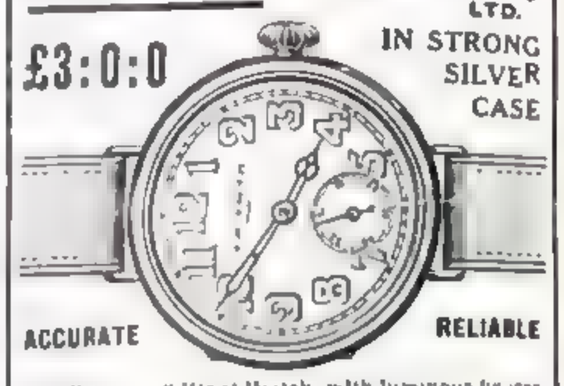

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1,000,000 loaves lost every week

The *Nourishment* of about 1,000,000 Loaves is lost every week by the people of Great Britain because the body fails to extract much of the nourishment from food. It is here that Bovril helps in National Food Economy. Bovril stops waste by making your food feed you more. You can eat less and still be assured of being nourished if you take Bovril.

Here is a striking confirmation of the well-known body-building food-saving powers of Bovril.

"The addition of a small teaspoonful of Bovril to the diet as a peptogenic before meals leads to more thorough digestion and assimilation and thus saves food.

"The diet may be then cut down from ¼ to ⅕ and the body still be adequately nourished."

—*Medical Times.*

From the Review "Peptogenics in Relation to Food Economy," by Dr. J. Campbell, while Food Expert to the Metropolitan Campaign for Food Economy.

Adopt this simple way of saving the nation's food. Take a cup of Bovril as soup with meals or use Bovril in the kitchen in your cookery.

...mal alleviation of our ills. The need for economy is urgent, because our ships have to fetch the food supplies not only for the ... army but for our allies, who for various reasons cannot do so for ... We must help to feed them in order to enable them to remain in the field at all. Nearly everything we eat—two thirds of our margarine, five sixths of our cheese, seventy five per cent. of our cereals, more than half our meat supply, all our dried fruit, tea coffee cocoa, and sugar—comes from distant parts of the earth, and has to be brought to us by our merchant fleet, therefore any extravagance in food simply means gambling with the lives of our men—and the best of our men. That alone should make ... not only wish, but desperately anxious to save in every possib...

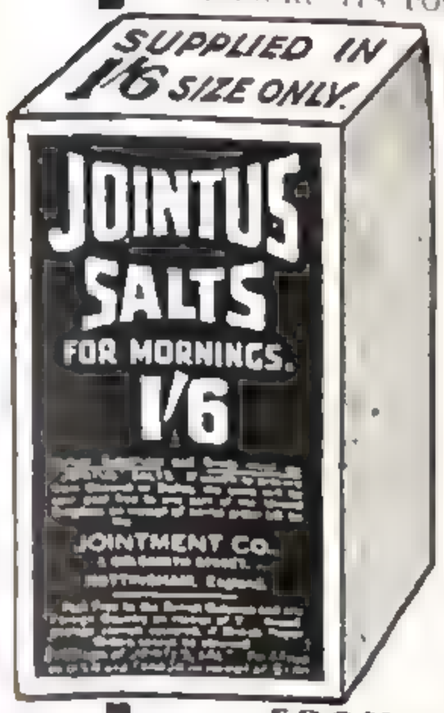
How to Help

...Editor has written to suggest how everyone can help ... labouring to ... or even the smallest ... that possible to ... for the pl... part in ... thing to ... A wo...

...
...
...

GOOD HEALTH

IS THE GREATEST OF ALL ECONOMIES;
ENSURE ITS POSSESSION BY THE FREQUENT USE OF



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JAYS' Ltd.,
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IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

Charles Cheers Burt

The annual general [illegible]

[illegible] was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year, and Alderman Sir Charles [illegible]

[illegible] Order of the Crown and of Leopold. A few weeks ago Sir Charles received from the French Ambassador [illegible]

[illegible] now supplied with electrically [illegible] ves, obtaining current from the lighting [illegible] car. The gloves have resistance wires [illegible] between two layers of thin sheet [illegible] made to the electric light fer [illegible] nuts, and the fine flexible [illegible] of the gloves by pressure [illegible] with cold air [illegible] way with driving [illegible] the current passing through the resistance keeps the [illegible] perature on the coldest days. If it is [illegible] the wires can be disconnected [illegible] by a pull on the push button [illegible] use this system of heating for [illegible] is no reason why it should [illegible] and boots; indeed, in the [illegible] the allied forces electric heat [illegible] already been adopted. Most [illegible] fed with heated gloves [illegible] plied can obtain these readily [illegible] and cheaply.

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Through the ordeal of war the Crossley car has come with a splendid reputation. The Crossley works are also busy on every branch of aeroplane activity, and as the Gorse Manchester factory is one of the best equipped in Europe, the output is excellent both in quantity and quality. I have heard excellent reports as to the behaviour of Crossley products in the various theatres of war

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

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MILD AND MEDIUM

MILD (Gold Leaf)		MEDIUM	
100 for 4/6	50 for 2/3	100 for 3/5	50 for 1/9½
24 for 1/1	12 for 6½d.	20 for 8½d.	10 for 4½d.

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THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

Volume LXXII. No. 937. [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER] London, January 5, 1918. Price Ninepence.

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DRAWN BY F. MATANIA, JANUARY, 1918

CHRISTMAS AT THE FRONT—UNPACKING THE PARCELS FROM HOME

The arrival of the post is always an event which is eagerly awaited by the men at the front, particularly at Christmas time, when it is sure to contain parcels of good things from home. The picture shows a little group busy unpacking the Christmas fare which has reached them from England—including, to their intense satisfaction, a plum-pudding. There are other things, too, to cheer Tommy's heart, and if there are no crackers, he makes the best of it and twists a sheet of newspaper into a cap, and hopes, as we all hope, that next Christmas he will eat his dinner and pull his crackers at home in that England for whose honour he fights to-day.

THE SPHERE

for the Home

London, January Fifth, 1918

EDITORIAL AND GENERAL OFFICES
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A READER'S APPRECIATION OF
THE SPHERE CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

To the Editor

Dear Sir, December 19th 1917

[illegible] I appreciate as I expect a Christmas number that is so harmonious and restful. I felt it—[illegible] men of Scotland that delicious garden [illegible] is the picture of what Petrograd is doing and suffering and the Muzhik Man so quaintly and correctly illustrated all appeal to me

THE SPHERE'S CHRISTMAS PICTURE

The Rev. R. BLAKE, Convalescent Camp No. 4, writes—"I thought you would like to know that the men in this Camp appreciate very highly the picture 'The Last Message' from the Christmas Number of *The Sphere*. They are keen critics of detail but they are able to pass this without reserve. We framed it this morning and it now hangs in the Main Hall of our Hut."

THE SPHERE CHRISTMAS NUMBER
is now Out of Print at the Publishing Offices

Most congratulatory notices and expressions of opinion have been received by the Editor for which he tenders his thanks

MOONLIGHT CHART
FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY, and MARCH, 1918

The Editor begs to call his readers' attention to the fact that the Moonlight Chart for January, February and March appeared in our issue of December 29th. Any extra copies required should be ordered at once from the Publisher, "The Sphere" Office, Great New Street, E.C.4.

JUPITER AND VENUS—TWO BRILLIANT EVENING STARS

Until the end of January next the sky after sunset will present an unusual assemblage of lustrous objects, for in addition to those visible every winter, the planets Venus and Jupiter will be strikingly conspicuous. They may be easily identified for Venus will shine without a rival in respect of brilliancy in the west-south-west while Jupiter will adorn the eastern heavens with a splendour which (though obviously less than that of Venus) far exceeds that of any of the fixed stars in Taurus, where he is situated. An observer transferring his gaze quickly from the W.S.W. to the E. may thus find some little entertainment in comparing the luster of the two brighter planets of the solar system and may readily note their differences in colour.

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AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE

NEW [illegible] TASMANIA
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For [illegible] apply [illegible]
[illegible] LONDON [illegible]
BRITISH INDIA [illegible] For [illegible] apply [illegible]
[illegible]

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S APPEAL FOR
THE CHILDREN OF BLINDED SOLDIERS

[illegible] to has come temporarily a Soldiers and Sailors [illegible]

country there is no
to adopt more than left
for the children of men who

[illegible] at once [illegible] the war has [illegible] very charming and helpful [illegible] but to make for [illegible] practical men an [illegible] the age of 16 will require [illegible] pay [illegible]

[illegible] it not worth it to help these men, who, because of [illegible] must live always in darkness, and to provide [illegible] upon whom they will never see?

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Publishers are requested to address a copy to all books sent

MUSIC AND DRAMA

THE INNER YEARS OF THE LITTLE HOUSE. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. (*Hutchinson*.)

THE CAUSE AND PREVENTION OF CANCER. By W. B. Hadebrand Cole.)

THE SWORD OF PEACE: A Play for Children. By J. Malone Graham. (*Robert Grant*.)

HEROIC IRELAND. By Mrs. T. P. O'Connor. 1s. 6d. net. (*Hutchinson*.)

[illegible] AND BAD METHOD, 1918. [illegible]. (*Heath*.)

[illegible] By Sean Milroy. [illegible]. (*Maunsel*.)

[illegible] to-day. (*Maunsel*.)

THE NEWSPAPER OF PEACE. By Austin Harris. 1s. 6d. net. (*Maunsel*.)

JOHN MITCHEL. By P. S. O'Hegarty. 2s. 6d. net. (*Maunsel*.)

THE MOON AND ITS RELATIONSHIP. By Charles Arter. (*Hutchinson*.)

[illegible] By P. H. Pearse. 3s. net. (*Maunsel*.)

[illegible] (*Black*.)

GLADDEN BACK. By George R. Sims. 3s. net. (*Jarrolds*.)

MAP OF FAIRYLAND. [illegible]. (*Sturgeon and Jackson*.)

SERIES MOVING AND TALKING VERSES. By Beatrice Alderson. 1s. 6d. net. (*Humphreys*.)

RECENT FICTION

OVER THE HILLS AND FAR AWAY. By Gay Fleming. 3s. net. (*Longmans*.)

[illegible]. By Lucas Dodd. 3s. net. (*Maunsel*.)

BOOKS ABOUT THE WAR

TO THE ITALIAN ARMIES. By Jules Destrée and Richard Dupierreux. 6d. (*Fisher Unwin*.)

The Editor is sometimes asked to state that no application for books can be considered unless sent to THE SPHERE direct. Letters addressed to [illegible] cannot be answered. Unless this rule is [illegible] their insertion [illegible]

THE RATE OF POSTAGE OF THIS WEEK'S SPHERE is as follows:—Anywhere in the United Kingdom 1d. per copy, to Canada 1½d. per copy, under ¼ lb. Elsewhere abroad the rate would be ½d. FOR EVERY TWO OUNCES. Care should therefore be taken to WEIGH AND STAMP correctly all copies before forwarding.

SUITABLE NEW YEAR GIFTS.

LIST OF DRAWINGS
BY
Mr. F. MATANIA,
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PLAYS WORTH SEEING.

[illegible] *revised guide to the Theatres of London has been specially prepared for THE SPHERE. The information contained in THE SPHERE can be relied upon as [illegible] in which the plays are here given are not without [illegible]*

*DAILY'S. "The Maid of the Mountains." A most attractive [illegible] with some pleasant songs and picturesque [illegible]

*PALACE. "Pamela."—A new musical comedy is running at this house in place of the variety performance hitherto given. Lily Elsie, Owen Nares, G. P. Huntley, George Tawde [illegible] a strong company.

*GAIETY.—"The Beauty Spot."—An amusing and tuneful musical comedy, a feature of which is the dancing of Mlle. Regine Flory.

*GARRICK.—"The Saving Grace."—A witty and whimsical [illegible] by Mr. Haddon Chambers. Mr. Hawtrey is a delightfully frank uncle and Miss Fanny Brooke a most charming niece. A play full of charm.

*PLAYHOUSE. "The Yellow Ticket." [illegible] drama of Russia under the old police conditions. Gladys Cooper and Mary Jerrold will appear to great advantage.

*HAYMARKET. "General Post." A well-developed plot, in which [illegible] by trade [illegible] a [illegible] gives the [illegible] a thriller.

*APOLLO. "Inside the Lines."—Quite a good secret service drama with some excellent acting, especially on the part of the hotel manager (Hugh Wynot), and a powerful major [illegible]

*ROYALTY. "Billeted."—A light amusing khaki comedy, with a touch of farce. Deals with a young officer (Dennis Eadie) and his young wife (Ina Hove).

*HIPPODROME.—"Zig-Zag."—The evening's [illegible] at the Hippodrome is one of the brightest in London [illegible] one of the most [illegible] [illegible] himself [illegible] feats.

*SCALA THEATRE. War Pictures. These are [illegible] and are [illegible] the various fronts dealt with.

Where popular actors and actresses may be seen—

NEW.—FAY COMPTON, JAMES ELROY, NORMAN CLARK, and others.

SHAFTESBURY. [illegible] COLLIE and WINIFRED LARKIN.

PRINCES'.—DELYS [illegible] and [illegible] TERRY.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR: WEEK by WEEK.

THE TRIUMPH

We, too, in a coign on the cliff top . .
The sweet air all around
The sea below lungeing
With a hollow sound

There was a king aforetime
Bade his host stand,
Slingers, archers, hoplites,
Below on the sand.

He bade beaked galleys,
Triremes, tanked, line the bay,
Commanded soldiers and seamen
Shout at break of day

Day dawned, the shout rolled
In a flapping cloud
The gaunt gulls rose crying,
Wailing aloud

Waves hide the galley,
Loam hides the men,
Now on the cliff top
A king reigns again

London Pigeons Lined Up for Free Rations

Even the pigeons have their queues in these days and the illustration shows some of the feathered inhabitants of Whitehall being up to share a horse's rations

THE TRIUMPH

Before me my empire
Gloriously lies
My treasure your heavy hair,
My kingdom your eyes.

No shout triumphant
Whirls from the bay
The light wind flutters
Softly your lips say

"Kiss me. I love you."
O all ye in the grave,
Should I die to-morrow,
More than so had I have!

For now love passes
Beyond life's control,
Our souls leap upward
As it were one soul.

Beyond Time's clawed fingers,
The grave that gapes wide,
We love, know, enjoy utterly:
We are satisfied

[illegible] ROBERT NICHOLS

CLOSING EVENTS OF 1917

The concluding days of the year [illegible] seen no military operations of decisive importance. There have been [illegible] engagements on the Western front, resulting only in small gains and losses of advanced [illegible] such as we have become accustomed to during three years of war. Fighting of a harder and more important nature has taken place in Northern Italy. Here the Austro-Germans have made powerful attempts to storm the mountain positions of the Italians about Monte Tomba, Monte Asolone, Monte Grappa and Asiago and force their way on to the Venetian Plain, thus compassing the abandonment of the defensive line of the River Piave. On December 18 the enemy carried the Italian positions of Monte Valbella (see THE SPHERE, December 8, p. 199), and thus gained the line further east. The Italians, however, delivered a series of gallant counter-attacks, and by the 22nd had recovered practically all that they had lost. Two days later the Austro-German Field Marshal von Hotzendorf succeeded in capturing portions of the Italian positions between Asiago and the Brenta. They were, however, brought to a stand and the numerous counter-attacks which, though not eventually successful, must severely tax the resources of our adversaries with the renewed fighting spirit of the Italian armies. Marshal von Hotzendorf's successes, such as they were, led to no decided change in the situation. Winter is now closing its grip upon the Alps. The Italians are still holding enough of their mountain positions to cover the flanks of the Piave line. Their troops are showing every sign of reorganisation and warlike efficiency, and they are being supported by the French and British armies of reinforcement under Generals Fayolle and Plumer. On the 26th the French troops, fighting with great gallantry, recaptured positions on Monte Tomba, which had been lost by the Italians on Monte Fenera, taking numerous prisoners and much war material.

In Palestine General Allenby has completed his grip upon Jerusalem and is moving on to attack the central mountain ridge of Palestine, to cut off the Turkish Army of Syria which is now based upon Nablus (Shechem). The 30th of December found our centre established well to the north of the Holy City, while our left was [illegible] the coast [illegible] Jericho. Several strategical and historic [illegible] had fallen [illegible]

[illegible] was being made despite the [illegible] of Mount Ephraim [illegible]

[illegible] 1917 naturally [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Made by Wounded Soldiers

[illegible] Sassy

[illegible] ted soldiers and sailors at [illegible] on the crackers

THE DRURY LANE PANTOMIME

[illegible] pantomimes, where all the best features [illegible] pictures of fairyland—the Jungle [illegible] *The Arabian* [illegible] ments. Whether the Arabian [illegible] wished were [illegible] number [illegible] wanting, but [illegible] dom's palace, everywhere there is the [illegible] Why are [illegible] or the scene painters [illegible] ment and more [illegible] ingenuity in the [illegible] accounts [illegible] such features as Mr Reed [illegible] and the others? They were [illegible]

Then there is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE RUSSIAN TROUBLES: *How the Female Battalion of Death Held the Winter Palace Against the Bolsheviks.*

Female Volunteers of Death Standing at Ease Round their Piled Arms

Entrance to the Bolshevik Headquarters Guarded by Artillery

Female Volunteers of Death Drawn up in Parade Order

THE DARING EXPLOIT OF A PATROL OF ALPIN

A BAND OF ALPINI WHO SAVED A POSITION FROM CAP

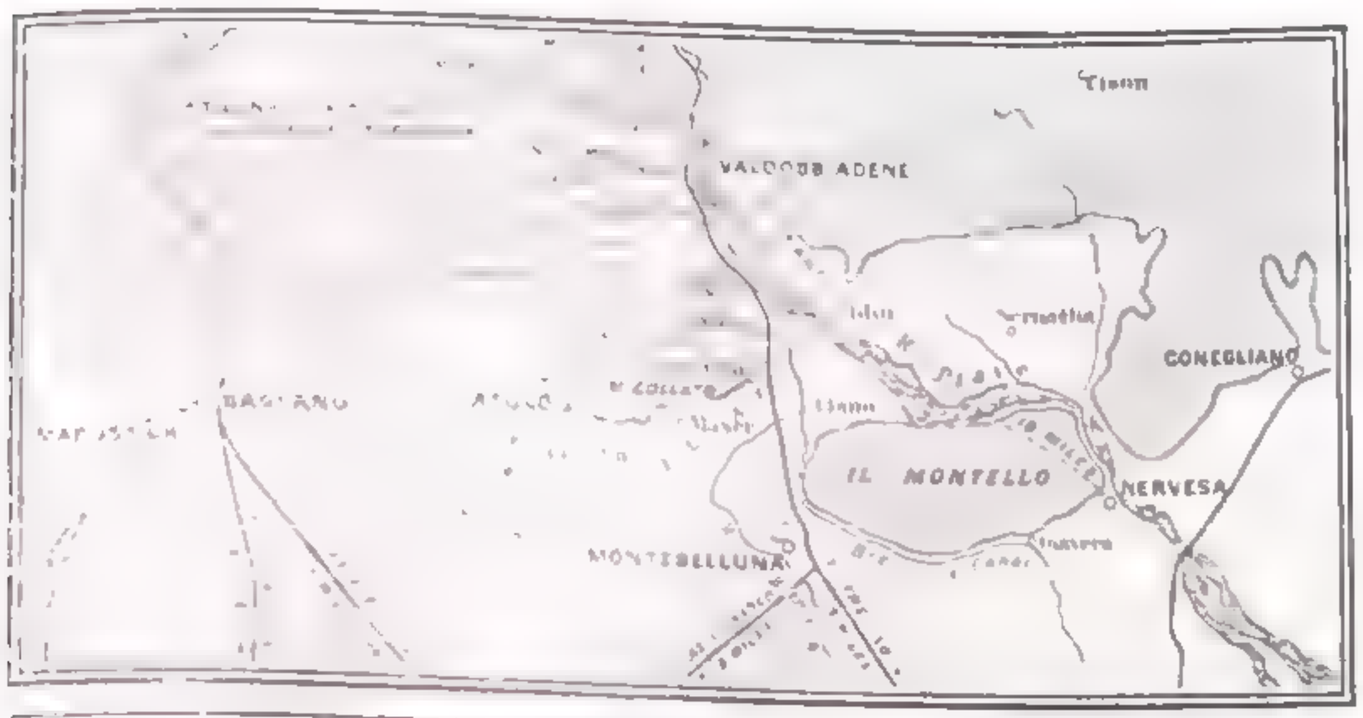
WHICH SAVED AN ITALIAN POSITION : *An Incident in Mountain Warfare.*

IN THE FACE OF INTENSE FIRE FROM MACHINE-GUNS

FROM A DRAWING BY F. MATANIA, AUGUST 1915

They were at first kept at bay by fire from their machine-guns, which were massed on the opposite slopes. Then volunteers came forward from among the Alpini and proposed to attempt cutting the ropes up which the Austrians were climbing. They succeeded in carrying this plan into effect, despite a devastating hail of machine-gun bullets, the ropes were cut, and the Austrians precipitated into the abyss beneath. Those of the Italian volunteers who came back were given two days' leave as a reward for their daring exploit.

THE BRITISH LINES ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.



Map Showing Positions of Vidor, Cornuda, Asolo, and Other Places Adjacent to the British Lines

The Broken Vehicular Bridge at Vidor, seen from the British Position

British Troops Barricading a Road Leading to the Piave

Laying Telephone Wires to the British Positions

The Many Roads Leading to the British Positions

Cornuda sits a thousand feet up on the edge of the spur of Monfenera which breaks down to the valley plain, which, as becomes at this point of the Piave bank separates Il Montello from the Asolo hills by an ever widening flat stretching westwards traversed by innumerable roads of inestimable value to Italy at this moment, all in touch with the railheads [illegible]

Cornuda, a Forgotten City

Cornuda is the centre-point of a trio of forgotten [illegible] posts of [illegible] have now been raised to which this war had [illegible] to bring back prosperity. They are now plunged back into the forefront of battle. The interesting shrine of Madonna della Rocca [illegible] comb from the town with lovely views over [illegible] ing country, whilst giving our ally an important [illegible] We have also drawn the enemy's fire upon the [illegible] tucked away amongst the vine yards and [illegible] low. The church and campanile of Cornuda [illegible] miles, westwards of it [illegible] ere once before Italy stood in stern defence [illegible] ously resisting the "Tedesco" [illegible] in front of the old battle field of [illegible]

An Art Shrine in Danger

[illegible] Maser [illegible] containing one of Paolo Veronese's masterpieces [illegible] could not be removed [illegible] Italian whiteness, a mark for [illegible] Lies of this treasure palace [illegible] arch of Aquileia, and his Venetian [illegible] to make it their summer [illegible] as Villa Barbaro, Villa Manin [illegible] ace according to the family into [illegible] standing as a memorial to a trio [illegible] ses its design to Palladio, who gave it a long [illegible] a [illegible] façade its ornamentation and stucco [illegible] the work of Alessandro Vittoria, [illegible] its crowning glory [illegible] its inner walls and [illegible] Veronese. Many of the rooms [illegible] jects and scenes from [illegible] daily life of the day. There is a "Holy Family" and the "Marriage of St. Catherine." On the ceiling of the great hall the subject is "The Feast of the Gods", in [illegible] dining room "The Seasons." There were festoons of flowers and [illegible] with [illegible] and nuts in stucco. The chapel, standing by [illegible] road, and the statues and entrance gate were all [illegible] same date, 1565, and the work of [illegible] same [illegible]

The Little Hill City of Asolo

Four miles beyond and west of Maser along the high road is one of those picturesque old hill cities of Italy beloved of the traveller who aims for the districts "off the track." Standing apart on its own little hill, round which a road circles, then zigzags up amongst the straggly vines [illegible] In and out [illegible] and up the [illegible] said to be the remains of [illegible] on the city [illegible] e born people were [illegible] Asolo was a loyal [illegible] s in the municipio [illegible] Victor Emanuele and [illegible] erected to the fighting [illegible] their lives for Italy in 1848 [illegible] this partly isolated hill at [illegible] of Monte Cricolo [illegible] to become a post [illegible] of [illegible] 700 ft. above the plain [illegible] th west of Cornuda may well [illegible] mmands the plain [illegible] e tower and battlemented walls of [illegible] some of our troops of [illegible]

[illegible] of Caterina [illegible] Lusignan king of Cyprus [illegible] to own Cyprus, and brought [illegible] ced her to resign [illegible] the city of Asolo, with [illegible] nity was given her. In [illegible] held her court and, we [illegible] hears wisely and kindly [illegible] Cyprus, Jerusalem, and [illegible]

[illegible] was from the [illegible] that we are indebted for so much so that [illegible] he was begged [illegible] permission of the authorities that he might restore the [illegible] palace. After much difficulty [illegible] some restrictions he was allowed to buy the old [illegible] and which he restored, turning it into a comfortable home. From [illegible] estate above the plain he could on [illegible] days [illegible] upon the [illegible] mole of the Lord Venetia.

The Aerial Attack on Padua

[illegible] night of Friday, December 28, enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Padua and other open towns of north-east Italy—a feat which they have repeated in the case of Padua. With the exception of the bombardment of Venice, it would be difficult to conceive any crime greater than the deliberate bombing of this old University city, full of ancient monuments and irreplaceable art treasures. A bomb struck the church of the Carmine, which was partly burned, but probably only grazed the walls of the Chapel of Madonna dell' Arena, that gem of Padua which stands 500 yards away. The chapel dates from the year 1303, and its walls and ceiling were covered with frescoes by Giotto representing the lives of the Virgin and of our Lord, taken from the Protoevangelium and the New Testament. It stands at the entry of the old [illegible] on the site of an ancient amphitheatre, beyond which is the Church of the Eremitani, at the north-east end of the [illegible] of St. Valentino was also damaged by [illegible] ese raw bombs. Outside "Il Santo," as the Basilica of St. Anthony of Padua is commonly called, stands one of the finest works of Donatello, the equestrian statue of Gatta[illegible] Erasmo da Narni, General of the Republic of [illegible] 1438-41, a splendid piece of work in bronze, the [illegible] kind to be cast in Italy since Roman times. The [illegible] has been damaged by a bomb. J. M. DAVIDSON

ITALIAN OUTPOSTS IN THE VAL SUGANA : *Erecting Barricades.*

Italian official picture

AN ITALIAN OUTPOST BARRICADING THE MOUNTAIN ROADS TO HINDER THE ENEMY

The mountainous country of the Val Sugana on the Upper Brenta has been the scene of desperate fighting between the Austrians and the Italians. The precipitous path winding up the side of the mountain has been blocked by barricades to hinder the enemy in his advance. The enemy succeeded in penetrating a certain distance down the valley in the middle of November

To KILL or CAPTURE—Which is the More Profitable?

[ ] t more profitable to aim at killing or capturing [ ] opposing army? We very often hear, from the "attritionist" pens, of excellent progress which has been made in the work of "killing off the enemy." "If we can only get them to come up to the guns in this way" and so forth. The writers appear to be content with these tactics. An overwhelming desire for the capture of masses of Germans alive as prisoners is not apparent. Which is the better war aim? Which leads to the quickest and least costly result?

On the surface the policy of destroying the enemy by the infliction of irreparable losses, that is to say by slaughter, appears to be sound. The enemy is to be weakened absolutely and finally by killing off his fighting units, not relatively and temporarily by taking prisoners, who will presently return to be of service to their country, and meanwhile constitute a burden to the nation which has captured them.

The fact is that the policy of destroying an [ ]my by process of slaughter is the oldest in the world. It is also the most unsatisfactory. In the first place it is extremely slow of accomplishment, since with fairly matched opponents it involves a superfluity of heavy fighting and consequent postponement of the issue. Secondly, it is extremely costly, the heavy fighting involves great losses on the victorious side, no less than on that of the vanquished. Thirdly, it cannot in practice be carried out to a satisfactory conclusion. The evidence of history is all to the effect that a policy of extermination never succeeds. A small community may perhaps be annihilated in warfare, but even this is very doubtful. The chances are that a proportion, however small, of the population will escape and survive. With a nation the prospects of conquering it by annihilation are infinitely less.

Many conquerors, from Ashur-nasir pal of Assyria to Timur, have employed the policy of general massacre without success. It is perfectly clear that the same peoples whom Ashur-nasir-pal speaks of annihilating were fighting his successor as vigorously as ever. Attila and Timur massacred without restraint, but never succeeded in utterly destroying. In battle the same reasoning holds good. At Cannæ, Hannibal's soldiers surrounded the Roman army and gave no quarter, but an appreciable portion of the Romans broke through and escaped. In modern times the extermination of an army by slaughter has been the rarest of occurrences. The worst instance which I can recall was the destruction of Elphinstone's division in the passes east of Kabul by the Afghans in 1841, and even here there were some survivors. To conclude, the wearing down to absolute extinction of an enemy by a policy of slaughter is not practicable, and in any case stiffens the resistance and increases the losses of the victors. No scientific leader of modern times has followed it.

On the other hand, except with uncivilised races, a policy of manœuvre, aiming at the destruction of an enemy army as a *fighting machine* rather than a *human body*, is that which has always attained the greatest measure of success. Without speaking of ancient warfare (though it affords abundant examples in support), Napoleon, the greatest of modern soldiers, always estimated the completeness [ ] victory by the extent of his captures. "No [ ]ers," he proclaimed once after a hard fought [ ]ccess. "This battle will have no results." When prisoners are taken by thousands and tens of thousands the indications are clear of weakened *morale* on the part of those who surrender. In [ ] at least, and with civilised men, it is always easier to take captives than to kill, since the [ ] places a certain value upon his life, and is not disposed to throw it away unavailingly. Moreover, large captures of prisoners are far demoralising than heavy losses in killed and wounded. Men who stand up to heavy losses are [ ]aken prisoner, and will retaliate heavily [ ]ir adversaries before giving way. In all [ ]s the test of a great success has been the [ ]mendity of the captures. The policy of "kill" [ ]s never followed before 1914, simply because [ ]of its impracticability.

E. F.

FILLING OUT THE PAN-GERMAN MAP: *Germany's Second Plan.*

After three years of incessant fighting, when war-weariness is apt to find fruitful ground, it is well to have one's attention turned anew to the causes which brought about the war and flung the nations of the world into the battlefields of Europe. This is admirably done for us by Major Haldane Macfall in his book, *Germany at Bay* (Cassell), which presents a vivid picture of Germany's strategic aims both before and throughout the war, a picture which can be grasped and understood by the man in the street, even though he be not "a deep student of war," such as Lord French in his preface describes the author. Major Macfall maintains that Germany has had two plans of campaign, the first of which has failed through the heroism of the French and British armies in France under the skilful leadership of Joffre and French, but the other has succeeded beyond even the hopes of the enemy. This second plan of campaign was the creation of the pan-German map, a scheme which has been in the minds of the rulers of Germany for many years, and which to-day is actually in being—a scheme to create a pan-German empire from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, cutting the world obliquely in two. Serbia stood at the gateway, blocking the road, but in spite of her courage Serbia is now in German hands, and the pan-German map is complete. Major Macfall insists that if Germany is allowed to retain this map (which has been published broadcast over Germany) at the making of peace, then she will have won the war, even though she should give back Belgium to the Belgians and Northern France and Alsace-Lorraine to the French, and should pay heavy indemnities to Belgium, France, and Britain.

From "Germany at Bay"

The Pan-German Map, which has been Published Broadcast over Germany

"If this map remain at the making of peace, then Germany has won her war," writes Major Macfall under this map

From "Germany at Bay"

Map Showing the Just Place for Germany in Europe

"If this map stand at the making of peace, then and only then—Germany has lost her war," writes Major Macfall under this map

The chapter on "The Siege of Germany" includes the following: "The rare judgment that dared to reduce the ration of his guns at a time when the prodigious German artillery was smashing the scant earth-cover, such as it was, of his meagre battle array and the heavy German metal and the massed German infantry were being hurled upon that pathetically thin line, where in long lengths in places one man had to hold 17 yards; the iron nerve and victorious address that sent Haig's corps to prolong the line and fill the gap instead of reinforcing the hard-pressed and terribly battered battle-front; the intrepid skill that ordered the shattered and pressed-back line before Ypres *to attack* in the midst of the very recoil on the critical October 31, that attack that brought as by a miracle the German masses to a standstill; above all, the steadfast will that refused to consider defeat against such overwhelming odds of men and artillery at a time, be it added, when his own artillery was without high-explosive shell and each gun was being meagrely rationed at that; the confident belief in the supremacy of the British fighting man over the wide world, which serenely relied on the British rifle-fire and bayonet to overthrow the bitter onslaught of the vastly outnumbering German hosts—for, be it remembered that in the British line even machine-guns were rare, whereas they swarmed in the German masses; the calm calculation and astounding dispositions that brought disaster to the vaunted Germans as though they were a host of savages in a frontier scuffle; for again be it remembered that the British had no reserves, and reinforcement to a dangerous point where all was dangerously thin had to be made by withdrawing shattered troops from assailed positions—this conquering leadership of Sir John French over such heroic troops as the old standing army, not only raises Ypres into the position of the supreme heroism of man, but brought about one of the greatest and most decisive victories in history. Scant wonder the German commanders concluded that the British had army corps where they had but brigades, and brigades were little more than a battalion strong. So the old regular army fought its last and perhaps its grandest victory."

The whole book is most enlightening, and should certainly be read by everyone at this time. It makes clear the meaning and importance of strategy (which the author says was considered "bad form" when he was at Sandhurst), of the question of initiative, and of various battle movements only vaguely understood by many newspaper readers. The whole story of the Marne and the important early months of the war is told in such a way that the hidden strategy behind the crowding events leaps out and evokes renewed admiration.

OFF TO ENGLAND :

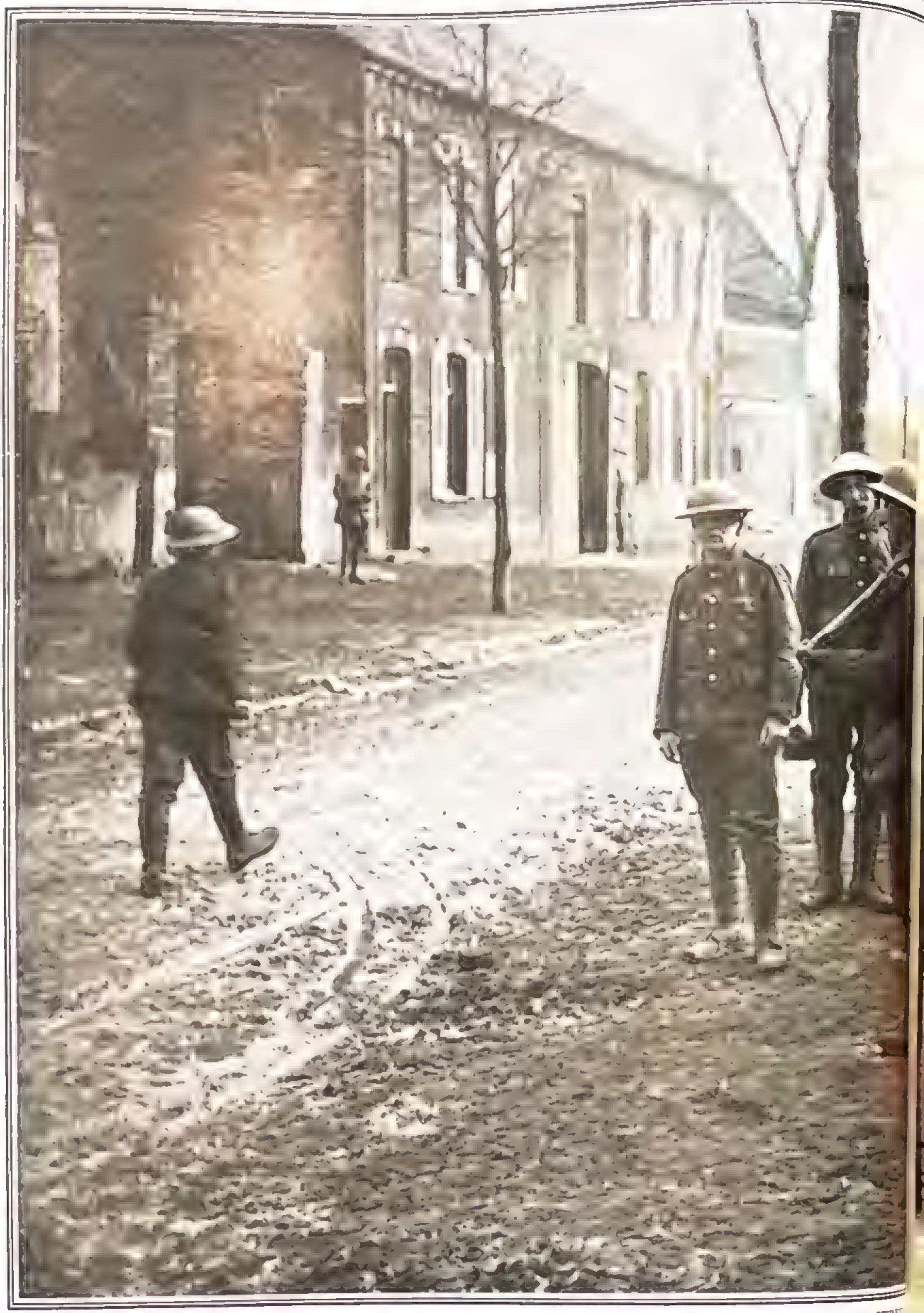
Entraining the Wounded at a Casualty Clearing Station.

A NURSE WISHES HER PATIENT "THE BEST OF LUCK AND A GOOD CROSSING"

Canadian official picture

The scene is at a casualty clearing station somewhere in France. A Red Cross train is waiting to pull out with its load of wounded bound for England. One such case is being lifted into the train on a stretcher. The army nurse and her patient are smiling, for this is not a very bad case. The number card hangs on the inside of the doorway of the Red Cross train.

A STREET SCENE IN A VILLAGE TAKEN BY THE



AN ARMY FIELD KITCHEN INSTALLED IN THE MAIN STRE

The above scene is typical of many in the French towns and villages behind the lines which have passed into British hands. A cheery group of Tommies and French children are gathered round an army field kitchen which has taken up its quarters in the wide main street. "Just now," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs in a recent despatch, "there is an air of Christmas and New Year gaiety over these villages behind the lines. The small shops—some of them are built of wood, between streets of ruined houses, left behind in the wake of war—are exhibiting toys and painted cards and toys, and dainties, as though nothing had happened in the last few years to lower the moral of Santa Claus. And fellows who have had fighting a day or two ago, who still wear the steel hats with which they fought at Mametz and Marcoing, and at Bouleaux Wood, stare in at these windows and wonder what they will buy their best girls

BRITISH : Children and Tommies Round a Field Kitchen.

OF A FRENCH VILLAGE CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH

British Official Photograph.

the kids at home. I came upon a group of them the other day in a biggish town through which the French and English pass on their way along the roads of war. There was a Jock with the scarlet hackle of the Black Watch in his bonnet, and an English soldier who, by his way of speech, came from my town, which is no mean city, and three French Poilus. 'There ain't much chance in Christmas gifts in this blinking town,' said the English soldier, 'but a bit of that lace might please the missus. What do you think, Jock?' 'Ay,' said the Scot, 'it's a bonny wee thing, but they'll ask you a fearful price, man.' 'Ang the expense,' said the London man. 'After all, there is a war on, Jock, and don't you forget it.' 'Forget it,' said the Scot, 'they keep reminding me of it.'" In the above picture a good hot meal is in preparation for the British troops quartered in this village.

THE IMPRESSIVE SCENE AT THE FUNERAL OF AN HEROIC FRENCH SISTER IN ALSACE

An impressive military display was witnessed at the funeral of "Sister Ignace," who was mortally wounded by a German shell which destroyed her ambulance whilst she was attending to a wounded French soldier during a fierce combat in Alsace. All the officers and soldiers present at the funeral, including the wounded, presented arms as the coffin was borne to the burial ground. The courageous Frenchwoman had performed most valuable work from the very beginning of the war, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre. At the moment the above picture was taken the priest was giving his blessing, whilst the sound of guns thundering in the distance was quite audible.

COURAGE UNDER FIRE

An Analysis of Human Courage by Paul Lintier, a French Gunner

IN "My '75," Paul Lintier, a French gunner, discusses the question of courage under fire in very interesting fashion. The book has been published in English by Mr. Heinemann.

"I was struck by the marvellous faculty of adaptability which forms the basis of human nature. One becomes accustomed to danger just as one becomes accustomed to the most cruel privations, or to the uncertainty of the morrow. Before the war I used to wonder how it was that old men nearing the extreme limits of existence could continue to live undisturbed in the imminent shadow of death. But now I understand. For us the risk of death has become an element of daily life with which one coolly reckons, which no longer astonishes, and terrifies less. Besides, a soldier's everyday life is a school for courage. Familiarity with the same dangers eventually leaves the human animal unmoved. One's nerves no longer quiver; the conscious and constant effort to keep control over oneself is successful in the end. Therein lies the secret of all military courage. Men are not born brave; they become brave. The instinct to be conquered is more or less resistant—that is all. Moreover, one must live, on the field of battle just as elsewhere; it is necessary to become accustomed to this new existence, no matter how perilous or harsh it may be. And what renders it difficult—more, intolerable—is fear, the fear that throttles and paralyses. It has to be conquered, and, finally, one does conquer it.

"It must also be confessed that this training in courage is far more easy for us than for the foot-soldiers—the least fortunate of all the fighting forces. A gunner under fire is literally unable to run away. The whole battery would see him—his dishonour would be palpable, irretrievable. Now fear, in its more acute manifestations, seems to me necessarily to imply annihilation of will-power. A man incapable of controlling himself sufficiently to face danger bravely will, in the majority of cases, be equally incapable of facing the intolerable shame of public flight. Flight of this kind would necessitate an exercise of will—almost a kind of bravery.

"To remain under fire is by no means easy, but to keep cool in the heat of a modern engagement is harder still. At first fear makes one perspire and tremble. It is irresistible. Death seems inevitable. The danger is unknown, and is magnified a thousandfold by the imagination. One makes no attempt to analyse it. The bursting of the shells and their acrid smoke, together with the shrapnel, are the main causes of the first feeling of terror. And yet neither the flashes of melinite, nor the noise of the explosions, nor the smoke are the real danger; but they accompany the danger, and at first one is attacked by all three at once. Soon, however, one learns to discriminate. The smoke is harmless, and the whistling of the shells indicates in what direction they are coming. One no longer crouches down unnecessarily, and only seeks shelter knowingly, when it is imperative to do so. Danger no longer masters, but is mastered. That is the great difference.

"The actual organisation of the artillery also stimulates a gunner's courage. The links existing between the seven men among themselves, and between each of them and the gun, render any faint-heartedness more obvious, and the shame it bears in its wake more crushing. One or two gunners who stick resolutely and calmly to their posts are often able to inspire the whole detachment with courage."

THE VILLAGE OF BOESINGHE UNDER BOMBARDMENT

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Special Screen Picture

REFUGE, 1917

From a Painting by S. Eduardo

"SPOUTING LIKE A GREAT WHALE, THE VESSEL

The scene was an extraordinary one. The torpedoed vessel, as she sank, threw up her stern in the air, and went down with a hiss of wh
beside her stern gun as she went down.

THE RED DUSTER FLYING TO THE LAST.

FROM SIGHT WITH HER FLAG FLYING TO THE LAST"

DRAWN BY MONTAGUE DAWSON 1917

a rush of steam through her stern ports, for all the world like a spouting whale in the northern seas. Her red mercantile marine flag was flying was the last we saw of her," says the artist

Special Sphere Picture

IN MEMORIAM A SCENE IN TEWKESBURY ABBEY

From a Drawing in Colour by Henry C. Brewer, R.I.

HOME THOUGHTS. By Bernard Moore.

"How be 'ee, my dear? We've read 'a bit o' the terr'ble Flanders mud,
But we hopes you'm going it brave an' strong, an' keepin' a healthy blood
An' if you can manage a bit o' leave 'tis glad enuff we'll be,
An' I reckon you'll notice a plenty o' change have happened along o' we.

We've heerd from Jim on the North Sea tack, an' he sez 'tis cold o' nights,
An' we've heerd from Joe in the Holy Land tellin' o' wunnerful sights
An' Harry an' Dick they'm trawlin' still, tho' 'tisn' for fish to-day,
But 'tis whisht about an' lonesome like with all the lads away

But we'm carryin' on as best we can, an' all be doin' a bit;
There's Granny who'm goin' her eighty-nine settin' herself to knit,
There's Molly an' Bess with gaiters on, you'd hardly be known 'em now
With their talk o' crops an' their care o' pigs an' the way they handles a cow

An' Granfer, too, goes diggin' away in the tattie patch like mad,
An' looks so proud of a new-turned spit, an' thinks he'm no end of a lad
So we'm carryin' on as best we can; but 'tis mortal hard to wait,
So finish the war an' hurry back home to your everlovin' Kate.'

THE TWO GENTLEMEN. By E. V. Lucas.

Not all of us have the best manners always about us. The fortunate are they whose reaction is instant, but those also are fortunate who, after the first failure—during the conflict between, say, natural and acquired feelings—can recapture their best, too.

At a certain country house where a shooting party was assembled a picture stood on an easel in a corner of the dining-room. It was a noticeable picture by reason of its beauty and also by reason of a gash in the canvas. Coffee was on the table when one of the guests, looking round the walls, observed it for the first time, and, drawing his host's attention to its excellence, asked who was the painter, and the host, who was an impulsive, hearty fellow, full of money, after supplying the information and corroborating the justice of the criticism, remarked to the whole company, "Now here's a sporting offer. You see that cut across the paint in the middle"—pointing it out as he spoke—"Well, I'll give anyone a thousand pounds who can guess how it was done."

They all rose and clustered before the easel, for a thousand pounds are worth having a try for, even when one is rich—as most of them were.

"It was done only last week," the host continued, "and it was such a queer business that I don't intend to have it repaired. Now then, all of you, a thousand of the best for the correct answer."

He rubbed his hands and chuckled. It was a sure thing for him, and there'd be a lot of fun in the suggestions.

The guests having re-examined the cut with minuteness, one by one, seated themselves again, and pencils and paper were provided so that the various possible solutions might be written down. The real business then began—no sound but pencils writing and the host chuckling.

Now it happened that one of the party, a year or so before, had seen somewhere in Yorkshire, a picture with a not dissimilar rent, caused, he had been told, by a panic-stricken bird which had blundered in and couldn't get out again. Remembering this, and remembering also that history sometimes repeats itself, he wrote on his piece of paper that, according to his guess, the canvas was torn by a bird which had flown into the room and lost its head.

All the suggestions having been written down, the host called on their writers to read them, a jolly, confident smile lighting up his features, which grew more jolly and more confident as one after another incorrect solution was tendered.

And then came the turn of the man who had remembered about the bird, and who happened to be the last of all. "My guess is," he read out, "that the picture was damaged by a bird."

There was a roar of laughter, which gradually subsided when it was observed that the host was very far from joining in it. In fact, his face not only had lost all its good humour, but was white and tense.

When there was silence he said, with a certain biting shortness: "Somebody must have told you."

"Nobody told me," was the reply. "But you don't really mean to say I've guessed right?"

"If you call it a guess—yes," said the host, whose mortification had become painful to witness.

"Well," said the other quickly and pleasantly, "'guess' perhaps isn't the right word and, of course, I shouldn't therefore claim the reward. You see——," and he then explained how he had remembered the odd experience in Yorkshire and in default of any inventiveness of his own had used it. "So, of course," he added, rising and moving towards the window, "the offer is off. Remembering isn't guessing, quite the reverse. What a gorgeous moon!"

The others also rose, only too willingly, for the situation had become trying; the matter dropped, at any rate as a theme of general conversation, and gradually and uncomfortably bed-time was reached.

Several of the party were at breakfast the next morning when their host made his first appearance; and they noticed that he had regained his customary gay serenity. Walking up to the guest whose memory had been so embarrassing, he handed him a slip of paper.

"I'm sorry, old man," he said, "to have been in such a muddle last night, but the accuracy of that shot of yours dazed me. Of course the offer stands. All this cheque needs is for you to fill in the name of whatever hospital or charity you prefer."

"Thanks," said the other as he put it in his pocket-book.

THE LEAVE TRAIN—Homeward-Bound from B.E.F.

I'm going on leave! My luggage is packed and the cab is at the door, that is to say, I have a few handkerchiefs, etc., in my pack with washing and shaving tackle, some sandwiches and chocolate, and a water bottle full of a liquid of which water forms one of the component parts. A motor lorry on the way to G—— has stopped outside, and I propose to make the first part of the journey on the box seat with the driver. Officially I should go to the railhead of the brigade, about five miles off, and entrain there in the leave train at 4.30 p.m., but, knowing the vagaries of the leave train, I have decided to make my own way across country to D——, which is a railway centre about twenty miles away. If one knows the traffic routes a lift can generally be obtained on a passing lorry or motor car from one place to another, and one usually arrives at one's destination more quickly than the train. We jog steadily along to G——, and there I part company with my 'bus.

Shouldering my pack I tramp towards the main road running across this part of France, a mile or two to the north. It is a glorious morning, and it is with difficulty that I refrain from smiling broadly at every Tommy I meet, and telling him I am going home for ten whole days. Luck is with me to-day, and, after stopping three or four lorries, I find one going in the direction I want. This carries me on to the main road and some few miles along it, before it turns into a side road and I drop off. Then follows a walk of about a mile. Everything is travelling the wrong way this morning! However, after another short ride on a lorry and another little walk, a Flying Corps motor tender is sighted and stopped. This is going right into D——, and this last part of the journey is performed at well over the official speed limit.

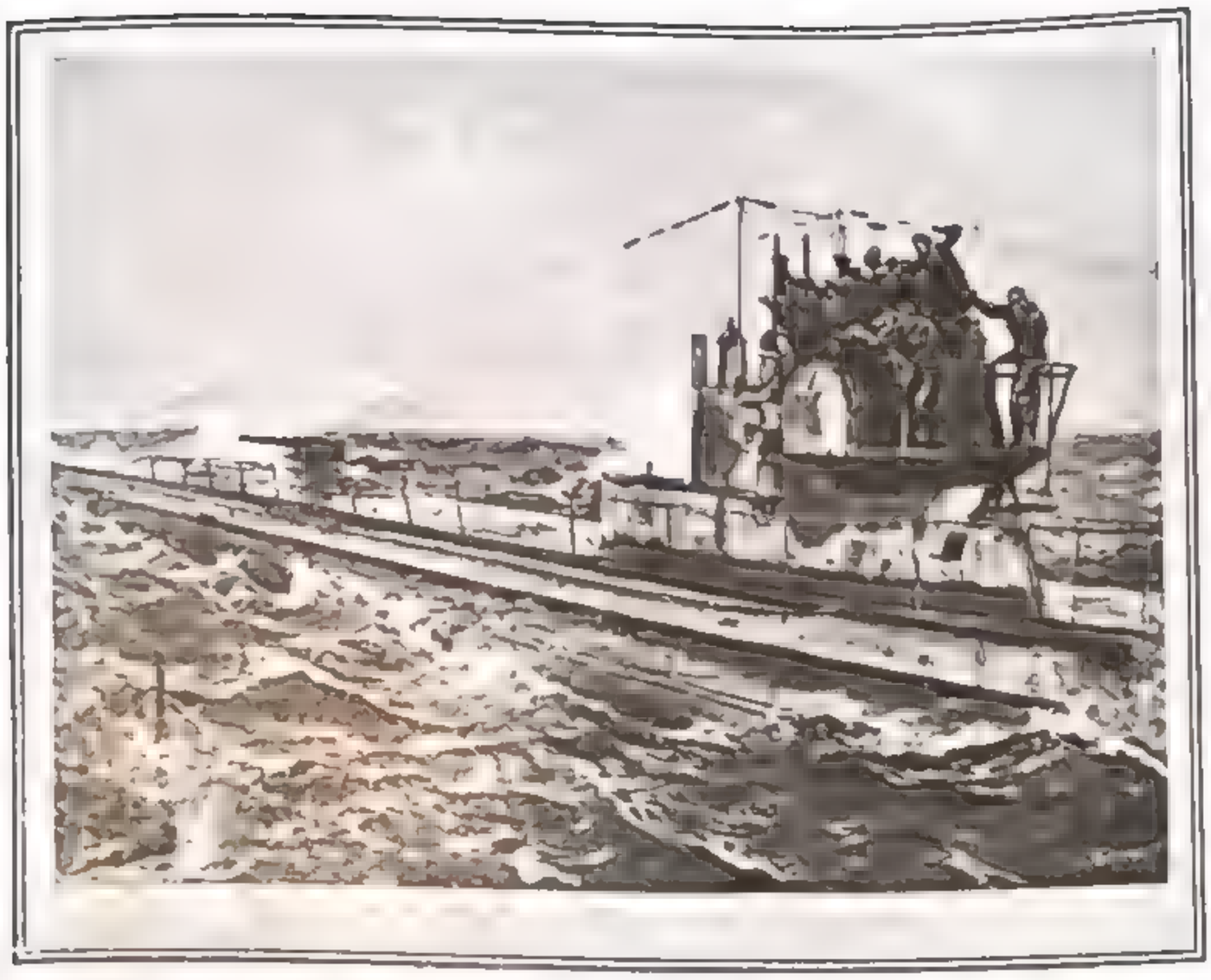
Arriving at D—— I lose no time in going to the station. A train is at the platform, and to my delight I find that it is yesterday's leave train, thirteen hours late and just about to start. The train is not yet very full and it is not difficult to find a first-class carriage with only one occupant. The train itself is an overgrown collection of miscellaneous vehicles of all sorts and sizes, collected from half the railways of France and Belgium—from thirty-five to forty carriages in various stages of disrepair, unwashed for many months, and littered with an accumulation of bully-beef tins, orange peel, silver paper, and empty bottles. It is innocent of any heating apparatus—at least, the apparatus is there but it is not connected with the engine—and many of the windows are broken. However, it is the leave train, and it carries down to the sea every day the men who are going back for a few days to Blighty, to baths, to real beds, to civilisation—home, in fact.

A leisurely start is made, and we jog, with many a halt, to the next junction, where a crowd of officers and men is anxiously awaiting our arrival. They have all spent the night at the station, thirty officers having slept on the floor of a waiting-room between a door leading to the street on one side and a door leading on to the platform on the other side, but as they have just come out of the mud and are going on leave their spirits are still good. We have now lost another hour and it is evident that the journey will be a tedious one. The day is cold and it is difficult to keep one's feet warm. Sandwiches and chocolates are produced and passed round, everyone in the carriage sharing with the others. Some had provided themselves with books and read a little, but it is difficult to keep one's attention on the book, as the train is constantly stopping, for no apparent reason. At every stop men get out of the train and walk about on the line or visit friends in other carriages. Some take mess tins to the front of the train and beg hot water from the engine-driver to make tea. There is no warning, as a rule, when the journey is to be resumed—the train just gives a jerk and starts, and there is a scramble to get on again. The pace never exceeds about ten miles an hour, and those who are left behind just run after it and climb on board. As it becomes dusk we hunt through our packs, and find, to our dismay, that everyone has relied on everyone else to bring candles. Of course there is no light provided on the leave train by the railway authorities. Fortunately a friendly quartermaster-sergeant in the next carriage has an ample supply—trust a Q.M.S. for that—and he very kindly gives us one.

As we get further west both the number of stops and their length increases until we approach A——. Here the congestion of traffic is such that four hours are occupied in travelling 5000 yards. (We found afterwards that others, wiser than ourselves, had left the train and walked into the town, had obtained dinner at a hotel, and waited at the station for the train to come in.)

At last we are clear of A——, and jog forward to the coast. By this time we are all thoroughly "fed up" and weary. We try to sleep in various attitudes, but there are now too many in the compartment for comfort, and the cold nips one's feet. We are tired of smoking, and our candle has burnt out, and we don't know how many hours longer we shall be on the journey. In fact leave seems hardly worth while. At last, after fifteen hours in the train, we arrive at the port of embarkation at three a.m. Officers and men pour out of the train, and the less experienced officers hasten to the end of the platform, where a polite but wily R.T.O. gathers their tickets together and disappears with them into his office. Presently he emerges and hands the tickets back to their owners. It is worth while watching the expression on their faces, as each one finds that there has been attached to his leave ticket a typewritten chit ordering him to march a certain party to a particular billet, and to report again later in the morning to march the party down to the boat.

By this time all the N.C.O.'s and men have been divided into parties and marshalled in fours on the platform, to be marched off to the various rest billets, where they will pass the remainder of the night until it is time to embark. The remainder of the officers flock across to the Officers' Club, where a meal of some description can be obtained at any hour of the day or night. Cold beef, roll and butter, and coffee at four a.m. may seem a curious meal, but after fifteen hours in the leave train it is better than a dinner at the Ritz. Those who are lucky in finishing their meal quickly find a sofa in the smoking or reading rooms, others take possession of more or less easy chairs and establish themselves there for the next few hours. The remainder roll themselves up as best they can in their coats and sleep on the floor. All this may seem rather rough perhaps to the ordinary peace-time traveller, but it's worth it, every bit, especially when it enables you to catch the morning boat, and to meet someone you know will be waiting for you at Victoria.



A Fanciful Picture from the German Weekly Press Showing a German Submarine Scraping Past a British Submarine which had Unsuccessfully Attacked!

THE U-BOAT TRAP.

A German Narrative from "Die Illustrierte Zeitung"

[illegible] paper written entirely from the German point of view [illegible]

The sea was calm, with a slight mist towards the west; the first shimmer of dawn began to appear in the east. In the clear atmosphere the lights of Ireland shone clearly, and seemed nearer than they really were. Two steamers passed, hugging the coast, escorted by a destroyer. The light was unfavourable both for night and day attack, so the submarine set out seawards, towards the spot where a red port light was gleaming. A small sailing vessel detached itself from the morning haze. It was scarcely worth while—she could hardly be destroyed in that tide—perhaps her time would come later in the day. But in the light something approached moving very quickly. It was a destroyer. "Alarm, flood forward compartment, submerge 10 fathoms." The destroyer did not sight the U-boat, and had no idea of what was happening, but made speedily for home. Twenty minutes later it was light enough to take a sharp look round through the periscope. The captain rang through to the engine room, "Proceed at 12 knots." Nothing to be seen except the sailing vessel. "Rise to the surface, half speed in an easterly course."

The rising sun shed glorious lights on the snow-decked hills at Minehead. At St. Bride's the masts of a big sailing vessel appeared above the horizon. At a distance of about two miles she was stopped short by two shells. Her head sails were backed, and the vessel hove to. She let down her boats, which then lay alongside the vessel. The U-boat submerged in order to take a near survey from a place of safety, for nowadays there are many traps for submarines. A quarter of an hour later the submarine was within 400 yards of the ship, the cutters were still lying alongside, and on the poop of the ship, behind an uncommon sailcloth weather-screen, stood three men, who did not leave when they saw the periscope of the submarine. This at once made the commander suspicious. "Fire torpedo in No. 1 tube," he ordered. In twenty-five seconds there was a short, sharp explosion, and 20 yards from the rescue boat a pillar of water towered over mast-high.

The three men stepped hurriedly into the boats and rowed away. The U-boat followed and emerged close beside them. The captain was called, having stuck to the ship because he was at his wits' end.

The vessel was the *Invercauld* from Aberdeen, carrying a cargo of timber, 1,116 tons, from Oregon to Fleetwood. She was quite a new ship on her first voyage.

As she was floating on her cargo, the prize crew was sent on board to sink her through placing an explosive charge below the water line. Thousands of fish, large and small, were floating about on the surface of the water, killed by the force of the explosion. Seagulls were picking them up without their usual melancholy cry, they were far too busy. The prize crew took enough for the mid-day meal. A big old cod, over a yard in length, appeals much more strongly to a sailor's taste than anything small and delicate, such as a bream. The vessel turned slowly over, and drifted, keel uppermost. A few more shells were put into the body of the ship in order to sink the dangerous wreckage, and the U-boat proceeded towards the east, where three more ships were sailing along.

At mid-day the watch reported a tank steamer sailing directly towards the submarine from an E.N.E. direction. Her masts, bridge, and funnel could be seen above the horizon. Tank-steamers are very tough, because they have strong bulk-heads to protect their precious cargo, a torpedo must hit the engines, placed at the stern, and then the vessel is done for. The submarine dare only show a small part of the periscope above the water, and then only for a very short space of time.

The torpedo was fired at a distance of 700 yards, but the steamer was going at a greater pace than had been allowed for, and there was no explosion. A miss was recorded. Then she turned right round, and started setting her course in the opposite direction. When she had gone some little distance, the U-boat emerged and fired a shot from her quick firing gun as a signal to halt. The steamer under-stood, she let down two boats, into which the crew descended. A tall white column of steam was blown off. The captain seemed to be a reasonable sort of man, and not anxious to fight desperately and hopelessly against shell-fire. The submarine came alongside, submerged, and viewed the vessel, she was a Dusk tank steamer with grey superstructure, unarmed, with the usual patent log trailing from her stern. Then the U-boat turned her attention to the small boats, who, when they saw the periscope approaching, rowed quickly away. At last the submarine was able to emerge safely in a favourable position beyond the boats, but keeping them well within range of her guns. Blowing out her midship ballast she emerged, and the conning-tower was opened. The boats had already been rowed a little farther, when suddenly, just as they were being hailed, there was a flash from the steamer.

"Submarine trap!" sounded the alarm. "Submerge quickly."

The moments passed like lightning. A shell hit the after part of the conning-tower superstructure, and no sooner was the hole stopped up than there was a yellow flash, and explosive gases poisoned the air. A shell had penetrated the conning-tower and exploded inside. Splinters were flying in all directions, and instruments and panes of glass were shattered. In a moment another shell would follow, and that would be an end of war for ever! Water was splashing through the shell-hole, the conning-tower was cleared, the lower hatch closed, the cocks of the speaking tubes shut off, the submarine was conned from the lower position, and sank into the sheltering deep. "Is anyone in the conning-tower wounded?" One had a scratch, but their faces were black, and the uniforms a sight to behold. At a depth of 10 fathoms the boat quivered at two sharp explosions. The "poor shipwrecked crew" had thrown two water bombs behind them. Some lamps went out. Further mischief was prevented by the rapid closing of the watertight bulkheads.

The conning-tower was full. Theoretically a submarine can still proceed in this plight, but as yet there is no man living who can confirm that theory from his own experience. Owing to the ever-increasing pressure of the water the boat sank to a depth of 20 fathoms, though every ounce possible was got out of the engines. Water rushed through every crack that was not watertight. One after another important parts of the machinery refused to work—the compass, main steering-gear, [illegible] and diving rudders (which had also stuck [illegible]), and the trimming pumps. An attempt was made to get the submarine horizontal by emptying two of the diving tanks aft in order to make her lighter. She rose a little, but the load of water in her stern grew heavier and heavier, and the stern blow-off valves went wrong. It was impossible to come right to the surface, for the enemy was waiting above to fire at her. At a depth of 10 fathoms all the crew available were sent forward in order to press her bows down with their weight. The boat dipped astern and sank, and the whole manœuvre had to be repeated.

After another twenty minutes it was impossible to steer submerged. There was only one forlorn hope—suddenly to emerge, fire, and hasten away. The captain gave the order: "Pressure on all the tanks, man the guns, let the engines run clear, and full speed ahead." In the galley stood a bucket containing the fish that had been caught that morning. They would not be wanted now.

The submarine emerged, and the hatch under the conning-tower was opened. A perfect torrent of water poured in; but that did not matter, all were prepared to swim sooner or later. Now the way was clear. The steamer was some couple of miles away now, firing as she went. "You [illegible] you have not got us yet by a long way," said the U-boat, quickly returning fire, but whether the shots were successful it could not tell as the glass of the periscope lay in the water-logged conning-tower. The engines were set at high speed. Far higher than they ought to have been, but when the last card is at stake [illegible].

Those of the crew who were not occupied below busied themselves by carrying shells to the guns. The lieutenant suddenly felt his feet blown sideways a yard apart, in a cloud of smoke he staggered against the gun. The crew thought the poor fellow would have had both his legs blown off, but marvellously enough he was only hit by a few splinters. The shell had passed between the legs of the gunner of the forward gun, the detonation shattering his eardrum. The reserve ammunition showed a considerable amount of damage. Shells were dashing in among the crew. A rail was blown away. A sailor from Leipzig sat in the stern calmly steering with the hand-rudder according to the verbal instructions of the helmsman, the compasses being now out of gear.

By this time it was possible to raise the periscopes out of the conning-tower. "Destroyer off St. Bride's," was announced. Right! There she was, the shells from her four guns mingling with those from the tank steamer.

This type of destroyer could do thirty knots an hour, and carried guns of 4-in. calibre. The order came: "Change round to a westerly course."

The gunners were so deafened by the noise of their own guns that it was now only possible verbally to direct the firing of one gun. The steamer was so far gone that it was not necessary to fire at her any more, so attention was turned to the new foe. This was no ordinary destroyer, but a U-boat destroyer of the *Forglore* class, about twice as big as the U-boat, but not quicker. At this moment the second engineer announced that he could repair the damaged conning-tower; hopes rose beyond all expectation.

"Fire!—Range 4,000—Deflection 4 left." Soon the towering water columns raised by the shells were close by the target, and the enemy began to try to avoid them by taking a zig-zag course, by so doing he impaired the accuracy of his own guns. Suddenly black smoke began to rise from his superstructure. A hit! Then another! Some of the shells raised no columns of water; no doubt they were buried in the hull of the destroyer. Then the enemy craft turned round and steamed out of the fire zone, following in the wake of the submarine.

The final damage was repaired, ammunition placed in order near the guns, and the U-boat waited, like Wellington at Waterloo, for the night. The captain considered that his adversary must have announced the battle by wireless, also his position and course. Soon there would be destroyers on the scene who would compel the submarine to submerge. The oil apparatus was leaking from the shot it had received, and left a trace on the surface of the sea where water-bombs would be thrown.

The antennæ of the wireless were repaired in order to watch enemy wireless messages. Nothing worth noting was sent. Perhaps a shot had been lucky enough to carry away the wireless apparatus so that the pursuer could not signal.

Those of the officers and crew who were not busy below stood smoking on deck and exchanged impressions and experiences and told of premonitions, dreams, uncanny forebodings, cards, and all the other truck of ancient fortune-tellers and grisly seers.

The sun stood close over the horizon, the chase had lasted over three hours. The trap was long since out of sight and now adversaries had not appeared upon the field. Suddenly shells burst near the submarine. The *Forglore* was trying once more, as long as she could see her target. "Man the guns!" Once more the gun in the stern had the honour of the fight. Shells were fired in quick succession, sometimes there were as many as three in the air together. The shots soon reached the mark, and the other vessel again took up a zig-zag course. The look-sight and deflection were quickly changed and hit after hit was marked. Then the longed-for ball of black smoke appeared on the destroyer's upper works, and several shells failed to raise the expected column of water. The enemy ceased fire, turned about, and followed only at a respectful distance. An hour later he had entirely disappeared into the darkness.

Later on, standing in the ward room, many opinions were exchanged. No doubt it was a case of luck—extraordinary luck—or the story might have had a very different ending.

[*The account was penned before the introduction of certain devices now in effective use.*]

The U-BOAT'S BETRAYERS : Seagulls Near a Submarine.

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DRAWN BY S. UGO FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED

BLUE-JACKETS WATCHING A SUSPICIOUS FLIGHT OF GULLS FROM THE DECK OF A BRITISH SHIP

Birds are awkward neighbours for a submarine, and in his book on "Submarines" Mr. F. A. Talbot draws attention to the fact, and says: "In this particular work [tracking the U-boats] the men have learned to observe slight movements and slender indications which under normal conditions would not occasion a second thought. The actions of the sea birds in particular are followed with the closest concern. They will follow a submarine persistently and expectantly, shrieking and wheeling as it varies its submerged movements. The birds see quite distinctly, and it is a most impossible to distract them or to induce them to abandon the strange pursuit. Thus their line of flight offers a clue to the direction in which the submarine is heading, and the patrolling vessel by watching the water closely can generally succeed in picking up the periscope when it is lifted above the water to take a peep."

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

Captain C. G. Dowding, M.C.

Captain J. C. Kinmont

Captain M. D. McNicol

Captain J. E. Morton

Captain T. Stevenson, M.C.

[illegible] Welsh. He was mentioned [illegible] and awarded M.C. with [illegible] (Mr. F. Stevenson

Lieutenant A. Allan

N.R. He was [illegible] was [illegible] Mr. [illegible] A. [illegible]

Lieutenant H. P. Jackson

R.F.A. [illegible] at [illegible] He [illegible] R.F.A. [illegible]

2nd Lieutenant W. A. Foy, M.C.

Royal Sussex Regt. He [illegible]

2nd Lieutenant L. N. Lisby

Royal Sussex Regt. He re[illegible]

2nd Lieutenant C. S. Fuller, M.C.

R.F.C. He served two years in the ranks before he was gazetted. Son of Mr. S. [illegible]

Lieutenant S. G. Beazley, M.C.

Royal Engineers. He was well known [illegible] and was awarded the M.C. [illegible]

2nd Lieutenant E. D. Gibson

R.F.C. Son of Mr. Walter Gibson, M.C. [illegible] at the front [illegible] service

2nd Lieutenant G. Stanway

Royal Garrison Artillery. He was [illegible] Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] Stanway.

Lieutenant J. R. Geddes

[illegible] and R.F.C. He [illegible]

Lieutenant A. J. H. Hobson

West Yorkshire Regt. He received [illegible] and was killed [illegible]

Major R. O. C. Ward

Tank Corps. He was educated at Clifton and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a double [illegible]. He was gazetted captain [illegible]

Captain C. L. Priestley

Gloucester Regt. He entered the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and [illegible] the battalion at the front in the following year as intelligence officer. He was given command of his company in May 1917.

Captain H. Scrutton, M.C.

Royal Horse [illegible]. He was [illegible] Lothians and Lady Strathcona's Horse. [illegible] awarded the M.C.

Captain C. L. Waters, M.C.

Royal Horse Regt. and Royal Regt. He served [illegible] the outbreak of war and was awarded the Military Cross. He was [illegible]

Major G. W. Jones

R.F.A. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Jones and had served with his battery [illegible] the outbreak of war. He went to the front in January of last year.

Pro patria mori

A JAPANESE SNOW SCENE : *A Corner of the Hibiya Park in Tokio.*

JAPANESE CRANES IN THE SNOW NEAR THE LAKE

The Hibiya Park in Tokio is about forty-four acres in extent, and is celebrated for its splendid display of azaleas of different colours, which flower late in April and are at their best in May. Some fine specimens of Japanese cranes are usually to be found in the park, and two of them appear in the above illustration. An interesting display known as the Festival of the Fire Brigade, takes place annually in the park, at which many remarkable acrobatic feats, mimic rescues from fire and so forth, are performed.

A LITERARY LETTER : The Romance of the Sale Rooms.

[London, December 31, 1917.]

I [illegible] removal of the firm of Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge from Wellington Street to New Bond street has been made the occasion of the issue of an interesting little volume, privately issued, entitled *Notes on the History of Sotheby's*, by G. F. Hobson, who, as becomes a partner in an old-fashioned firm, describes himself as M.A., F.S.A., on his title-page, [illegible] the fact that [illegible] published by the author, is [illegible] and that it does not [illegible] S.A. or it may be [illegible] that [illegible] indication from the public. However, Mr. Hobson has written a delightful book. He has told the story of his firm with that dash [illegible] which [illegible] was not [illegible] where the book [illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible] sale was held in 1744. There were [illegible] Baker was [illegible] and three [illegible] of Sotheby's were associated with the [illegible] was an auditor at one time to *Lackington's* and [illegible] *Circulation of the Auto-graph of Milton*. [illegible] Mr. John Wilkinson became a partner in 1842, and a Mr. Wilson Hodge in 1864, and [illegible] the firm of Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, although one of these partners was the [illegible]

All of us who know Mr. Edward Hodge recall his success at the auctioneer's desk. He has now retired, and the present partners are Mr. Bart Wilson, M.P., Mr. Hobson, and Captain Waite. For fifty years the firm was in York Street [illegible] Covent Garden, [illegible] to Wellington Street [illegible] as I left. I gave here a couple of illustrations by my friend, Mr. Percy Home. The first [illegible] an Egyptian deity over the door, of grey granite, [illegible] them, was bought in Wellington Street by some [illegible] ber of the firm, and [illegible] have been mentioned in Mr. Hobson's [illegible] it was a very imposing ornament, and another [illegible] Egypt was to be found in the tesselated pavement on the floor of the hall, —a small figure of a sphinx.

But to return to the real romance of Sotheby's, its wonderful sales of books, connected with which it has issued no fewer than 7,000 separate catalogues. Some of them, beautifully illustrated, are so interesting that one binds and preserves them in one's library, especially when they are concerned with the books of noteworthy people. The recent Morrison sale was a case in point, when the letter of Mary Queen of Scots, probably the most wonderful letter in existence, was privately purchased for the benefit of the nation, and when the Nelson autographs and manuscripts, many of the letters being to Sir William Hamilton, or to his wife, Lady Hamilton, were knocked down for £2,500.

The Doorway of Old Sotheby's

Over the doorway admitting to the old Sotheby premises in Wellington Street was a bust of an Egyptian god brought home by a member of the firm many years ago. It was of some dark hard stone.

In the Old Sale Room

This is a leaf torn from Percy Home's note book. The sketch was made only a short time before the old sale room was dismantled. It shows the Gothic oak rostrum and the positions occupied by some prominent purchasers.

The most interesting feature with regard to these sales, as it strikes me, is the large place which the Greek and Latin classics played in the sales of the eighteenth century and the small place they play in the modern world. But the most amazing thing of all is the great enhancement of prices under modern commercial conditions, and largely due, no doubt, to the fact that the American millionaire is frequently a great book-buyer, although his brother in England is rarely so. This would account for the fact that one of Shakspere's first folios sold for £40 19s. in 1799, and a copy fetched £3,600 in 1907. Mr. Hobson points out that a collection of early quarto plays sold in 1798 for £22 3s., and that it would be considered cheap at £5,000 to-day, and might easily fetch double or treble that sum. When the sale of Henry Fielding's library took place in 1764, books with his autographed notes fetched only a few shillings, whereas in 1911 the novelist's copyright agreement with his publisher sold for £1,015.

One of the most interesting things in this book is a facsimile of one of each of the love letters of Robert and Elizabeth Browning, a collection of letters which in 1913 sold for £6,550. But the material provided in Mr. Hobson's interesting book is infinite, and is a worthy memento of the firm's change of address from the Strand to the West end of London, a change, however, which I personally greatly regret. As an inhabitant of Fleet Street, an occasional visit to the sale rooms when they were in my immediate neighbourhood was an agreeable pastime, but to me the West end of London is usually inaccessible, and more so than ever now that the hansom has departed from our streets. Moreover, I greatly regret that these sales should be held at the awkward hour of one o'clock. I am quite sure that it is not a wise decision which keeps up this curious custom. From one till two is the conventional luncheon hour of the English public, and I can imagine that, fortified by a good lunch, many buyers would bid more briskly if the sales commenced at two or even at three o'clock.

Writing of book collectors tempts me to refer to a fascinating little volume which has just reached me entitled *The Unpublishable Memoirs*, by A. S. W. Rosenbach (New York, Mitchell Kennerley). Mr. Rosenbach is a well-known bookseller of Philadelphia, and he has published a volume of stories in which he shows the enthusiasm of the book collector, his readiness almost to sell his soul for a first edition of a good book. Each story is a treasure which will be a joy to book collectors, for each brings romance into the traffic in old books. Many are concerned with the literary impostures which are an inevitable part of this modern enthusiasm. They recall to me the many excellent stories in Isaac Disraeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, in which there are two good chapters on this fascinating subject, treating of the imposture of Psalmanazar and similar exciting episodes in the history of literature.

But perhaps the best story in Disraeli's book is that of the bibliophile who was found one day by a friend hiding his rarest books, and who, being asked the reason, replied, "The Bishop of Dyvdees with me to-day"—the bishop being notorious for filching the literary treasures of his friends. Then there is that other story of the book which dropped from the cardinal's robes. Who can be proof against the zeal of the collector? These stories could not have been unknown to Mr. Rosenbach.

I notice my friend *Mr Punch* advertises that he is "seen" by two million people weekly. I am sure that I do not grudge him one single reader, but this does not tell me how many copies he sells, and I am not over curious to know. The immense energy which has been put into the commercial side of *Punch* of late years excites my admiration, and its advertisements in railway trains are well calculated to make one wish to buy a copy if one has not already done so. Being seen by two million people, however, is an ambition which might well inspire any newspaper proprietor. I am not sure that most illustrated newspapers—and there are very few of them after all—might not make the same claim. It all depends upon how many copies go to the reading rooms of the empire, and how many people can manage to look through such a paper as THE SPHERE in a single day.

In any case, I am pleased at the revelation of the "pulling" power of THE SPHERE so far as books are concerned. I have not always been a very strong believer in the potency of reviews in newspapers. I have observed many times that a book catches the public and becomes a "best seller," as our American friends call it, very frequently without any newspaper assistance, and that a newspaper has not the power it once had in this particular. Time was when a review in a great newspaper sold out an edition. It never does so to-day—at least, thus the booksellers assure me—with whom I have had an opportunity of comparing notes.

However, I had a pleasant surprise the other day when I discovered that my note upon Mr. Thomas Wise's *Bibliography of the Brontës* had had the effect of selling out all Mr. Wise's copies. Messrs. Maggs Bros., of 109, Strand, who have taken possession of these, inform me, indeed, that I mentioned the wrong price for the book, and that it should have been 50s. a copy and not 25s. as I stated. They ask me to say that the two copies they have left are marked at £2 10s. each. I am naturally pleased to make this correction.

The circulation of newspapers is always an interesting topic. A journal called *The Circulation Manager* has been sent to me giving the circulation of the daily morning papers of London in June, 1914. They run as follows:—

[illegible]	1,277,777 net sales
[illegible]	1,000,000 homes
[illegible]	960,000 circulation
[illegible]	643,000 circulation.
	183,373 circulation
	110,000 net sales
	514,912 net sales

[illegible] only one of these journals gives [illegible]. That is to say, *The Daily* [illegible] I believe I am right in [illegible] though *The Daily Mail* and *The Daily Chronicle* are now a penny, whereas they were a halfpenny in July, 1914, they both have much larger [illegible]ns in 1917 than they had in 1914. The same applies to *The Times*, which in the interval has become a twopenny newspaper. *The Daily Telegraph* has also a very much larger circulation to-day than it had in 1914. *The Daily Mirror* and *The Daily Sketch* have both an infinitely larger circulation, and *The Daily News*, of which the circulation was not given in 1914, now has a circulation of over a million copies a day.

The only journal of which the figures are not accessible is *The Morning Post*—now also issued at twopence—which, in spite of its continual ambition to put successive governments right, cannot have a much larger sale than 50,000 copies a day, which is infinitesimal compared with the great sales of its rivals. Within its limited sphere, however, *The Morning Post* has influence. Its truculent leading articles are devoured by a certain class of politician who subsequently talks the nonsense which he reads in his favourite journal—that is the very Prussianism which we of the majority are all out to slay. *The Morning Post*, it must be admitted, in spite of the ignorance and bad patriotism displayed in it as a political guide, is a good literary organ, and a notable and admirable feature of recent issues has been its reviews of old-time books.

There is no story in literature better known than the first publication of *The Vicar of Wakefield*, under Dr. Johnson's kindly guidance, when its author, Dr. Goldsmith, had the bailiffs in for debt. Few works of English literature have given greater pleasure, and few can have been issued in so many different forms. Yet there must always be a particular glamour in that "first edition," of which so many copies have survived that it is not really scarce as books of the period go. For example, a friend of mine who had the luck to purchase a copy of the first issue of Gray's *Elegy* for half-a-crown, sold it for £300 to a bookseller, who promptly sold it for £550. I was offered a very perfect copy of *The Vicar* for £150 the other day, but such treasures are not for me. I have, however, the next best thing in a copy of the second edition, the title of which runs as follows:—

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. A Tale supposed to be Written by Himself. *Speculi miserr. caveto fallacis.* The second edition. Vol. I. (Vol. II.) London: Printed for F. Newbery in Paternoster Row. MDCCLXV.

The latest *Vicar of Wakefield* (Constable), first published in this form in 1914, has just been reissued for a season's gift book, and its illustrations by Edmund J. Sullivan make it, together with its good type, a very attractive gift for young or old.

Mrs. Meynell informs me that the only two words wrongly used by Dickens are "aggravate," in the sense of irritate, and "that" instead of "so." Dickens has even on occasion brought the two unfortunate words together, as many people do, as for example, "He is that aggravating!" But "he is that angry" is equally an offence. C. K. S.

A list of books received by "The Sphere" will be found on the second page of this issue.

TO ALL WHO SUFFER FROM NERVES

INDIGESTION CONSTIPATION NERVOUS DEPRESSION - GENERAL DEBILITY - LOSS OF ENERGY.

FREE at an Interview or by Post ALL ABOUT MY METHOD of HEALTH and YOUTH RENEWAL.

If it were to happen that you met Ten Thousand Men and Women who had suffered from just the same com- [illegible] or possibly such excess weakness as you suffer from [illegible] each of them one after another told you in enthusiastic [illegible] more by a single

A NOTABLE OFFER

[illegible] Electrological Establishment [illegible] enervated, weak men and women who suffered from

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, SCIATICA,
INSOMNIA, INDIGESTION, OR
RHEUMATISM, PHYSICAL WEAKNESS,

Each of these formerly suffering people to-day cannot [illegible] Treatment has done for them.

In addition to that you have the further fact that the Treatment is endorsed by the four different Royal Physicians and the leading [illegible] other medical [illegible] medical fame.

FOR THOSE WHO LIVE AT A DISTANCE.

HEALTH GUIDE FREE.

HEALTH ENQUIRY FORM.

[illegible] FREE the "Guide to Health and Strength," [illegible]

Post to the Superintendent Pulvermacher Electrological Institute, Ltd. 81 Vulcan House 56 Ludgate Hill London E.C. 4

[illegible] wish to have [illegible]

[illegible] out [illegible] the Perfect Health [illegible] Testimonials.

Write at once, [illegible] send the form at once personal or written [illegible] to avoid the Superintendent of the Electrological Institute to start on the road to Health.

NEAR by the Old Trongate, Glasgow, is the home of "SMITH'S GLASGOW MIXTURE," the most perfect blend of the finest American and Oriental Tobaccos sold to-day.

F. & J. SMITH, Glasgow.

Manufacturers of **'ORCHESTRA' High-class Virginian Cigarettes.**

SMITH'S GLASGOW MIXTURE

MILD MEDIUM FULL

Per 8½d. oz.

S 279

Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland) Ltd.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

By Olivia

The Month of Sales

Once the New Year is ushered in, the serious business of the sales begins in earnest. For nowadays buying anything is indeed a serious business and worthy of careful consideration. It is more than ever imperative to go only to the best shops, whose stocks are to be relied upon all the year round, for only there are the bargains genuine. It is almost a platitude to say that it will be wise to buy well during [illegible] for prices will never be lower, and will probably be a great deal higher before the war ends. But it is a fact, and should be kept [illegible] prudent and the thrifty while the sales last. Messrs. Harrods' great one week sale will be drawing to a close by the time this appears, but there will still be some days in which to take advantage of their great reductions in all departments.

At Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove's

Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove's sale—always one of the most fascinating—will last from January 7–25, and there will be exceptional bargains in all departments. Their renowned sports coats, for instance, will be purchasable from 21s. Some lovely tea frocks of Lyons velvet in charming designs, and trimmed with fur, are reduced to 58s. 6d., and many exclusive model gowns, coats, and hats will also be much below the season's prices. Smart fur coats from 18½ guineas, quilted Jap silk dressing gowns from 25s. 9d., their delightful blouses from 15s. 9d., and tailored shirts from 12s. 9d., will be among the things that should be [illegible]red. Gloves of heavy white duplex fabric are to be only 2s. 9d. a pair, while below [illegible] with leather, 3s. 11d.; in white French glacé kid, 2s. 11d. In the lingerie section, practical pyjama suits in llama flannel are now 25s. 9d.; the daintiest nightdresses of triple muslin, handmade and trimmed with lace insertions and gauging, are 25s. 9d.; and in crystalline in fancy designs or plain colours, 10s. 9d. It is hardly necessary to remind those intent on reaping the best advantages of such a sale as this that to the "early bird" generally fall the best bargains.

Exclusive Bargains at Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's

Bargains of real distinction may always be looked for at Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's winter sale, which this year runs for ten days, from January 7. Some exquisite tea frocks adapted from exclusive Paris models abound. One in black crêpe de chine with a coat of rich chiffon velvet, trimmed with real skunk, and having transparent chiffon sleeves, is reduced to 78s. 6d. Some perfectly tailored coat frocks, which were 5½ guineas and 7½ guineas, are now 7[illegible] 6d. A few model fur coats in coney seal with collar, cuffs, and a deep flounce of natural Australian opossum, lined with rich silk, are amazing bargains at 19½ guineas. Coats and skirts of corded suitings in useful colours, originally 5½ guineas, are reduced to 75s. 6d., and others embellished with embroidery and silk stitching at [illegible] 6d. Some lovely crêpe de chine sports coats that used to cost from 9os. 6d to 9 guineas, are now 63s., and a typical bargain among blouses is one in good crêpe de chine, with large double revers for wearing over a coat, which is 24s. 9d. in many colourings. Children's clothes, which are a great specialty at Debenham's, are also much reduced. Their catalogue will be sent on request.

Messrs. Liberty's Winter Sale

Messrs. Liberty's winter sale, which begins on Monday, 7th inst., is one of the occasions not to be missed by any lover of beautiful things. Exquisite remnants of silk, satin, crêpe, and gauze will be going for "an old song," and every artistic woman knows the endless possibilities of a "Liberty remnant." Their beautiful undyed Indian tussores, which were so splendidly [illegible], are to be 2s. 11d. a yard (33 in. wide), and a quantity of floral voiles and various designs from 27 to 40 in. wide will be reduced to 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. for a whole dress length, and from 1s. 3d. a yard, 27 in. wide, [illegible]s. 6d. at 40 in. [illegible]derly velveteen [illegible] be sold throughout collection of [illegible]-day gowns from the [illegible] and a limited number of tea gowns [illegible] soiled evening and day frocks, with [illegible] and the [illegible]s from 18s. 6d. [illegible] of paper, Messrs. Liberty are not issuing a catalogue this winter.

An Evening Frock

Made from odd lengths of crêpe de chine, chiffon velvet, and crystal embroidered chiffon bought at the sales

Bargains at Messrs. Peter Robinson's Regent Street House

This sale begins on December 31 and continues for some weeks, and whether your quest[illegible] fur coats—which in seal coney may be had from 20 guineas, one of which, the "Norman [illegible]" is tailored in velour de [illegible] lined to the waist with silk, is a [illegible]shing bargain at [illegible] in navy, green, mole, brown, or black; tailor suits, of which [illegible] Ironsville," for early spring, made in gabardine in various [illegible] and sizes at 5½ guineas, is a delightful example, others being at [illegible]; or day and evening frocks—you can do better than seek them [illegible]. A dainty restaurant frock of black velveteen with panon [illegible] and touches of metal lace, the bright being silk lined throughout, [illegible], and some in crêpe de chine, trimmed with embroidery and [illegible] of fur, the neck cut square, are 75s. Some smartly striped [illegible] shirts are 19s. 11d., reduced from 25s., and crêpe de chine blouses are from 18s. 9d.

At the Oxford Street House

The sale at Messrs. Robinson's in Oxford Street will also be in progress all this month, and teems with really wonderful bargains, the values of which quite equal those of previous years although prices have increased since last winter's sale. Seal coney coats, 12½ guineas, a handsome natural musquash full-length coat with deep collar and cuffs of dyed racoon, are bargains which speak for themselves. Tailor-made suits in suiting serges from £3, in gabardine from £4, and in Scotch tweed from 95s., and tailor-made skirts made from odd lengths in the costume department from 25s. are also remarkable value. An invaluable possession for evening or afternoon would be the lovely loose, graceful coatee of black Georgette bordered with marabout, and elbow sleeves edged with the same, at 32s. 9d. in the lace section, or the jumper of black Georgette, with a panel of black velvet and handsome panel and revers of gold at 39s. 6d. A fully illustrated catalogue will be sent.

Bargains in Burberrys

The sale at Messrs. Burberry's in the Haymarket (January 14–February 21) is one that no one should miss. The supreme excellence of the Burberry garment is proverbial, and hardly requires comment here, and the news that Burberry Burela coating wraps, usually 5 guineas, are reduced to 52s. 6d., race Burberrys in gabardines, lined with proofed wool, to 63s., and "Urbitor" top coats to 52s. 6d., is as welcome as it is [illegible]. Their famous "Tielocken" coats in Burberry proofed tweeds, with sleeves and [illegible]ders lined with Hayette, ordinarily 6½ guineas, are now 75s. 6d. Their walking costumes in Burberry tweeds, usually 10 guineas, are 6 guineas during the sale, and their sporting suits 5½ guineas. Walking skirts in their tweeds and gabardines in various colours are 30s. Readers should apply for the illustrated catalogue.

A Snug Wrap Coat of Mastic Velour Trimmed with Black and-white Skunk

At Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver's

All this month at Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver's in the Linen Hall in Regent Street there will be real bargains in many departments—in linen, curtains, lingerie, robes, blouses, gloves, handkerchiefs, hosiery, laces, and men's wear. Ladies' linen handkerchiefs, with a narrow hemstitched edge, are reduced to 3s. 11d. a dozen, and with drawn thread borders they are to be from 5s. to 21s. a dozen. Double damask tablecloths, 2½ yards, are now 22s. 6d. each, and napkins 39s. a dozen. Pure linen sheets may be bought at 45s. 6d. a pair, 3 by 3 yards, and pillowcases from 3s. 6d. There are wonderful lace blouse bargains from 12s. 11d. to 63s., and beautifully tailored striped flannel shirts at 10s. 11d. Costly quilted Japanese silk dressing gowns are 18s. 11d. An illustrated catalogue will be sent on request.

Messrs. Shoolbred's Winter Sale

At Messrs. Shoolbred's winter sale, which begins on January 7, there will be quite unique bargains in all departments. Upholstery fabrics, bed linen, fur coats, costumes, underwear, and their famous tailor shirts will all be reduced in price, and would all make excellent investments. In their furniture galleries is a magnificent collection of both new and second-hand furniture of excellent quality. The collector of antiques will also find in them a happy hunting ground.

OLIVIA.

The National Refuges

The *Arethusa*'s contribution to His Majesty's fleet during the war is no mean one. From the letters received from old boys we know that they are serving their country in 155 vessels flying the white ensign. Many have been wounded, and 19 have given their lives, and to all the sons they have been upholding the honour of the British name and flag. Surely such a work of making good sailors and brave seamen out of poor boys should be well supported. The office is at 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 2, and gifts will be welcomed.

Sound Sleep

A Valuable Suggestion.

[illegible] to do of "Ovaltine" to your Soldier [illegible] Friend whether in Camp at the [illegible]

[illegible]

Nerve Strain and digestive unrest are the usual conditions which cause sleeplessness.

Soothe the nerves—Bless the digestive activity, and sound, refreshing sleep will follow.

For this purpose nothing is so good as a cupful of "Ovaltine" taken just before retiring.

"Ovaltine" is a light, nourishing, quickly prepared and easily digested tonic food beverage, supplying abundant material for soothing and restoring strained nerves. It is a concentration of the nutritive and tonic properties contained in Malt, Milk and Eggs. Independent medical analysis certifies that a cupful of "Ovaltine" contains more nourishment than 7 cupfuls of Cocoa, 12 cupfuls of Beef Extract or 3 Eggs.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at 1/4, 2/3 & 4/-

FREE TRIAL SAMPLE and Descriptive Booklet on receipt of 2d. in stamps for postage and packing.

A. WANDER, Ltd., 64 Cowcross St., London, E.C.1
Works: King's Langley, Herts.

The Burberry Weatherproof

Made in Burberry Woven and Proofed cloth, for Cavalry, Infantry or Naval Services.

THE BURBERRY owes nothing of its unrivalled weather resistance to rubber, oiled-silk or other air tight agent.

THE BURBERRY is faultlessly self ventilating and healthful in any temperature.

Its natural antipathy to wet is obtained by special processes of weaving, proofing and combining its materials.

Having no perishable substance in its texture to spoil, it can be dried before a fire and withstands hard wear without injury.

Officers' Complete Kits in 2 to 4 Days, or Ready to Put On.

BURBERRYS' 1918 SALE
During January
of Ladies' and Men's 1917 Civilian Top-coats, Gowns and Suits also a few Military Garments.
FULL SALE CATALOGUE sent on request.

Every Burberry Garment bears a Burberry Label

Illustrated Military Catalogue & Patterns Post Free.

BURBERRYS Haymarket LONDON SW 1
Boulevard Malesherbes, PARIS; and Provincial Agents

Torpedoed!

AN OFFICER'S TESTIMONY TO THE SUSTAINING QUALITIES OF

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK TABLETS

[illegible] Malted Milk Tablets [illegible] Slough, Bucks.

[illegible]

P.S. You are at liberty to make whatever use of this you may wish.

[illegible] Sub-Lieut. R.N.R.

SEND THEM TO YOUR NAVAL AND MILITARY FRIENDS

See that the name Horlick's appears on every envelope.

Glass Pocket Flasks of all Chemists and Stores and in Ration tins for H.M. Forces 1/6 each. On active service our flat tin should be sent, and we will forward one of these tins post free to any address on receipt of 1/6. Give full name and address or name of ship, also give your own name and address when sending remittance to

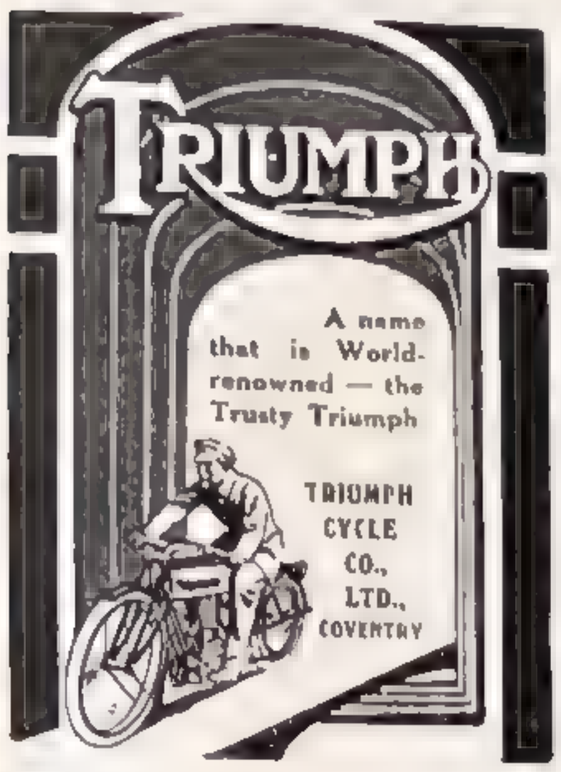
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND
SIR JAMES HORLICK, Bart., President

"Premier"

The Whisky de Luxe

Owing to Government Restrictions the proprietors of "Premier" cannot meet all demands. But they can guarantee that "Premier" absolutely retains those characteristics which have made its old time reputation—chaste quality: wonderful delicacy and great age.

WRIGHT & GREIG, Ltd.,
Distillers,
Glasgow and London.



The SANITAS Co. Ltd. Limehouse, LONDON E.

Debenham & Freebody's

Commences MONDAY, Jan. 7th,

SALE

and Terminates FRIDAY, Jan. 18th.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

NEW MODEL COAT in Navy Melrose [illegible] Velvet Collar and Cuffs. Lined throughout Silk. Original price 35 gns. SALE PRICE 25 gns.

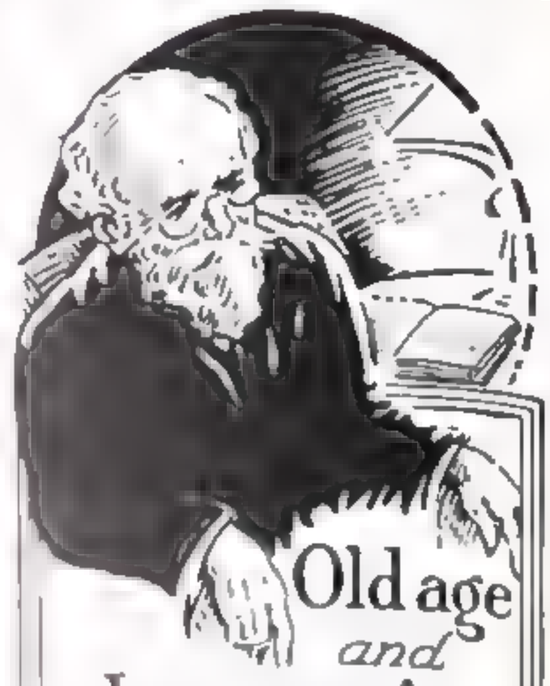
THE COAT in Velour Cloth, Velvet Collar and Cuffs, lined throughout Silk. Original price £5 18 6. SALE PRICE 98/6

DANNY RESTAURANT COAT in heavy quality Velour Cloth, Velvet Collar and Cuffs, lined throughout Silk. Original price £5 18 6. SALE PRICE £5 18 6

TEAROCK in Velour Cloth, Velvet Collar and Cuffs, lined throughout Silk. Original price 61 gns. SALE PRICE 98/6

THESE COATS CANNOT BE SENT ON APPROVAL. SALE CATALOGUE POST FREE

Wigmore Street & Welbeck Street, London, W. 1.



Old age and Insomnia

Overcome by the Allenburys DIET

Before [illegible] a cup of the [illegible] Diet each [illegible] the [illegible] worked by used by the [illegible]

Promotes Sleep.

[illegible] the Allenburys DIET [illegible] going to bed with considerable [illegible] I find it smooths and [illegible] and I sleep much better after [illegible]

DIGESTION, INDUCES SLEEP.

Allenburys' DIET For Adults

Nourishing as Cow's Milk reduced. Made with boiling water only.

[illegible] of Chemists.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, E.C.

DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE.

RED WHITE & BLUE

For Breakfast & after Dinner.

[illegible] LESS QUANTITY, it being as [illegible] ORDINARY COFFEE.

NOTICE the People with GOOD HAIR

Don't Envy them. Imitate them.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

which is pure & harmless

Without it the Hair becomes Dry, Thin and Withered, and you must keep it well nourished or you will soon lose it.

It is prepared [illegible] a Golden Colour for Fair Hair. [illegible] 3/6, 7/-, 10/- and 21/- sizes by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and Rowlands' 67 Hatton Garden, London. Avoid cheap [illegible] imitations and buy only Rowlands'.

A Post-card from the Western Front

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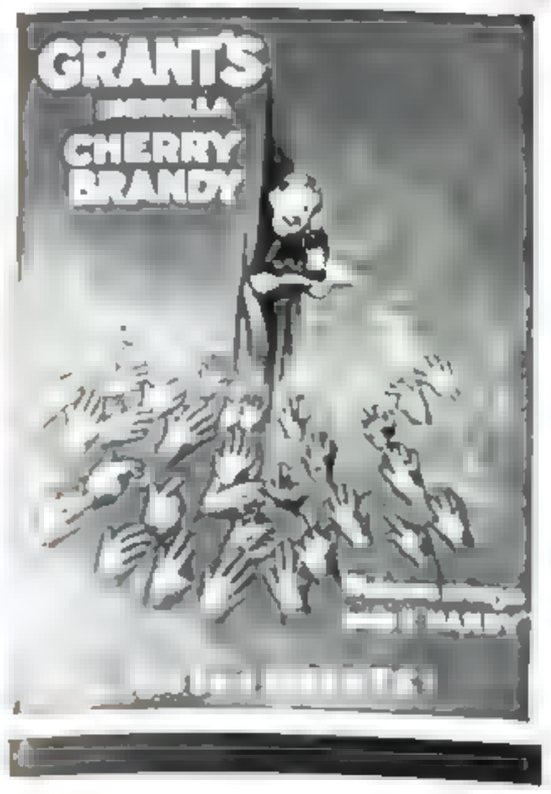

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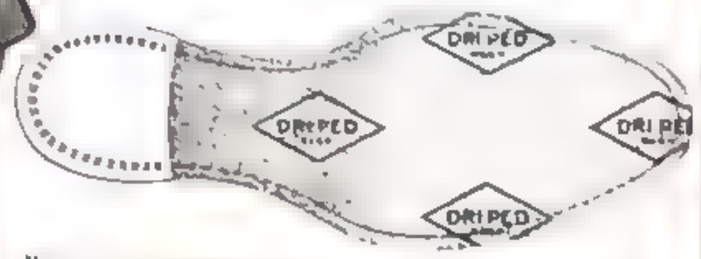

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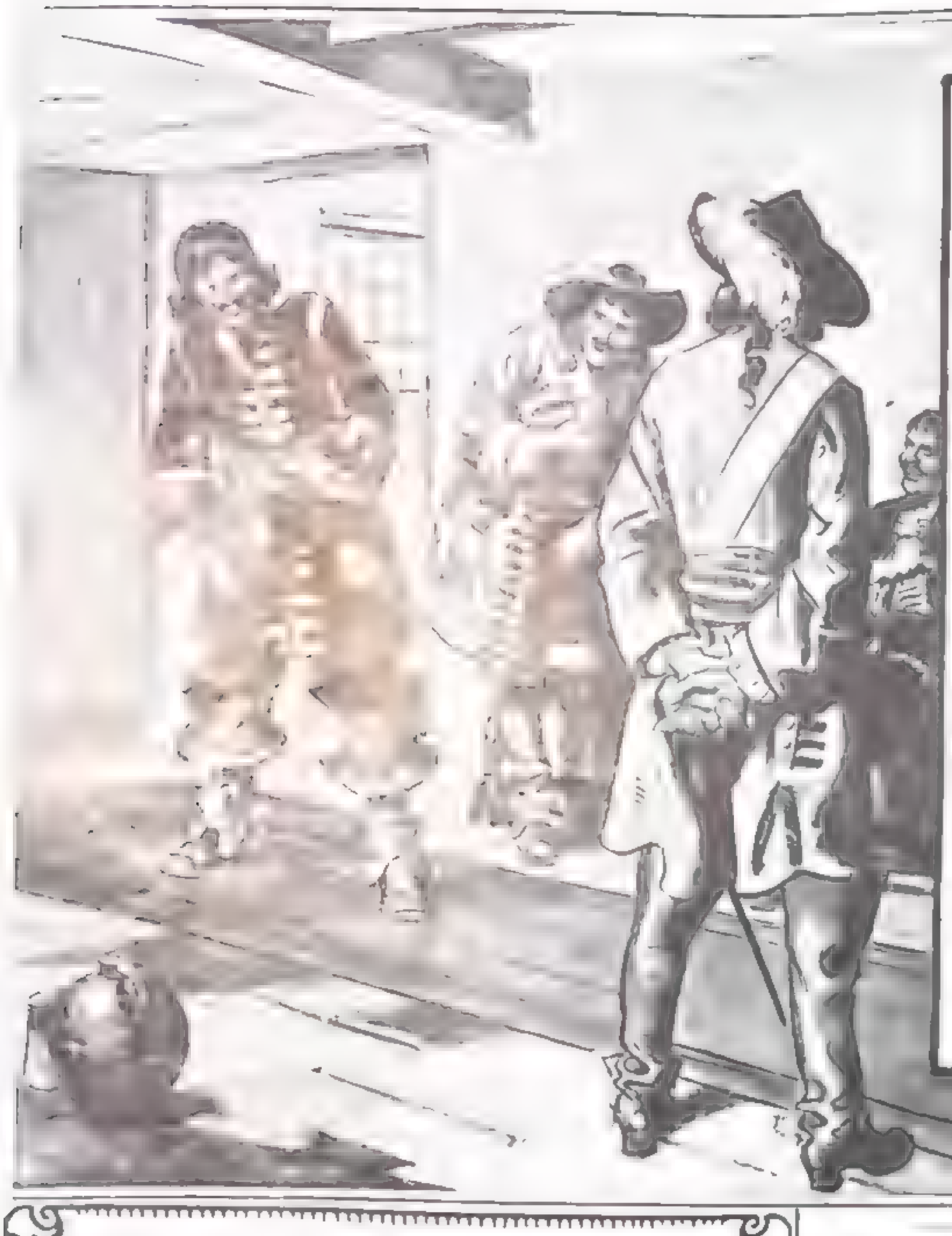

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DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON FROM A SKETCH BY G. H. DAVIS JANUARY 1918

A GIANT OF THE AIR—THE INTERIOR OF OUR LARGEST BATTLEPLANE

Above is shown the interior of a huge British battleplane. It will be noticed that there is sufficient space inside the fuselage (or body) of the machine to allow of the aviators standing upright. It is provided with windows, through one of which an enemy machine can be seen falling in flames, also with a skylight for the observation of objects in the air above the machine

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The Editor gives the closest consideration to all matter sent in to him and every endeavour is made to return promptly such material as the Editor is unable to use. It must however be distinctly understood that all matter is sent at the sender's own risk. All matter whether articles or sketches or photographs is accepted subject to the approval of the Censorship. Contributors are paid for at the end of the month in which they appear.

BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE SPHERE.

Publishers are requested to attach the price to all books sent

MISCELLANEOUS

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY OF IRELAND TILL THE UNION. By J. G. Swift MacNeill, M.P. 12s. 6d. net. (*Unwin*)

POEMS OF SIR SAMUEL FERGUSON. 3s. net. (*Unwin*)

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RALPH AND HIS WIFE'S GARDEN. By A. S. Rue. 1s. net. (*Daniel*)

YE OLDE VILLAGE OF HORNCHURCH. By C. T. Perfect. 2s. 6d. (*Benham*)

THE NEW HAZELL ANNUAL. 5s. net. (*Hodder & Stoughton*)

SOME NURSERY RHYMES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND RUSSIA. Selected by L. Edna Walter. 6s. net. (*Black*)

RECENT FICTION

CHRONICLES OF ST. TID. By Eden Phillpotts. 6s. net. (*Skeffington*)

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THE MAN WITH THE CLUB FOOT. By Douglas Valentine. 5s. net. (*Jenkins*)

BOOKS ABOUT THE WAR

DESPATCHES FROM THE WORLD WAR. By Lieut.-General Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven. 2s. 6d. net. (*Constable*)

The Editor respectfully requests that no application for books mentioned here or sent to THE SPHERE direct. Letters addressed to members of the staff or other employees will be returned to their destination as for example "To Messrs. Publishers, London."

THE RATE OF POSTAGE OF THIS WEEK'S SPHERE

is as follows:—Anywhere in the United Kingdom 1d. per copy. To Canada 1d. per copy, under 8 oz. Elsewhere abroad the rate would be 1d. FOR EVERY TWO OUNCES. Care should therefore be taken to WEIGH AND STAMP correctly all copies before forwarding.

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"PRO ITALIA."

On page 72 of this issue we publish a note dealing with the work done by the Pro Italia Committee, together with a drawing executed for the Committee by Mr. Lucy Mansion. We would point out that though the headquarters of the Committee are in Carton Street, Red Lion Square, there are also offices at 15 Greek Street, W., where the work of assisting the families of Italian soldiers and sailors is carried on by the Secours Italien.

WHAT TO SEE AND HEAR IN LONDON.

LEICESTER GALLERY. – Exhibition of Will Dyson's War Drawings. These are very cleverly drawn and convey some very human aspects of the War. Closes Saturday, January 19th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES. – These Lectures are given in the afternoon at 3 p.m. and the special Friday discourses at 5.30 p.m.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS. – Monday, January 21st, 4.30 p.m. (Cantor Lecture). C. R. Darling. High Temperature Processes and Products. – Lecture II. Wednesday, January 23rd, 4.30 p.m. (Ordinary Meeting). Alexander Newlands, Chief Engineer, Highland Railway. Water Power in Great Britain, with special Reference to Scotland: Its Amount and Economic Value. Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., will preside.

IMPERIAL WAR EXHIBITION, Burlington House, Piccadilly. – The Exhibition is now open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. It contains an immense number of interesting and instructive exhibits. In the Aviation section there is an exhibition of several original drawings from *The Sphere*.

DOWDESWELL GALLERIES, 160, New Bond Street, W. – Mrs. Thomas Scott is exhibiting some Old Paintings at this gallery between 10 and 1 o'clock, proceeds to the Star and Garter Fund for Disabled Soldiers.

QUEEN'S HALL SYMPHONY CONCERTS. The sixth Concert takes place on Saturday, January 26th.

MOONLIGHT CHART

FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY and MARCH, 1918

The Editor begs to call his readers' attention to the fact that the Moonlight Chart for January, February and March appeared in our issue of December 29th. Any extra copies required should be ordered at once from the Publisher, "The Sphere," Great New Street, E.C.4.

JUPITER AND VENUS TWO BRILLIANT EVENING STARS

Until the end of this month the sky after sunset will present an unusual assemblage of famous objects, for in addition to those visible every winter the planets Venus and Jupiter will be exceedingly conspicuous. They may be easily identified, for Venus will shine without a rival in respect of brightness in the west, while Jupiter will add to the eastern heavens with a splendour which though obviously less than that of Venus far exceeds that of any of the first stars in Taurus where he is found. An observer transferring his gaze quickly from the W.S.W. to the E. may thus put some little entertainment, consisting the lustre of the two brightest planets of the solar system, and may readily note their movements on account

NOTE TO "SPHERE" READERS

When done with this copy may be handed in over the counter of any post office—no packing, address or postage being necessary. It will then be sent either to our brave sailors or to soldiers at the front.

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DINNER IN THE VILLAGE.—A Scene on the [illegible] A scene in the War zone in one of those [illegible] disturbed by occasional long distance [illegible] shells placed miles away on the [illegible] A little girl has been wounded [illegible] to entertain her at mess. Publication Size of work 17½ × 11½ inches. [illegible] 21/- each, postage 3d.

THE INTERLUDE. [illegible] sketches made by Mr. F. Matania during a [illegible] In photogravure. Size of [illegible] Size of paper 23 × 11½ inches. [illegible] 21/- each.

THE LAST MESSAGE. "IF YOU GET THROUGH—TELL MY MOTHER." [illegible] Mr. F. Matania reproduced in the [illegible] of *The Sphere*. Size of work 18 × 12½ [illegible] Mount 25 × 19 inches. Prints [illegible] 5/3 each, post free.

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PLAYS WORTH SEEING.

This condensed guide to the Theatres of London has been specially prepared for THE SPHERE. The theatres personally recommended by THE SPHERE are indicated by an asterisk. The notes on which the plays are here given are not intended to be criticisms.

*DALY'S.—"The Maid of the Mountains."—A most attractive musical comedy with a cast of excellent singers and pictures[illegible]

*PALACE.—"Pamela." A new musical comedy is running at the Palace in place of the variety performance hitherto given. Lily Elsie, Owen Nares, G. P. Huntley, George Tarleton and a strong company.

*GARRICK.—"The Saving Grace." A witty and whimsical comedy by Mr. Harold Chapin. Mr. Hawtrey is delightfully frank once and Miss Lucy Brooks a most charming ingénue. A play full of charm.

*PLAYHOUSE.—"The Yellow Ticket."—A stirring drama of Russia under the old police conditions. Gladys Cooper and Alan Aynesworth appear to great advantage.

*HAYMARKET.—"General Post." A new [illegible] comedy which proved a success from the start by its [illegible] humour and lively characters, [illegible] to see.

*APOLLO.—"Inside the Lines." Owing to a good secret service [illegible] with some wise not acting, [illegible] on the part [illegible] the head messenger, the governor, and a superb major.

*ROYALTY.—"Billeted."—A light amusing khaki comedy, with a touch of farce. Deals with a young officer (Dennis Eadie) and his young wife (Irene Hoey).

*HIPPODROME.—"Zig-Zag."—The evening's entertainment at the Hippodrome is one of the best yet in London. The prehistoric "Sherry Stage" is one of the most amusing scenes which London has witnessed for many years.

*SCALA THEATRE.—War Pictures.—These are [illegible] years [illegible] and are [illegible] at the various fronts described.

Where popular actors and actresses may be seen —

LYRIC.—Doris Keane
ADELPHI.—W. H. Berry
GAIETY.—Reginald Fleury, Peggy Kurton, Moya Mannering and Arthur Whitby
NEW.—Pat Compton, Isobel Elsom, Holman Clark, and others
SHAFTESBURY.—Joseph Coyne and Winifred Dacre
PRINCES'.—Delysia and Dennis Neilson-Terry
PRINCE OF WALES'S.—Leslie Henson
WYNDHAM'S.—Gerald du Maurier

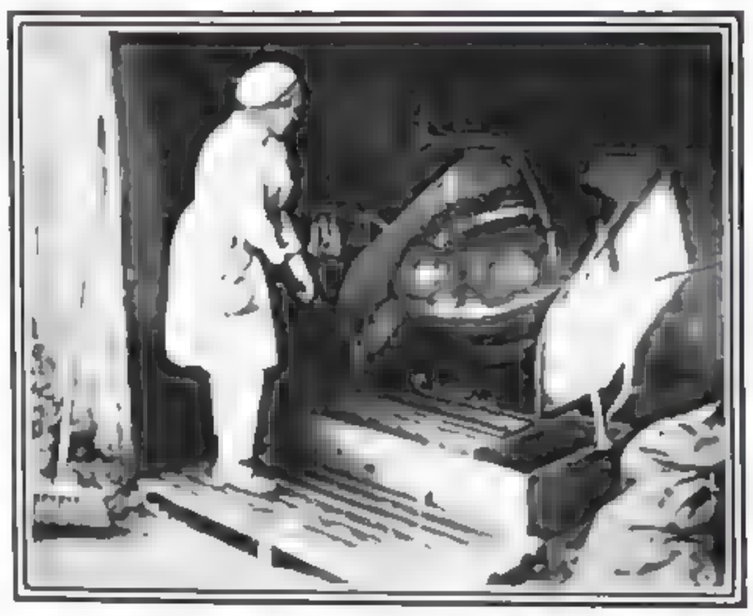
THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR: WEEK by WEEK.

IN LONDON

A frost and a fog, and a something in the air,
Life, health, and joy, and beauty, and love, and what beside!
To be here! in the centre of all the things that are
In London!

Just to walk down Oxford Street before the hour of noon
When the sun is fighting lustily, the fog is on the wane,
And the shadows start agleaming and blue mist is everywhere
In London!

Now Regent Street is fairyland, just stand awhile at gaze,
Dim, mysterious in the background, silver spire set in gold.



A Picture at the Burlington House War Exhibition (see opposite page)

The Imperial War Exhibition at Burlington House is full of interesting things and touches on aim at every side of the war. Above is seen one method by which metal is extracted from waste matter.

IN LONDON

And lo! the sun triumphant takes the foreground with its flowers—
In London!

Oh! the market baskets heaped with their treasures blue and white,
Gold and crimson, shouting back with a gleaming mad delight
To the sun who gave them beauty, to the sun who gave them life—
In London!

Oh! the fog and mist and flowers—oh! the busy ratting streets,
Oh! the strife 'twixt light and darkness in the hearts of men and things.
Oh! the final glorious triumph of the Artist and His work—
God in London.

J. D. HUSSEY

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S DESPATCH

Sir Douglas Haig's despatch, dealing with the greater part of the [illegible] operations on the Western front during 1917, was published on January 4. Its opening portion deals with the Allied plans of attack for 1917. They were originally concerted with Marshal (then General) Joffre. The British share of the operations contemplated a double attack from the direction of Arras and the Ancre, enforcing the loss to the Germans of the Vimy Ridge. Stress is laid upon the importance of the enemy being unable to evade the attack and forced by meeting it to expend his reserves. The British Commander-in-Chief, however, did not consider his forces, even with French co-operation, sufficient to gain any great strategic results. Consequently, when Vimy and other adjoining objectives had been gained, it was his intention to transfer his main offensive to Flanders. There is a fresh reference to limitation of forces ("so far as the forces at my disposal would permit"), and one gains a certain impression of limited aims.

These plans were altered owing to the change in the French High Command, and had also to be modified owing to the German retreat from the Arras-Soissons front to the Hindenburg line. The great strength and careful siting of this line are emphasised. The German retreat, however, did not have much effect in retarding the British offensive. The only possible advantage gained by the Germans was that their rapid withdrawal may have saved some of their troops from being cut off. A far more serious complication was the Russian revolution.

The Vimy operations resulted in a fairly complete success, but the employment of cavalry as contemplated was prevented by the [illegible] German line. The Germans front was however rolled back four miles, and the High Command had to close the [illegible] Canal line was compelled. Again the heavy German casualties are emphasised. The success was improved up to May 5, by which time nearly 20,000 prisoners and 257 guns had fallen into our hands. "Then," says Sir Douglas, "I was able to turn my full attention and to divert the bulk of my resources to the development of my northern plan of operations."

"Neither labour nor material were available in sufficient quantity for the Messines offensive until the prior demands of the Arras operations had been satisfied." This accounts for the delay [illegible] operation was the extensive mining beneath the Ridge which, we are told, was commenced in January.

It is not quite clear why the offensive north of Ypres was deferred for over seven weeks. The first stage of the offensive (July 31) was entirely successful, and yielded 6,100 prisoners and twenty-five guns, but the bad weather which then supervened had the most disastrous effect. The valleys of the choked and overflowing streams were speedily transformed into long stretches of bog, impassable except by a few well-defined tracks, which became marks for the enemy's artillery." Yet the stubborn fighting of the troops carried the front forward, and up to the middle of November some 12,000 prisoners had been added to the first day's haul. The pillbox system of defence, which the Germans employed in this sector, is stated as offering a serious obstacle to our progress.

> What we demand in this war is that the world be made fit and safe to live in, and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own free life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world, as against force and selfish aggression
>
> *President Wilson, Jan. 8, 1918*

MR. BALFOUR ON A GERMAN PEACE

On the following page will be found a chart of the war aims or peace terms which from time to time have been suggested by one or other of the belligerents—we put it forward merely as a record of this winter phase of events. The great stumbling block is the impossibility of putting any faith in the word of Germans—as was admirably explained by Mr. Balfour in his speech in Edinburgh last week. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs said: "Slowly indeed has the lesson been driven in, but it has been driven into the hearts and consciences of this people in a manner which they will never forget—that we cannot think merely within our own shores of our own liberties, of our own developments, but that modern civilised nations are so inter-connected, their common interests are so great that unless they will exercise some coercion over their unruly and criminal members the very fabric [illegible] may be shattered to its foundation.

"If the German peace be carried out you would leave all over Europe what I believe physicians describe as 'foci' of infection, centres from which morbid effects flow. You would leave [illegible] with the great wrong of Alsace-Lorraine unredressed. You would leave Poland still a mere [illegible] communities. You would leave the great work of Italian unification imperfectly accomplished. You will leave large fractions of the East under the alien and most sterilising rule, often the brutal rule, of the Turk. Armenia will still be there a helpless sacrifice. Greece will be handed over to those who have already betrayed her; nothing will have been done for the great Slav populations of South-eastern Europe.

"The calamities of war are great. It requires no imagination [illegible] to estimate them at however high a rate you put them, all the horrors that war can give are not equal for a moment to the evils which would come upon us on our children, on our grandchildren, on our great-grandchildren if this war were to end with a German peace."

Flooded Tientsin: A Street in the French Concession

Tientsin has recently suffered from severe floods. Our illustration shows a street in the French concession which is entirely submerged.

Negotiating a Street under Water in Tientsin

Two Chinese who by means of a raft and pole are crossing from one side of a flooded street to the other.

WAR AIMS : *The Terms on which the Various Nations would Entertain the Idea of Peace.*

	—	Franco-British Terms	American Terms	Russian Terms	German Terms	Remarks
1	Belgium	Complete restoration Total territorial and political independence (Mr Lloyd George	Evacuation and restoration, with sovereign rights unimpaired	Full political independence to be restored Special fund to make good the war losses of private persons No war costs to be [illegible]	No decision probably to [illegible] at cost or rob of its [illegible] Mutual [illegible] of war [illegible] indemnities [illegible]	General agreement on evacuation Disagreement as to costs and economic restoration
2	Occupied France	[illegible] and complete [illegible]	Evacuation and restoration	As above	[illegible]	As above
3	Occupied Italy	As above	Readjustment of Italian [illegible]	As above	[illegible]	As above
4	Serbia	As above	Evacuation and restoration with free access to sea	As above	As above	As above
5	Montenegro	As above	Evacuation and restoration	As above	As above	As above
6	Roumania	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
7	Alsace-Lorraine	Reconsideration of the wrong of 1871	The wrong of 1871 righted	Decision by referendum Right of minority to be protected	To be solved by the State with its peoples in a constitutional manner	Acute disagreement
8	Russia (Poland, etc.)	Britain cannot be held accountable for decisions taken in her absence	Evacuation of all Russian territory Independent Polish state with free access to sea	Full political independence to be restored Special fund to make good war losses to individuals No war costs to be paid	see terms for Belgium	General agreement as in case of Belgium
9	Austria-Hungary	We are not fighting to destroy Austria Hungary Secure self government on democratic lines for the Austro Hungarians who have desired it	Autonomous development	—	—	Point not developed
10	Turkey	Dardanelles internationalised Recognition of separate national conditions for Arabia Armenia, Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia	Dardanelles internationalised Secure sovereignty for Turkish portions of Ottoman Empire Unmolested opportunity of autonomous development for other nationalities now under Turkish rule	National groups to decide their future by referendum	State allegiance of national groups to be solved by the State with its people in a constitutional manner	Partial disagreement
11	German Colonies	For disposal by conference Interests of natives to be considered	Impartial adjustment of claims Interests of natives to have equal weight with German claims	Natives to decide by referendum	Colonies to be returned to Germany (An essential component of the German demands)	Acute disagreement
12	League of Nations	An international organisation to settle disputes	A League of Nations			Point not developed
13	"Freedom of Seas"	—	Absolute freedom of navigation outside territorial waters except when seas closed by international action		Freedom of seas demanded but not clearly defined	As above
14	Economic Rights	—	Removal of [illegible] barriers as far as possible [illegible] established [illegible] of trade conditions between countries in the League of Nations		Restoration of economic intercourse advocated	As above
15	Diplomacy	—	No secret diplomacy Open covenants of peace No private international understandings	—	*This column is taken from the German pronouncement*	As above
16	Armaments	—	National armaments to be reduced to lowest point consistent with domestic safety	—	—	As above
17	Security of Contract	Unbroken treaties	Unbroken treaties	Unbroken treaties	Broken treaties	—

Compiled by R. P. Hearne

For purposes of simplicity, it is assumed that the British and French programmes are in complete accord. For America Mr. Wilson acts as spokesman, and he has taken a longer and wider view of the problem than have the European statesmen in that he introduces matters such as the League of Nations, "Freedom of the Seas," and Economic Relations, which are omitted from the other statements.

It is evident that Mr. Lloyd George is in full accord with Mr. Wilson on many essential points, but Mr. Lloyd George made no mention of the nebulous phrase, "Freedom of the Seas," which was, however, defined by Mr. Wilson from a continental standpoint.

The Russian terms are those made by the Bolsheviks to Germany, and in substance there is surprisingly little difference between them and the terms of the Western Allies. The Russian aims are more idealistic from being based on a general formula. The Western propositions are drafted more as practical methods to cope with specific problems.

From Germany we have no similar statements. The nearest approach to definition of terms was that made by Count Czernin last December at Brest-Litovsk, when he acted as spokesman of the Quadruple Alliance.

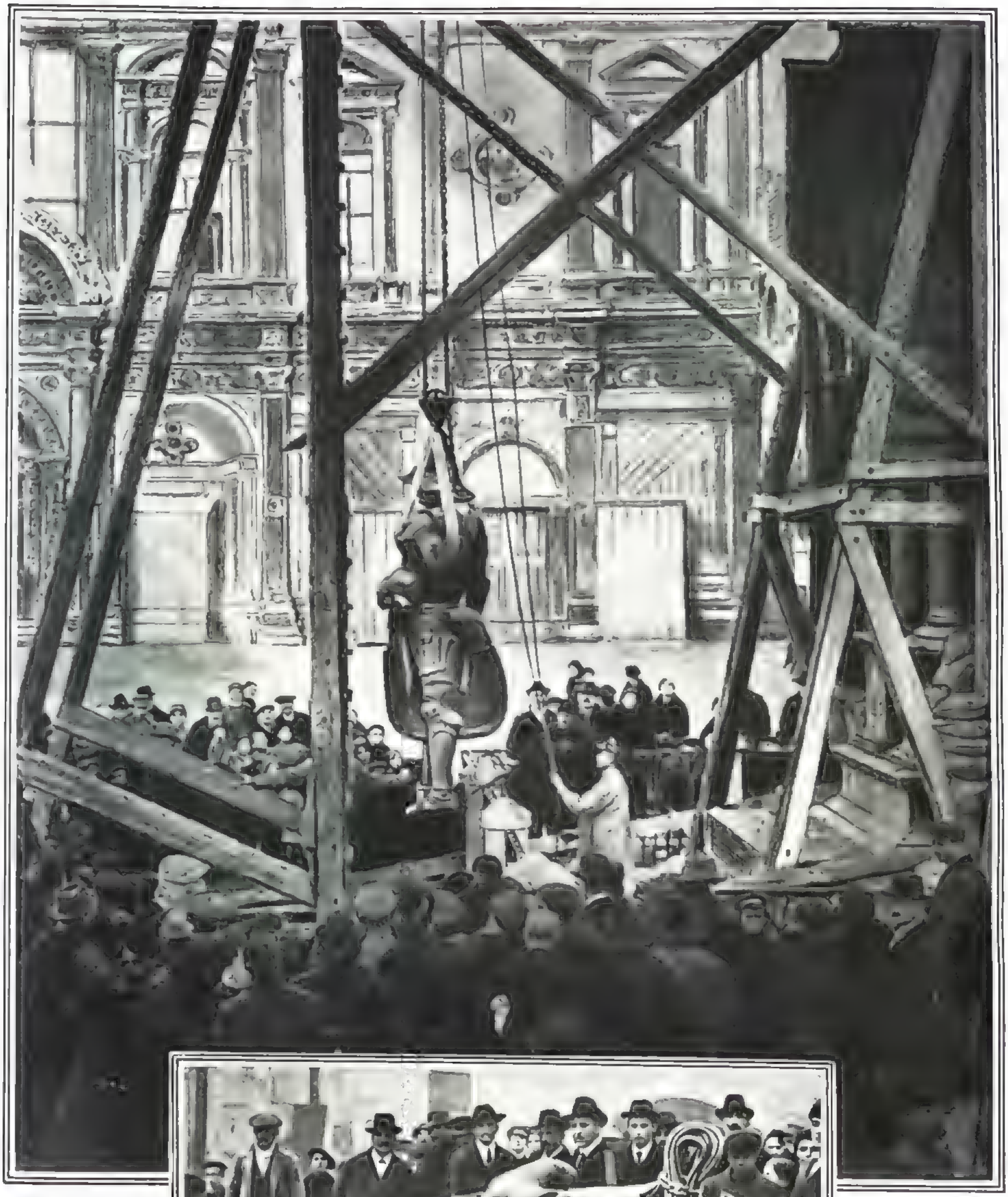
The Czernin proposals are taken as representative of the moderate German view, but later developments showed that these proposals did not hold, for in coming down to details, a rupture was brought about with Russia by the German claims to Poland, Courland, and Lithuania. The Germans, moreover, declared that the terms were null and void because Russia had not obtained the co-operation of the Western Allies.

It is evident that the militarist party in Germany do not agree with the Czernin proposals.

The repudiation of Czernin has produced a crisis in Germany and a deadlock in the peace negotiations. One of the great barriers to the settlement of Europe is Germany's political dishonesty. In 1914 she broke her most sacred trusts; at Brest Litovsk last month she again displayed gross dishonesty; and we have no guarantee that the present rulers of Germany can be trusted in future negotiations. The most tragic circumstance of this war is the treachery of the German ruling classes—for it is a treachery to the Germanic peoples as well as to the other peoples, and it robs the world of security and trust. In this connection we recommend to our readers' notice Mr. Balfour's speech, quotations from which appear on the preceding page.

Two outstanding difficulties are Alsace-Lorraine and the German colonies. The Germans do not wish to give up Alsace-Lorraine, and they are equally insistent on the restoration of their colonies, which are of vast potential value to them as reservoirs of raw materials.

SAFEGUARDING the ART TREASURES of ITALY.



Removing the Famous Bronze Statue of Colleoni at Venice

Owing to the danger from air raids and bombardment the equestrian statue of Colleoni at Venice has been removed to the Castle of Sant' Angelo in Rome. Figure and saddle were evidently cast as one piece. Behind is seen the façade of the Scuola di San Marco.

VERROCCHIO'S MASTERPIECE

The recent Austro-German advance on Venice, which has now happily been checked, made it imperative that the art treasures of that city should be removed to a place of greater safety. The pictures on this page show the removal of the famous bronze equestrian statue of Colleoni, the great captain of mercenaries who served impartially both Milan and Venice. His statue by Andrea del Verrocchio ranks as one of the two finest equestrian statues in the world. The second is that of Gattamelata in Padua, the work of Donatello, of whom Verrocchio was a pupil. Like his master, Verrocchio was a Florentine, and his David, one of the finest examples of his work in bronze, is in the Uffizzi Gallery at Florence. The removal of the statue was carried out by Commendatore Colasanti.

JERUSALEM DELIVERED :

THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN LONDON.

The Solemn Thanksgiving of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem

On January 11 the knights, members and associates of the Order of the Hospital of St. John in England attended a service of thanksgiving for the recapture of Jerusalem from the Turks at the Grand Priory Church, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell. The lesson was read by the Archbishop of York, the chaplain of the order. [illegible] "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." [illegible] on its way from St. John's Gate to the Priory Church.

The Procession Passing under St. John's Gateway

[illegible] England was founded by one Jordan Briset [illegible] were dedicated by Heraclius Patriarch [illegible] the Holy Crusade. Little remains of the [illegible] ... was above from which for centuries the knights of the order set out on their journeys to the Holy Land.

A [illegible] ce of thanksgiving for the recapture of Jerusalem [illegible] ands of the Turks was held on January 11 by the Order [illegible] Jerusalem in England at St. John's Priory Church, Clerkenwell, the king being represented by Lord Sandhurst. A procession of the knights in their black silk mantles, embroidered [illegible] and they came to the prayers.

Lieut.-Colonel R. Storrs, C.M.G.

Who has been appointed Military Governor of Jerusalem

[illegible] knights of St. John continued to grow in power and riches [illegible] revolt of Wat Tyler in 1381, which had the most disastrous [illegible] for the order. For the mob attacked and burned the great priory and the prior, a most valiant knight, was afterwards beheaded on Tower Hill. The priory was rebuilt, only to be [illegible] VI. [illegible] the walls of the [illegible] gate-house in the Strand [illegible] of the great priory [illegible]. The procession passed [illegible] rather east to the east [illegible] circular [illegible] Jerusalem. The only traces of the old [illegible] still to be seen under the present [illegible] as a very real link between London [illegible]

British official picture

General Allenby Making his Entry into Jerusalem

General Allenby made his official entry into Jerusalem on December 11. He entered on foot, and at the Jaffa Gate he was received by a detachment of guards representative of the troops which had taken part in the fighting in Palestine.

To the inhabitants of Jerusalem the Blessed and the people dwelling in its vicinity.

I here and now proclaim it to be under Martial Law, under which form of administration it will remain so long as military considerations make it necessary.

However, lest any of you should be alarmed by reason of your experience at the hands of the enemy, who has retired, I hereby inform you that it is my desire that every person should pursue his lawful business without fear of interruption. Furthermore, since your city is regarded with affection by the adherents of three of the great religions of mankind, and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of multitudes of devout people of these three religions for many centuries, therefore do I make known to you that every sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment, pious bequest, or customary place of prayer, of what ever form of the three religions, will be maintained and protected according to the existing customs and beliefs of those to whose faiths they are sacred.

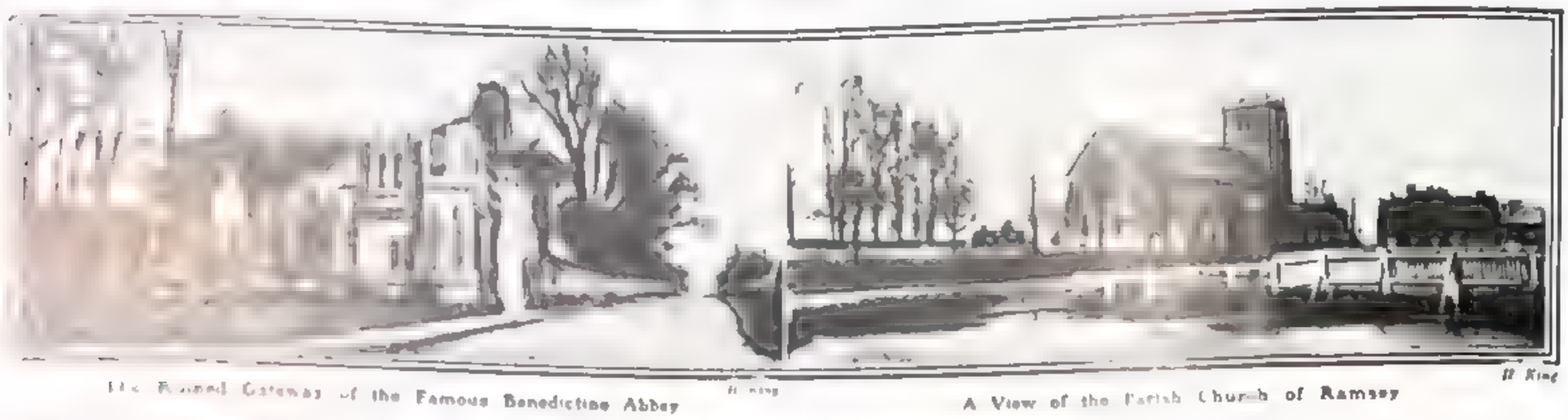
THE ALLIES IN JERUSALEM : *The Reading of the Proclamation.*

From a British Official Photograph

THE BRITISH PROCLAMATION BEING READ TO THE INHABITANTS OF JERUSALEM

The impressive scene of the entry of the Allies into the Holy City was thus described by Mr. W. T. Massey in a despatch published in "The Daily Telegraph": "Inside the walls was a crowd more densely packed in the narrow streets than outside, but fully as enthusiastic. The Commander-in-Chief, preceded by his aides-de-camp, had on his right the commander of the French detachment and on his left the commander of the Italian detachment. Following were the Italian, French, and American Military Attachés and a few members of the General Staff. The procession turned to the right into Mount Zion and halted at the El Kala citadel. On the steps at the base of the Tower of David, which was standing when Christ was in Jerusalem, the proclamation of military law was read in four languages in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief and many notables of the city."

The PRESENCE of OIL in the FEN COUNTRY : *The Ramsey Wells.*



The Ruined Gateway of the Famous Benedictine Abbey — A View of the Parish Church of Ramsey

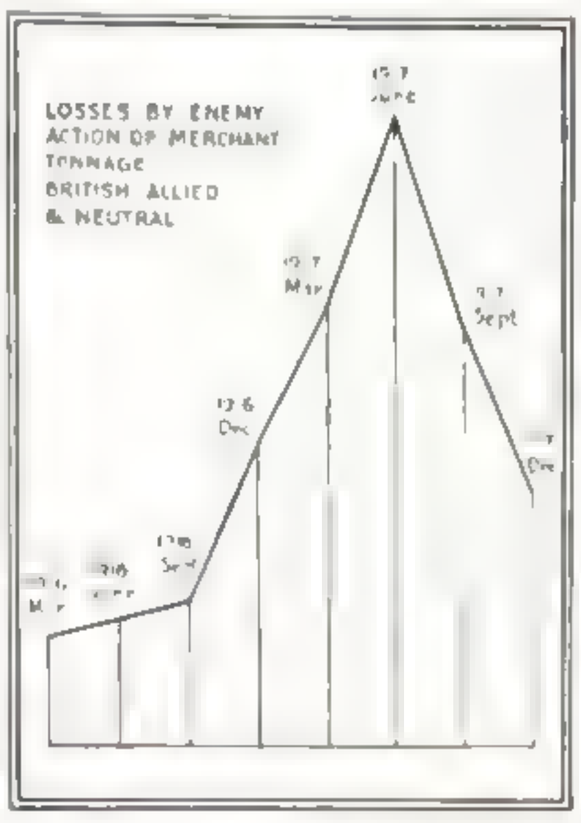
Experts Examining Oil from One of the Wells

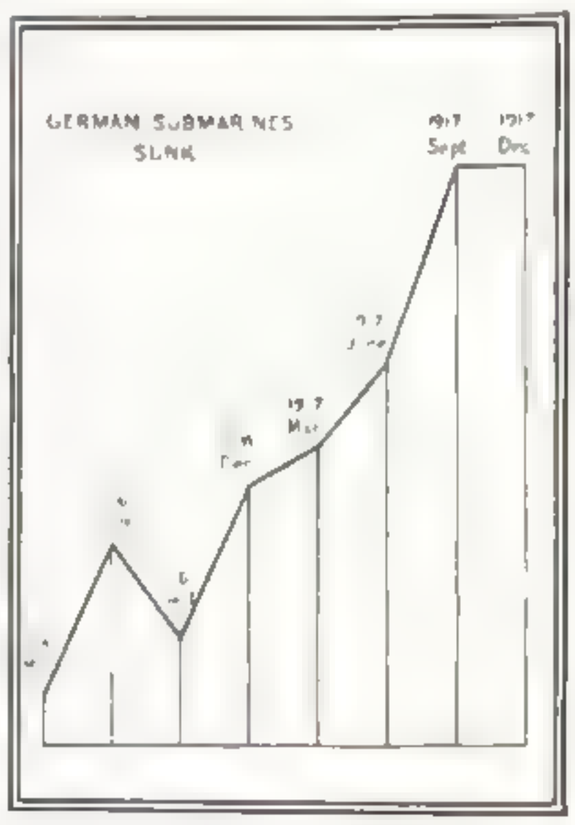
[illegible] recently been imported into the [illegible] It so happens that a paraffin tank containing 150 gallons is between the two wells, but it is hardly probable that so much gallons of oil could have leaked been missed. At the same time probable that the oil had been long for some time in one well is been said, was only tapped recent drought. Great in continues to be manifested in the ery and Ramsey will not listen to [illegible] theory, but declares that only ted has happened, and that fen experts for years have maintained that the tapping of wells in the great peat districts of the neighbourhood pointed to the presence of petroleum. According to their opinion the petroleum has been formed in subterranean lakes from the hydrocarbons and marsh present in the vegetable deposits of the fens. The discovery has attracted widespread attention, and experts, together with the representatives of the great oil companies, have visited Ramsey and removed samples of oil for analysis.

[illegible] Petroleum Commissioners [illegible] the presence of petroleum [illegible] with a small amount of water and much oleaginous matter described as petroleum jelly, but which differs considerably in texture from the substance sold under that name. The Lord Lieutenant of the county was early on the scene and notified the Petroleum Commissioners of the reported discovery, and last week experts from the Ministry of Munitions spent some time at Ramsey in making inquiries, and took away samples for analysis. The result is still under consideration. Meanwhile independent tests (which can in no sense be regarded as absolute) have been carried out proving the fine quality of the oil, which in one case is described as refined foreign oil which

LOSSES by ENEMY SUBMARINE ACTION *and Other Submarine Notes.*

From a recent article in *Collier's Weekly* we gather the following points in reference to the German submarine fleet. "Volunteers," says this journal, "for the submarine service are falling off. Moreover, the naval leaders of the Allies know that when a crew has been out ten days or two weeks it is unfit for further service for a period varying from three to six months. The nerve strain is too great. The nerve strain would be too great for men living in pure air, but men cooped up in a tank of vitiated air, who are unable to rise and refresh themselves with clean air for long stretches of time because of the dangers that threaten with every exposure, men who spread to each other their own panic, shut up in their own death trap, can scarcely stand the strain for long without dying or going mad. And when the trip is over many of the members of a submarine crew are out of the war. Germany can build submarines by the hundred every year—possibly she could build thousands. But if she builds them they lie idle in her docks. Or perhaps they [illegible] be stripped of parts to repair submarines that [illegible] limping into port. German steel is not what it was before the war, for German submarines do not stand the wrack of the storms as they stood it at first. A submarine to-day lasts little longer than its crew. It, too, has to go into dock for general repairs, for it is the peculiar weakness of the submarine that such repairs may not be made from the inside. But few important parts may be carried inside the ship to be replaced during the voyage. Four weeks would be the limit, and probably two weeks would be nearer the average of time which a submarine might be away from its base, even with a mother ship or a fleet.

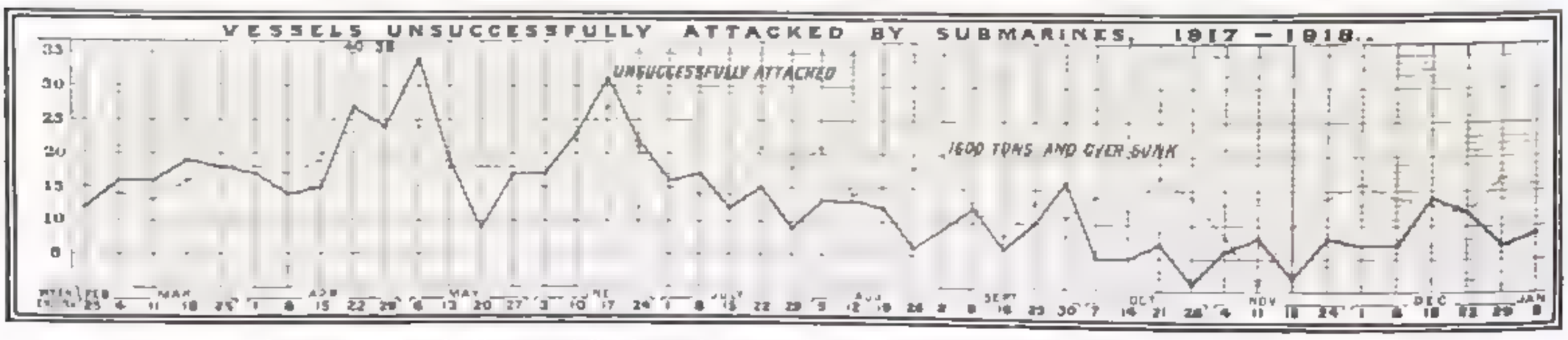




These two diagrams are as given forth by the Admiralty. The first shows the losses of *all* merchant tonnage (not merely British as on table below). From December 1916 to December 1917 the line climbs to a peak in April, 1917, descending to the level of the previous December. The second diagram, not presumably drawn on same scale, shows the increase in the number of German submarines sunk.

"It is presumed popularly that Germany has thousands of submarines. Possibly she has built thousands. But the shortage of crews and the heavy repairs made necessary by the inferior steel now used in submarine construction have cut down the number actually available for service to less than seventy five; probably sixty is nearer the exact number of German U boats available at any one time. Then one must assume that one third of them are going out of the base and one third coming in, or waiting for favourable conditions to go out or come in."

It is held by some that an increase in losses will occur with the coming of April, but on the other hand it is pointed out that conditions have changed, and that with the increase in the efficiency of the defence, increasing light will aid the defenders, and that the balance of advantage will be on the side of the British anti-submarine system of defence.



Number of Vessels Unsuccessfully Attacked Compared with Number of Vessels Successfully Attacked

The thick line shows the number of vessels unsuccessfully attacked by submarines from week to week. The dotted line shows the large and small vessels sunk, that is successfully attacked—from week to week. The two lines are practically coincident up to the middle of July, but after that the lines convey a different story. September 6 seems to have been a very quiet week for the enemy, as both lines fell together.

The ENEMY'S WAR on Allied and Neutral SHIPPING.

© Appleton & Co. U.S.A. DRAWN BY CHARLES W. WYLLE

ATTACK ON A MERCHANTMAN BY ENEMY SUBMARINES

This, fortunately, is a passing phase. No longer does the enemy submarine shell unarmed steamers at his own pleasure. Most vessels are now able to make a good reply to attack from one or more quarters. The boats have been by no means safe from attack as they have attempted to get clear of their battered ships. Vessels have now to be sunk by the much more costly torpedo, which may miss its mark (see chart on opposite page)

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Dawn after the Night Patrol. Submarine or Mine?

On the calm sea is floating wreckage from a ship. Submarine or mine? This is the problem which the scene depicted presents for solution to the discovering patrol. In other case traffic must be diverted into a safe channel, and to such a dawn succeeds a long and arduous day

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

Over Seven Hundred Vessels of 1,600 Tons Sunk in Ten Months—History, on the other hand, says that No Complete Success can Attend a Commerce-destroying Campaign

In the issue of *The Engineer* for January 1 our attention is drawn to the actual number of large ships sunk by the German submarines. "The recent publication of the results of the German submarine campaign of 1917 shows that no less than 730 vessels of over 1,600 tons belonging to the British mercantile marine have been sunk in the course of the last ten months. The facts are given in detail, week by week, since the beginning of March last year, and are presumably available for reference in Germany and Austria as well as in this country. An optimist at best might plead that the losses are not as bad as they might be, but no one need be deemed pessimistic for suggesting that the claim that the submarine menace is well in hand does not readily appear in the published facts. With the exception of the returns for April, in which the ship losses were undoubtedly heavy, and for November, during which month the submarine mortality was much above the average, the weekly losses of ships of over 1,600 tons have remained on the whole fairly constant, although the actual figures of number of ships sunk has slightly decreased. Conditions vary week by week, and even if the average of eighteen vessels per week for ten months be compared with the ten per week for November, or the thirteen per week for last month, it must not be forgotten that anti-submarine defence has been very greatly improved during the same time. No juggling with the broad fact that 730 ships, aggregating perhaps nearly 3,000,000 tons of shipping, have been sunk *during the third year of the war* will render the news less unpalatable or the consequences less serious. This figure represents 50 per cent. more tonnage than the maximum output of all the British shipyards during the best year—1913—which was ever experienced before the war, and about 15 per cent. of the total tonnage classed at Lloyds at the same time."

Is Commerce-destroying Efficacious?

In view of the foregoing position, it is well to look at the whole subject in the light of history. The salient feature of the naval war at the present moment is that the Central Powers, being unable to keep command of the sea by means of their battle fleet, have resorted to commerce-destroying. For this purpose they have at their disposal the submarine, a weapon which was not possessed by any of our earlier adversaries, and which, when employed against slow, unarmed, or ill-armed merchantmen, or even against obsolete or ill-handled war vessels, has considerable powers of destruction. It is this employment of a novel weapon, rather than any originality of ideas, which gives present events their special interest. The policy of commerce-destroying, of wrecking a nation's credit by the stoppage of its trade, of reducing it to extremity by debarring it from necessary food supplies, is very ancient—probably as ancient as naval warfare itself.

Must be Backed by Decisive Naval Superiority

Indeed, it seems more than ever certain that only command of the seas by the main battle fleets can in any sense bring an enemy to his knees. Commerce-destroying, as such, unless backed by overwhelming sea power, is never decisive. The opposing sea power can always meet it, counter it, and practically beat it down. There is an instructive example of this in the Peloponnesian war of Athens. The Athenian home population was not at any time self-supporting as regards food supplies. Not being insular, Attica was open to invasion and devastation by the much superior land forces of the Spartan League, and Athens became entirely dependent upon foreign-produced food supplies. But her navy commanded the Ægean, and it was not until its utter destruction at Ægospotami that the end came. Athens, which had at first maintained the superiority over Sparta, and, even after the wreckage of her naval power in Sicily, had held the seas of war level for several years, was starved into submission in a few months. The commerce-destroying of Peloponnesian squadrons and privateers was quite inefficacious until the dominating naval power of Athens had been destroyed.

A Comparison with Elizabethan Days

Turning to our own history, there is much in it which conveys the same lesson. When war broke out with Spain in the reign of Elizabeth it was apparent that the struggle would be largely naval in character. There were two sharply opposing schools of thought. That of Drake, the first of the great English oceanic admirals, advocated the only right policy—that of crushing Spanish sea power and so ending the war. In 1588 that sea power was very weak. The famous Armada, the utmost that Spain could then achieve as regards naval force, was distinctly weaker than the opposing English fleet. There is no reason to doubt that in the following year a vigorous blow struck by sea, with the whole strength of England behind it, would have brought Spain to terms. But the commerce-destroying school of Hawkins had the chief word in Elizabeth's councils, and no great national effort was made. Instead, year after year commerce-destroying squadrons were sent out to prey upon the Atlantic trade routes with the special object of capturing the yearly Spanish treasure convoy—the "Plate Fleet" as it was called. Much misery was inflicted upon private Spaniards; the sea-borne commerce of the country was terribly crippled; the finances were also crippled by the delayed sailing of the treasure vessels, which spread bankruptcy among Spanish and Italian financiers. But during all the terror, disorder, and misery, Philip II. was steadily building up a navy. The tangible results of the English commerce-destroying were slight. From first to last only three great treasure ships were captured, while Spanish fleets and squadrons fed the war in France and Ireland, and more than once threatened England with new invasion. Despite all the suffering inflicted upon her, Spain practically held her own, and finally made peace upon not unfavourable terms. Destruction of sea power might have ensured the defeat of Spain; commerce-destroying merely postponed the issue and finally led to a patched-up peace, leaving Spain erect and under better governance capable of recovering herself.

The Corsair Fleets of Jean Bart and Forbin

In later wars the same lesson repeated itself. In the great wars with Louis XIV. the French Navy, founded by Richelieu and developed by Colbert, made at first a determined attempt to dispute the command of the sea with the fleets of England and Holland. The victory of La Hogue put an end to these aspirations, and thenceforth the French resorted to commerce-destroying. Much distress was caused thereby, and it is probable that the fast, well-armed corsair fleets of Jean Bart, Forbin, and Duguay-Trouin were quite as dangerous to the slow British and Dutch sailing traders as the German submarines are at present to the Allied tramp steamers. As Macaulay expresses it, men were heard to say that it had been better that Admiral de Tourville's great flagship, burnt at La Hogue, were still afloat with her thousand men on board. As things were she lay in ashes on the beach, but her crew, distributed among corsairs, was playing havoc among English trading ships.

Fears and feelings such as these are at the bottom of most of what is thought and uttered upon the subject of commerce-destroying. It causes great losses, and, at times, severe privations; but except when backed by overwhelming sea power it has always failed to force an issue. The present German commerce-destroying campaign has produced much inconvenience and a certain amount of hardship. But it has also produced some distinctly effective counter measures, not the least of which has been the cultivation of much heretofore useless land in Britain.

The SUBMARINE SITUATION : How Ships are Protected.

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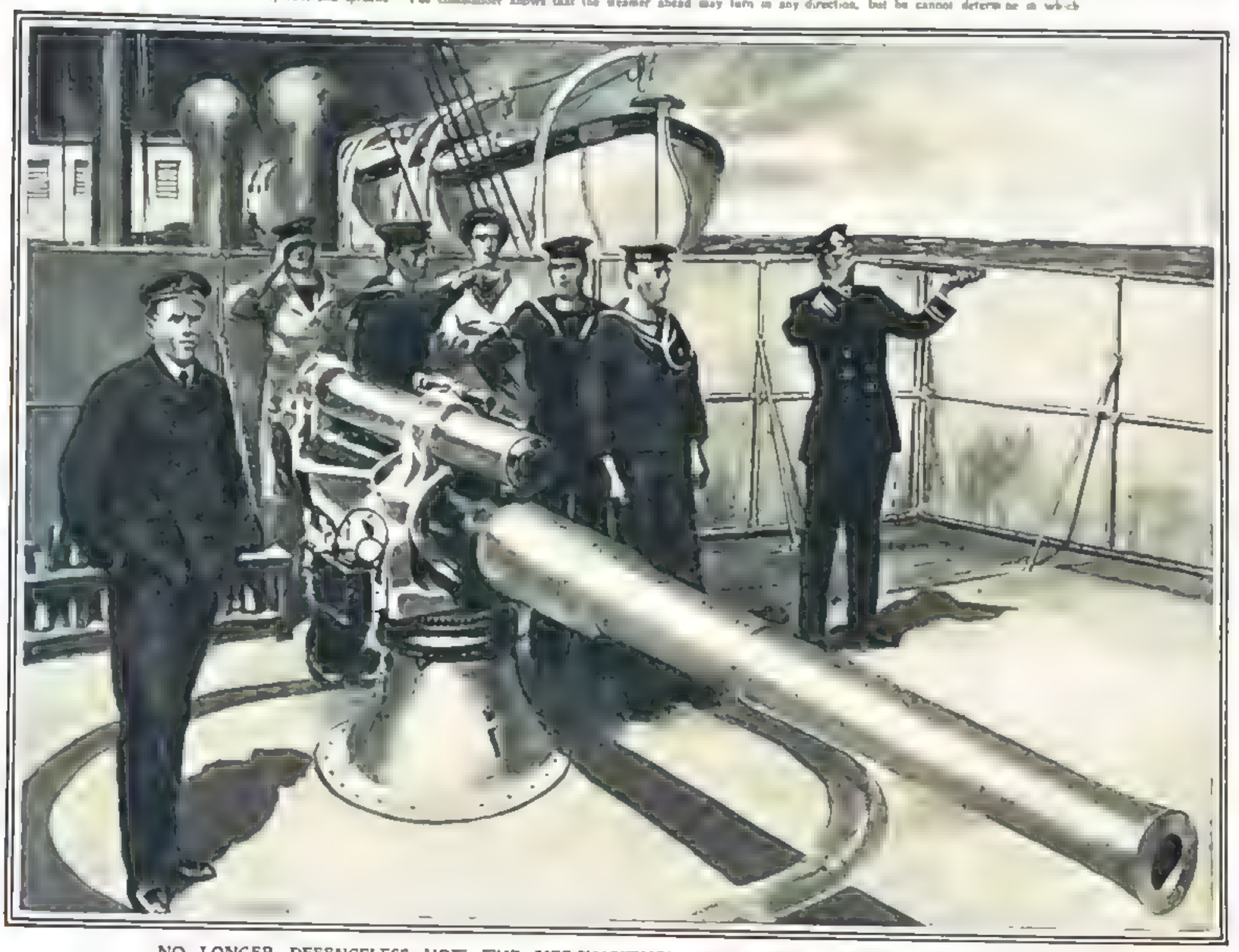
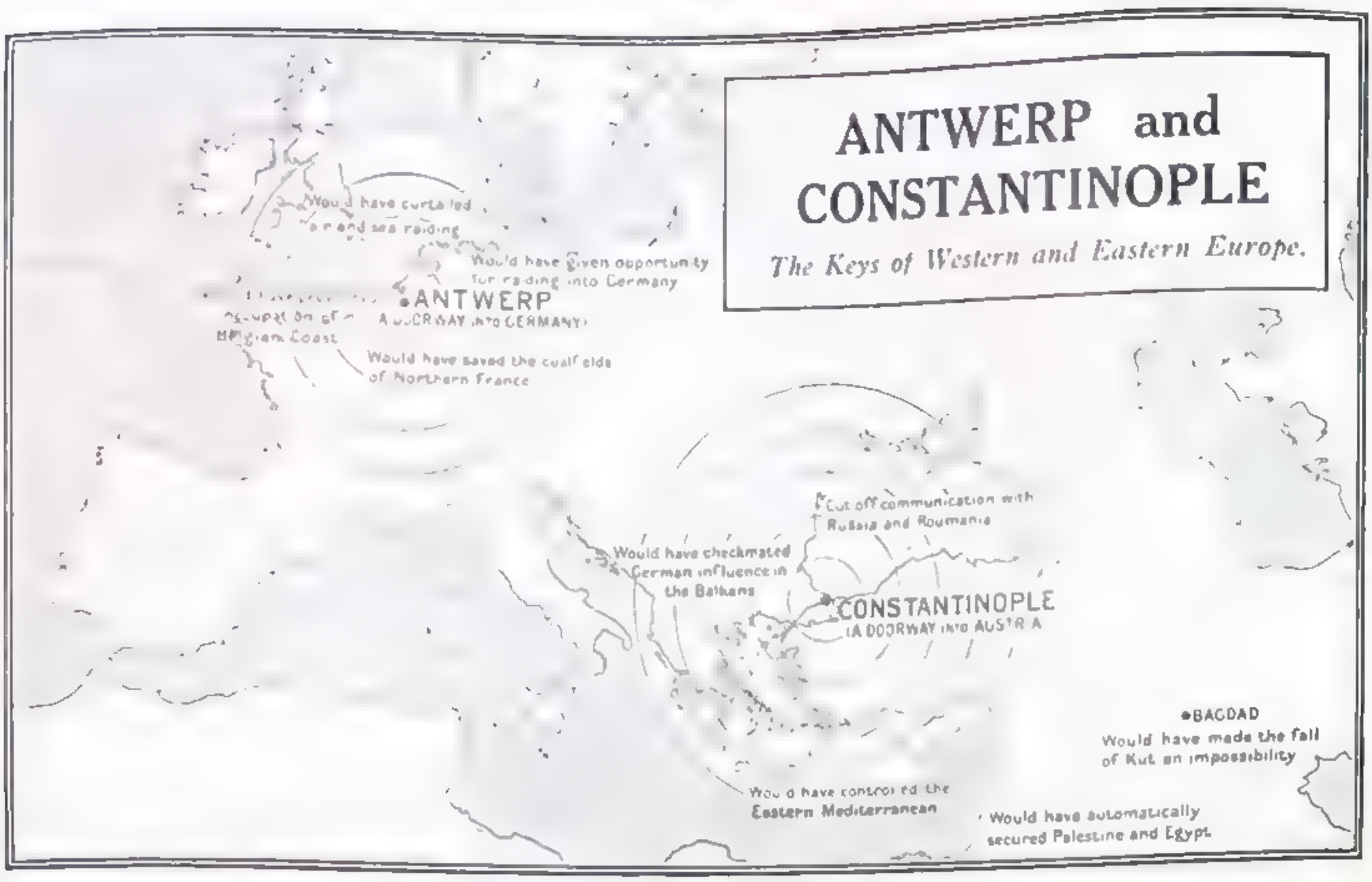
PURSUED TRAMP STEAMER THROWING OUT A DENSE CLOUD OF SMOKE

The German submarine commander is somewhere astern, urging his vessel forward, when from the funnel of the steamer ahead there pours a dense black smoke which sinks to the level of the sea. The smoke spreads and spreads. The commander knows that the steamer ahead may turn in any direction, but he cannot determine in which



NO LONGER DEFENCELESS—HOW THE MERCHANTMEN ARE ARMED AGAINST THE SUBMARINE

This view shows the type of gun used against submarines. The crew pride themselves on working it with record speed. It is mounted on a conical base, on which it can be swung rapidly to port or starboard. "During the first years of the war," says a writer in "Collier's Weekly," "the submarine was a cocky little sea bird of prey. Now it is a slinking sea jackal. Once the submarine commander was a hunter, now he is hunted. Every boat of the Allies is armed against the submarine—hundreds of destroyers are out looking for it, scores of fast cruisers with big guns are lying in wait for it, nearly every fishing boat has its machine gun, and thousands of gasoline launches are whizzing through the waters of the danger zone with no other object than to pot a submarine. Nor is this all: hundreds of aircraft hover over the waters convoying merchant ships through the zone, and merchant ships, themselves heavily armed, leave the harbour in fleets, surrounded by cruisers and destroyers. Knowing this, every submarine commander understands that when he comes up to get range of his prey the chances are that twenty guns are aiming at him. So, naturally he is becoming cautious. He doesn't go sailing through the waters of the world banging away at big armed merchant ships as he banged at the "Lusitania." His hope now is for a sailing vessel or a slow tramp steamer, and even so he takes a chance."



Antwerp and Constantinople—The Keys of West and East

The concentric rings find cate the vast importance as indicated by the history of the war of these two great cities

Some weeks ago a contemporary commenting upon the military situation spoke of the necessity of concentrating our efforts and especially deprecated adventures against such places as Antwerp and the Dardanelles. Such dogmatic pronouncements are not at all in accord with the teaching of history.

Napoleon's Opinion of Antwerp

Antwerp, being the nearer to us, may first be dealt with. It is a great port, one of the greatest in the world, indeed; it is also a great fortress. Its distance from the mouth of the Thames is only 150 miles, or twelve hours' steaming at twelve knots. It has all the qualifications of a great naval, military and aerial station, and in the hands of a Power which either possesses the mouth of the Scheldt or is prepared to violate neutrality it must form a most important base for offensive operations against Britain. Napoleon, the greatest soldier of modern times, considered Antwerp to be the most important city of his empire after Paris. There he created vast dockyards and shipbuilding slips, and there, during the years which followed Trafalgar, he was slowly building up a new navy which in due time should once again attempt to dispute with Britain the dominion of the seas. Even in his greatest extremity, when his enemies were at the gates of Paris, he would consent to no terms of peace which deprived him of Antwerp—"the pistol pointed at England's heart." It may be assumed that Napoleon knew his own mind, and that his judgment on such a point was not at fault. As regards the part played by Antwerp in the present war, it is surely apparent that its loss severely weakened the Allies' position, and correspondingly strengthened that of the Germans. Had the Allies been able to hold Antwerp as the extremity of their left wing, the Germans would have been held back from Western Belgium and Northern France with its invaluable coalfields. They would have been unable to occupy the long coast with its facilities for submarine and aerial warfare against Great Britain. An expedition having for its object the retention of Antwerp cannot be dismissed as an adventure. If Napoleon's judgment be accepted as sound, the attainment of that object would justify almost any risk.

Constantinople, the Queen City of the Near East

What has been said of Antwerp applies also to Constantinople, but in greater measure. Potentially Constantinople is one of the most important commercial cities of the world. It lies, as it has always lain, at the point of crossing of two great streamlines of commerce, and the economic revival of the countries round the Eastern Mediterranean would make Constantinople greater and more prosperous than it has ever been. In the days when Asia Minor and the Levant were not yet ruined it was the famous Miklagarth, the "Great City" of the wondering Northmen immensely wealthy and flourishing. It may become so again in the future.

Strategically Constantinople is what it has been in the past, probably the most important point in Europe. Whoever holds Constantinople and the Straits holds the strategic initiative in the Near East, for by way of Constantinople troops can be transferred from Europe into Asia, from Asia into Europe at will. Sea power affects the situation but little. A dominant sea power in the Mediterranean, and another in the Black Sea, can only effect a junction by way of the Straits. The Constantinopolitan strategic citadel has exercised a controlling influence on any plan of military operations in the Near East. This has been proved up to the hilt in the past, especially during the days of the Byzantine Empire.

Again and again Constantinople was the salvation of the state, the rock upon which every hostile invasion broke. When in A.D. 622 the great Emperor Heraclius set out to save the empire from the Persians, hardly anything was left to him beyond the walls of the capital, and while he was campaigning in Persia it was besieged behind his back. But it could not be taken, and the empire was preserved. In 673 A.D. and again in 717-8 it was the one rock which reared its head above the seething tide of Islam. So long as the Straits were guarded by the Roman Navy Constantinople was impregnable. To-day the situation has altered, but in favour of Constantinople. A fleet has not been necessary to guard the Straits owing to the increased value of heavy artillery on land. Consequently the Turks, though without a navy, have been able to prevent combination between Russia and her Western Allies by way of the Straits.

Constantinople in Relation to Russia and Roumania

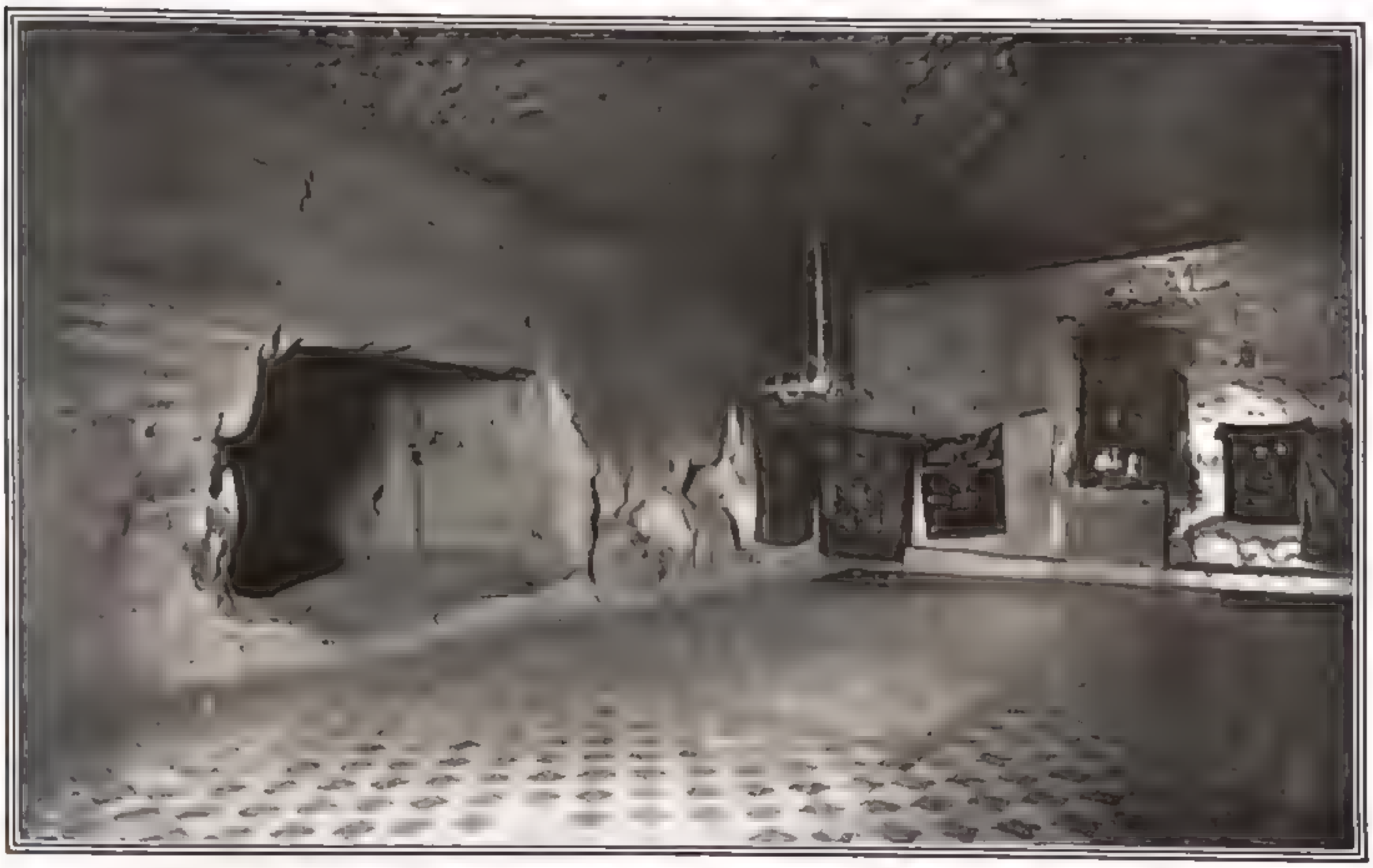
The presence of the Centre Powers at Constantinople interposes a barrier between the Western Allies on the one hand and Russia and Roumania on the other. We are thrown back on a circuitous route through Siberia or the Far East by the White Sea

DAMASCUS AND MOUNT CARMEL :

The Supposed Resting-place of St. John the Baptist and the Refuge of Elijah

The Tomb of St. John the Baptist in the Great Mosque at Damascus

The great mosque at Damascus is one of the most remarkable buildings in the Near East. It was originally a temple of Zeus, but in A.D. 379 was rededicated and probably reconstructed as the Christian Church of St. John the Baptist. A stone was found some years ago in the wall commemorating its restoration by the Emperor Arcadius [illegible] seventy years after the Mahomedan conquest. It was seized and converted into a mosque by the Caliph Walid in defiance of treaty obligations. The interior contains much which belonged to the earlier buildings. The shrine in the illustration is said to cover the head of the Forerunner of Christ.



The Cave of the Prophets Beneath the Monastery on Mount Carmel

The caves beneath the monastery on Mount Carmel are said to have afforded a refuge to Elijah during his persecution by Jezebel, the Phœnician Queen of King Ahab. And so it is supposed to have been here that Ahab's minister, Obadiah, who remained faithful to the worship of Jehovah, hid an hundred men of the Lord's prophets by fifty in a cave, and fed them with bread and water. (1 Kings xviii.) The port of Haifa is in close proximity to Mount Carmel.

WITH THE FRENCH TROOPS ON THE WESTERN

FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPYING A CAPTURE

The troops are occupying some enemy works which have been wrested from the Germans after a recent offensive. The long ridges which appe... seen making a sharp bend towards the right of the view. A number of torn trees are still grow...

FRONT : SPECIAL FRENCH OFFICIAL PICTURE.

GERMAN POSITION ON THE WESTERN FRONT

French official picture

In the view, near at hand on the left and away in the distance on the right, are not war works. They are the banks of a stream, which can be seen on the banks. The entrance to a deep dug-out can be seen close at hand, protected by heavy timbers.

A FLOTILLA OF MINE-SWEEPERS KEEPING THEIR

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AN ACT OF PERSONAL BRAVERY AT SEA—THE DESTRUC

This incident, so typical of the courage and resource with which the men of the mine-sweepers carry out their dangerous work, is described in the following narrative: "A Lieutenant of the R.N.V.R. was in command of a motor launch attending on a flotilla of mine-sweeping trawlers when a drifting mine was sighted in a heavy sea with half a gale blowing. Attempts to sink the mine by gunfire proved impossible, and darkness was approaching, after which the mine would have been lost sight of and would have drifted away—a danger

ATCH AT SEA : How a Drifting Mine was Destroyed.

AN ENEMY MINE ADRIFT IN THE TRACK OF SHIPPING

DRAWN BY G. H. DAVIS AND D. MACPHERSON, JANUARY, 1918

navigation. The lieutenant lowered a boat and pulled over to the mine, which was only visible every now and again on the smooth slope of a wave or when the crest broke in foam over the rounded top and sinister horns. Having pulled as close as he dared, the officer jumped overboard and swam to the mine with a line, which he passed through the ring-bolt in the top. The motor launch was thus enabled to tow the mine into smooth water, where it was eventually sunk by rifle fire."

TRAINING AMERICAN WOMEN as Railway Workers.

Operating Signals by Means of the Telephone

The student operator receives notice of the departure of the train by telephone and is able to operate the signals accordingly

A Train Entering a New Section of Line

The railway track is an exact miniature of the real thing, and is divided by means of partitions into sections, each representing a certain number of miles

S

that it was decided to increase their number, so the school was moved to its present larger quarters on Filbert Street, Philadelphia. Here women [illegible] and twenty-five receive intensive training in railway [illegible].

After proficiency has been attained in telegraphing, students [illegible] operate a system with block signals [illegible] a long track, electrically operated system with block sig[illegible]

The Instructor Explaining the Working of a Semaphore

The track runs round a horseshoe-shaped table so that the instructor in the centre is able to keep in touch with the students and superintend the various operations

[illegible] and for superintending the individual pupil. He starts a train, [illegible] red, he controls by an electric device. The line is divided [illegible] sections, each representing a [illegible] miles. When the [illegible] terminals the student [illegible] a despatch to other [illegible] operators along the line notifying them of its departure. Using time tables they know when it is due to arrive at each station. As students progress two or three trains are operated and [illegible] becomes more complicated. To advanced pupils the instructor connects the telegraph system of the miniature line with the regular lines of the company. Thus they receive actual train [illegible] and have to send out their own trains, keep the same schedules over their road as trains are keeping on the real road. Students are also well grounded in agents' [illegible] book keeping, wages [illegible].

The course is interesting, intensely practical, and requires about eight months' hard work. Upon graduating the student is assured employment with the company, with the [illegible] of increasing advancement. The women enter into this work [illegible] enthusiastically, as they realise that everyone who does it releases a man for the firing line, also because they [illegible] accomplishing duties [illegible] to men. [illegible]

Students Learning How to Despatch Trains

The train is started by the instructor, and as it leaves its terminus the student there sends out a despatch notifying the other operators of its departure

A Class for the Wording of Railway Orders

The students in training at the Pennsylvania Railroad Schools are instructed in various branches of railroad work in order to release men for the firing line

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS HAVE ALL DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY EITHER IN ACTION FROM WOUNDS OR OTHER CAUSES DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR

Captain J. L. Boddington

R. Warwickshire Regt. Son of Mr and Mrs Boddington. Previously reported wounded and missing

Lieutenant T. Boddington

London Regiment. He was killed in action, and was the third son of Mr and Mrs S Boddington

Major C. Bartlett

Royal Sussex Regt. He was educated at Cheltenham, and was the son of Mr and Mrs C. H. Bartlett

Capt. & Adjt. M. E. Parnell

2nd Cavalry. Son of Dr. G. C. Parnell. He went to the front in the first year of the war

Lieut.-Col. A. M. Pirie, D.S.O.

Lancers (commanding Yeomanry). He saw service with the Nile Expeditionary Force, 1898

Lieutenant N. A. Clark

Coldstream Guards. He died from the effects of wounds received in action on November 2

Lieutenant E. W. Woodhams

Yeomanry. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Woodhams

Captain R. W. F. Harding

London Regiment. Educated at St. Paul's. He had seen much active service

2nd Lieutenant W. C. Davey

A.S.C. (attd. R.F.C.). He enlisted in 1914 and was gazetted in the following year

2nd Lieutenant H. N. F. Forge

Bedfordshire Regiment. He was educated at Bedford School, and was the son of the Rev. J. F. Forge

2nd Lieutenant H. A. Allin

Lancashire Fusiliers. He was the son of Mr. N. Allin and Mrs. Allin of Northam, North Devon

2nd Lieutenant M. A. Kay

R.F.C. Previously reported missing, believed killed. He enlisted in 1914

2nd Lieutenant J. Hemsted

Royal Field Artillery. He was mentioned in despatches for his services

Captain L. Boyd

Black Watch. He was the only son of the late Mr. H. F. Boyd, Q.C.

2nd Lieut. R. de B. Mauleverer

East Lancs Regt. He died of wounds, and was the only son of the late Mr. J. T. Mauleverer

Captain H. L. Kekewich

Yeomanry. He was the eldest son of Mr Lewis Kekewich and Mrs. Kekewich. He had been in the Yeomanry for seven years. Captain Kekewich was thirty-two years of age

Captain J. Kekewich

East Kent Regiment. He was educated at Eton, and was in the same house as his brothers. He was in the cricket eleven of 1909. Captain J. Kekewich has been missing since the Battle of Loos, 1915

Captain G. Kekewich

Yeomanry. The second son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Kekewich and a nephew of the late General Kekewich, the defender of Kimberley

Major J. G. A. Porter, D.S.O.

Lancers. He was the eldest son of Mr. J. P. Porter, and was educated at Harrow. He won the Distinguished Service Order in 1915. He obtained his "wings" in 1916, but subsequently rejoined his regiment

Maj.-Gn. H. O'Donnell, C.B., D.S.O.

He had seen much active service on the N.-W. Frontier and elsewhere. He served with the Burma Expedition 1886-91, and was awarded the medal with clasps and the D.S.O.

Pro patria mori

How the ARMY TRAVELS in INDIA : *The New Military Trains of the G.I.P. Railway.*

Arrangements on Board the Train

[illegible] troops by rail in a hot climate can be [illegible] proved that the problem [illegible] away overnight. There is a [illegible] accommodation for sixty-six men in each car.

The Interior of the Car in the Day Time

The bunks fold up and small tables are set up for the [illegible] use. Meals are brought by orderlies down the long corridor [illegible] the car attached to the train and this arrangement does away with long stops at stations for meals and expedites transport.

CROWDS—And a BAD SAMARITAN. By E. V. Lucas.

Practical users wishing to collect a crowd and this has always been one of their choicest efforts stand still and intent, gazing upwards. Even before the perils of the sky set in no lure was so powerful as this. In a few minutes hundreds of people will assemble, all looking up, while the humorist melts away. Probably were London a city full of blind fools would be no concourses at all, for it is to see that brings us together. Crowds are always looking. I came upon two little compact knots of people the other day, one consisting wholly of men, twenty-five perhaps, chiefly soldiers, watching, in Aldwych, a girl motor mechanic at work on a broken Canadian ambulance, while close by, outside the rest huts in the Strand, another knot, again chiefly soldiers, surrounded a Human Marvel—a red-headed boy who, lacking arms, had trained his feet to write and do (for feet) wonderful things. In both cases I was struck by the unanimity with which every eye was, literally, fixed on the same objective; and I reflected also on the generosity of this great London of ours in the matter of side-shows, so that there is always something for the loiterer to watch. The soldier on leave especially, with too much time on his hands and no British Museum to beguile him, having to find his own British Museum in the streets, need never be disappointed of entertainment. Armless Wonders may be rare, but there is certain to be a road-mender at work in one spot and a horse down in another, so all is well. As for me, I like to become a member of a crowd as much as anybody, but the Armless Wonder's poor face looked so desperately cold on that nipping day that sheer personal discomfort urged me onwards. But for that I might be there still.

The temper of crowds indicates that mankind in the lump is genial stuff. When standing among our fellows, watching whatever "exposure" has been [illegible] even the worst of us become simple innocent creatures, very children for inquisitiveness. Wife-beaters relax, conscientious objectors lose that purposeful glare, food-hoarders change to something almost human. Our community of curiosity leads to such an extreme as the exchange of remarks. The mere fact that two strangers are looking at the same thing, though it be only a Vide de Travers cauldron, brings them into harmony, and for the moment (or hour and a half) they are not strangers but friends. Then, at last tearing themselves away, they freeze again. Alas, for this tearing away! The saddest thing about every crowd is that it has, some time, some day, to dissolve. Roads are mended, horses get on their legs again, men recover from fits. Hence eyes that arrived expectant sooner or later will be satiated. That is our tragedy.

But crowds, although normally amiable can be ugly too and very changeable. A friend of mine, who is of a high adventurous impulsiveness and brimming with humanity, had a taste of the mob's caprice not so long ago, when from sheer kind-heartedness he assumed one evening, in Piccadilly Circus, the care of a Scotch soldier on his way from the trenches to Euston, who, in an expressive idiom had become by reason of too much conviviality "lit to the wale."

Never was a brave warrior more in need of a helper, and my friend threw himself into the task with a zest and thoroughness that should place him high in any decently constructed Honours List. With [illegible] the journey to Euston was performed, by lift and tube, by pushings and pushings, by shakings and holdings up, by entreaty and threat.

But a point was reached, in the station itself, where the man lay down with a supernatural solidity that no outside effort could affect. Such efforts as had to be made were the signal for the crowd to arrive, and arrive it did. So far, however, from giving my friend any assistance or sympathy, let alone admiration for his quixotry and public spirit, this particular crowd instantly took hold of the situation by the wrong handle, and assumed an attitude of hostility and censure. "Hitting him when he's down!" said one. "I call it disgusting," said another, "giving soldiers drink like that." "That's a nice thing, to make the poor fellow drunk," said a third. "Ought to be ashamed of himself," said a fourth, "giving drink to our brave lads!" and the chorus grew. My friend tells me that he was never so astonished in his life; and truly it is a comic situation—to give up one's time and strength in order to act the Good Samaritan to an unfortunate victim, and then be accused of being the victimiser. He was angry then, but he laughs now, and I wish you could hear him tell the story.

Transferring a Stretcher Case from the Ambulance

A Group of Nurses

Some of the Patients on the Lawn

HART HOUSE VOLUNTARY AID HOSPITAL, BURNHAM-ON-SEA

Hart House V.A. Hospital at Burnham, Somerset, of which we publish some pictures was opened in January, 1915. It had only twenty-five beds, but this number was soon doubled and in the following year the hospital was moved into another house and was considerably enlarged. Three outdoor huts were provided in addition to the indoor accommodation. This hospital claims to be the second in England to employ "Flavine" in the treatment of wounds. From January 7, 1915, up to the time of writing some 993 soldiers have passed through the hospital.

A New WAR ARTIST at the LEICESTER GALLERIES.

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"THE SHACK, TRONES WOOD." FROM A DRAWING BY WILL DYSON

A very interesting exhibition (entitled "Australia at War"), consisting of the work of Lieutenant Will Dyson, is open for a few days at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, and readers are recommended to make an immediate visit this week. The drawings are full of force and character artistically, and reveal much insight into life on the Western front. All the drawings are the property of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. Drawings which specially linger in the mind are "Fletch and Dan Returning," "Bringing Up the Stew," "Going Over the Old Ground," "The Fatalist," "If It Hits Me, It Hits Me," and "Tunnellers." Mr. Dyson's pre-war work was largely concerned with labour cartoons, which had gained him considerable renown

"PRO ITALIA": *How the Brave Italians Fight and how their Kinsmen Help Them in Distant Lands.*

Beautiful Italy! Golden amber
Warm with the kisses of lover and traitor!
Thou who hast drawn us on to remember,
Draw us to hope now: let us be greater
By this new future than that old story

Till truer glory replaces all glory.
As the torch grows blind at the dawn of day:
And the nations rising up, their sorry
And foolish sins shall put away.
As children their toys when the teacher enters.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING

Si scopron le tombe, si levano i morti,
I martiri nostri son tutti risorti!
Le spade nel pugno, gli allori alle chiome
La fiamma ed il nome d'Italia nel cor!

Contenta nel regno fra l'Isa[illegible] e i monti
Soltanto ai tiranni minaccia le fronti
Dovunque le genti percuota un tiranno
Suoi figli usciranno per terra e per mar
Va fuori d'Italia! Va fuori ch'è l'ora:
Va fuori d'Italia, va fuori o straniero!

GARIBALDI'S HYMN

The calling up of Italian reservists resident in Great Britain has necessitated the founding of an organisation to look after the well being of the wives and children so many of them have left behind. The Italian Government, of course, grants separation allowances to the families of Italian workers over here; but much has also been done to assist them by the Pro Italia Committee, which is carrying on most valuable work on their behalf.

A large number of families are at present in receipt of assistance, and with the progress of the war these increase in number. The committee has already paid out a sum running into tens of thousands of pounds to supplement the allowances made by the Italian Government, and has also assisted the families of the soldiers in kind. In some cases gifts of children's clothing are made, and there is a weekly distribution of condensed milk to the more necessitous mothers. The annual sum required to continue the work of the committee is £20,000 a year. Donations will be gratefully received by the secretary at the committee's offices, 2, Parton Street, Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.

The inevitable parting comes to the Italian family as to ours, and the gap is covered as best it may be by letters. Each nation has its own way of expressing itself. We have only to read the simple letters of the Italian soldiers themselves to realise their enthusiasm, their certainty of an ultimate victory, their pride at being called upon to deliver their people from long-endured foreign bondage. A little book recently published by Messrs. J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., contains letters from Italian heroes of all ranks, with many moving descriptions of life in the field and touching messages to their loved ones at home. The book is called *We of Italy*, and is by Mrs. K. R. Steege. We print below two typical letters written by Italian soldiers.

A poor peasant, Alessandro Verrone, who has a wife and children at home, thus writes to his family:—

I pray God that He may watch over us up to the last instant because of the sacrifices which we willingly make to drive [illegible] the tyrant and the oppressor of our brothers a[illegible] dear country.

Do not doubt [illegible] and courageous [illegible] and for e l'Italia.

I shall be [illegible] at every moment, because I a[illegible] at your prayers and the prayers of our d[illegible] accompany me everywhere.

Do not despair. Sooner or later I shall be with you, and proud that I can say that even my arm has struck a blow for our victory. 11 July, 1915

This letter was dictated to a nurse, word for word, by a contadino from Brianza, who has lost an eye:—

August 12

Dear Wife,—I am in the hospital for a small matter. I might perfectly well have written myself, but these doctors of to-day are full of fears and so annoying for even a trifle of fever. I am buried in covers up to my neck, immovable and on a diet. I am terribly hungry, and thou knowest how much *polenta* I could eat! . . . In a few days I am going out to enjoy the sunlight and fresh assaults. It is possible that we shall be sent back to bivouac or my class may be sent forward, that remains to be seen. In any case, remember to get the men for the harvest, with regard to the grain, it is better to hire the steam threshing machine from T. to Marchiana, so that the work can be more quickly finished. Do not forget to send the usual measure of flour and the accustomed quintal of rice to the asylum of V——, that once gave courage to grandfather, of whose poor orphans I want to think a little.

And the fruit, how is that coming on? Will the vintage be good? Perhaps I might arrive in time to taste the wine and the first roast chestnuts.

The baby? What is he doing? Does he remember me? Kiss him as I kiss thee.—AMBROGIO.

P.S.—If I should not come back, my Carla, be resigned; bring up my son well, and stay with thy mother. Our brothers will look after the land, and we, if thou lovest me always, shall meet again in heaven.

"THE PARTING" DRAWN BY UGO MATANIA

This picture was drawn by Ugo Matania for use in connection with the "Pro Italia" work in London. It shows the moment of parting in an Italian family resident in England.

Among the blind soldiers, I remember two especially brave men, who were awarded the silver medal for military valour. One of them was Maresciallo Orlandi, who, having already lost one eye in Tripoli in the war with Turkey, afterwards lost the other while fighting on the Carso. The other hero was the soldier Pompili, who, blinded at the front, said to the King, who was giving him some words of consolation:—

"Your Majesty! The last thing which my eyes beheld was the sight of the enemy, beaten and decimated, as they retreated. We shall conquer. That is enough for me."

FAIRYLAND IN LONDON : The Fairy Plays in the Theatres.

Miss Fay Compton as Peter Pan

Bertram Park

This year the part of the boy who would not grow up is played by Miss Fay Compton, who makes a boyish and delightful Peter. Mr. Holman Clark is once again the pirate captain and Mr. George Shelton is once more to be seen as Smee

Michael of "Peter Pan"

Bassano

There is a new and delightful Michael Darling in little Miss Vesta Silva, who is only ten years old. She has a long speaking part in what is practically her first professional appearance, and has scored a big success. It is pleasant to be able to see once more the children float through the air and the pirates on board their picturesque ship

← Miss Isobel Elsom as Wendy

Bertram Park

Sir James Barrie's "Peter Pan" was revived for the fourteenth time this year, and it charms the children and grown ups as well just as strongly as it ever did. Among the newcomers to the cast is Miss Isobel Elsom who makes a very charming Wendy

The Prologue Scene to "The Wonder Tales" at the Ambassadors Theatre

Fenwick & Bamfield

The adaptation of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Wonder Tales" breaks new ground as far as fairy plays for children are concerned, and certainly all children will love the magic happenings at the Ambassadors. "Pandora's Box," "Midas's Golden Touch," and the "Magic Pitcher of Philemon and Baucis" are the three tales chosen. Miss Mary Grey takes the part of Hope

Miss Renée Kelly in "The Willow Tree"

Fenwick & Bamfield

In the Japanese fantasy at the Globe Theatre Miss Renée Kelly appears with great success in the double part of the Japanese Galatea who comes to life through the artist's love for her and that of his English sweetheart. The play is drawing to a close

MARGARINE—What it Is and Whence it Comes.

Special SPHERE map

The Palm Areas of the World which Supply the Margarine-makers with Some of their Raw Materials

The shaded areas show the districts from which comes cocoanut oil. The northern and southern limits of the palm are also shown. The trade lines are seen converging upon England and Holland.

The war has made margarine a household word in all circles and so busy are people in quest of the substance that they have little time to spend over personal inquiry into its origin. Yet a little more interest before the war might have left us better provided now. Oddly enough, margarine is a war-time invention, its introduction being attributed to a French chemist during the siege of Paris in 1871. Then, as now, there was a shortage of butter, and M. Mège Mouriès hit upon the plan of turning horse fat into a palatable imitation of butter.

The fat, after careful washing and the removal of tissue or fibre, was melted down and then mixed with milk and churned. The modern method is much more complicated, as a wider range of materials is availed of, and various patented processes and special machines are employed. The fat employed is usually that of oxen and sheep, and with it are incorporated various vegetable oils and fats, milk, butter, and colouring and flavouring material. Some of the war-brand margarines made on the Continent are said to be quite simple, and the German margarines of to-day must be as marvellous as they are mysterious. A list of their ingredients would not be appetising.

Of recent years a great development has taken place in the use of vegetable fats for margarine. They are chiefly derived from palm oil, palm kernel oil, and cocoanut oil. These vegetable fats can be made up into very palatable vegetable butters, and mixed with other nuts such as almond, cashew, and walnut, they form the non-animal butters used by vegetarians to-day. An important British industry has sprung up in this direction.

But the most extensive use of the nut oils is for admixture with animal fats and milk for the manufacture of margarine. The palm oil is a yellowish fluid prepared by boiling the fruit to a pulp. The nut oil is obtained by crushing the kernels. Palms flourish on the West Coast of Africa, in Zanzibar, Central Africa, and in the Philippines. The cocoanut palm is found in Madras and other parts of India, Ceylon, the West Indies, Malay, Africa, South America, and other parts of the tropics. The kernels are either crushed locally or cut into pieces, dried, and exported under the name of copra. The oil obtained is a soft white fat which is treated with various forms of preservatives to prevent it becoming rancid. Cacao butter is a different substance, derived from the seeds of the cacao tree. This butter is largely used in making the "cream" filling of chocolate sweetmeats.

Holland as a great butter producing country has been foremost in the development of the margarine industry also. The magnitude of the business may be gathered from the fact that in 1913 we bought from Holland margarine to the value of nearly £4,000,000, whilst the butter imports were £921,738. At present prices we probably pay over £8,000,000 a year to Holland for margarine. With enterprise we need not pay a penny.

A very large proportion of the crude nut oils and fats come from the British Empire, and are shipped by us to Holland to be worked up into margarine. The war has stimulated the production of British margarine made from nuts and animal fats, but as recent events have proved, we are yet largely dependent upon foreign supplies for butter and butter substitutes. With our immense resources in nut oils and fats we could easily be self-supporting in this respect.

The name margarine is derived from the Latin word *margarita*, signifying a pearl. It is more immediately derived from the adjective margaric, which applies to anything pertaining to or resembling a pearl.

LITERATURE: Some New Books of the Day.

Reminiscence

Memories of Sixty Years, by the Right Honourable the Earl of Warwick and Brooke (Cassell; 12s. 6d. net), will beyond doubt be welcomed by a large assemblage of readers, to whom the somewhat exhaustive and exhausting volumes of memoirs so frequently published of late are not always attractive. The author of these pleasantly-written and entertaining pages does not appear to take himself, or his life, or his actions, with undue seriousness, and perhaps on this account the work sparkles with humour and amusing anecdotes, throwing a kindly light on the doings of England's privileged classes. "The old-established order of things has been growing old with me, and the great war has dug its grave," admits Lord Warwick. He is frequently revealed as having fulfilled his obvious duties. "I don't think my tenants will say that I have been a bad, inconsiderate, or even indifferent landlord. The electors who sent me to the House of Commons will not charge me with having neglected their interests." In addition he is a keen and typically English sportsman and also a garden lover. Certain chapters are devoted to a sporting visit to Florida, a visit to Mexico, and a journey to East Africa. Early in the book the author pays a generous tribute to a statesman too often misrepresented. "If Lord Haldane's scheme had received the general support it deserved, the terrible stress of the first few months of the great war might have been far less awful than it was." This volume is illustrated by nine excellent plates, including portraits of Lord Warwick and of his beautiful wife, also an attractive view of Warwick Castle.

A War-time Hero

Young Cymbeline, by Isabel C. Clarke (Hutchinson; 6s.), is a novel that may appeal to uncritical readers who like an exciting love-story ending in a conventional and agreeable manner. The hero, Cymbeline, is a wonderful youth, as romantic as his name. He is the grandson and heir of stern, wealthy old Jonathan Harriman, who owns vast chemical works in the Midlands. The grandfather is a pronounced Pacifist, and before the war is convinced of the integrity of Germany. Cymbeline outrages the family feeling by entering the British Army, and also by falling in love with the fair and well-born daughter of old Harriman's greatest enemy. Not only is Cymbeline disinherited through his independent action, but his father is deprived of his position in the business and obliged to give up his beautiful home and seek employment in another firm, although he is Harriman's son. All is well in the end, however, as "young Cymbeline," who has become an air-man, attacks and destroys a Zeppelin which is on its way to drop bombs on the famous Harriman works. A German spy, Schultz, who had previously held an important position with the Harrimans, is discovered to have guided the Zeppelin to that spot. Learning this the stern grandfather relents, pardons his son and grandson for the iniquities of the latter, consents to Cymbeline's marriage, and gives the handsome young couple his blessing. The story shows strong Catholic sympathies.

Russia Adrift

Mr. Scotland Liddell's reprint, for the most part of contributions to THE SPHERE, *Actions and Reactions in Russia* (Chapman and Hall; 10s. 6d. net), is the most interesting and instructive book upon the opportune subject of revolutionary Russia that has yet appeared. Mr. Scotland Liddell, having served with the Russian Army, knows well the Russian soldier in whose hands lie ultimately the destinies of that distracted and derelict country. Two things which most impressed him about the Russian soldier would alone explain and extenuate the anarchy and instability of the revolution: the childishness of his character and the harshness of his treatment. "What do you think of the republic?" "It will be very good," replied the soldier-politician, "if they will only give us a really good Tsar." This child-like simplicity betrayed them doubly to the astute Germans, who in the days of fraternisation first extracted from them all the military information they needed and then shot them down on their return to their own lines. Then the Russian soldier was even more a pariah than the British soldier was in the days when Max O'Rell wittily contrasted our pride in the army *en masse* with our scorn of the individual Tommy. "Thus," he says, "our admiration of a maiden's hair massed on her head is equalled only by our disgust at finding a single hair of hers in our soup." The Russian Tommy was not allowed to sit in the same omnibus, tram, or train with a civilian, while he was a mere Sudra to his Brahmin officer. If Mr. Scotland Liddell is at home with the Russian soldier, he is yet more at home with the British Tommy in Russia, whose songs and conversations—those at least that were printable—are reproduced phonographically, and anything less poetic, romantic, or patriotic could not well be conceived.

Tales of the Sea

Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson and Co. have just published in their shilling edition *Minor Operations* and *Off Shore*, two collections of short stories by "Taffrail," well known for his breezy yarns of the Navy. Some of the stories have already appeared in weekly papers and magazines, but will be cordially welcomed in this new form. *Minor Operations* was written before the war, a fact which may perhaps account for the subtle difference in its narratives to those of *Off Shore*, written during actual warfare. "Taffrail's" heroes of pre-war days were apt to undertake vast schemes, always successful, but apt to render one somewhat breathless—such little jobs as that undertaken by two destroyers, who entered Cuxhaven harbour and fired torpedoes wholesale at the German Navy gathered there, or sinking German cruisers single handed in the Channel on the outbreak of war. The more recent stories are content with smaller, though sufficiently daring enterprises. They can be confidently recommended as a good tonic, for they breathe confidence in the spirit of the Navy.

Books for Boys and Girls

There can be no complaint as to shortage of supply of suitable books with which to make children happy this winter time. Messrs. Blackie and Son alone have guaranteed there shall be enough to meet the necessities of most boys and girls. For the boys, of course, the authors have naturally turned to the war, which affords them ample material for all kinds of exciting adventures. That experienced writer, Captain F. S. Brereton, tells a good story in *Under Haig in Flanders*, which starts in a Somersetshire village, but rapidly removes the hero to the trenches, where, after much trial and dangers, he gains both honour and promotion. The other battle-fronts have not been forgotten, Captain Brereton supplying in *The Armoured Car Scouts* a stirring account of the war in Russia before the revolution had assumed its present anarchic conditions. Guy Grammond, who had been brought up in Russia, made an excellent scout, having some hair-breadth escapes fighting the Turks. The Navy is represented in *Under the White Ensign*, a really good yarn by Percy Westerman, in which a delightful sheepdog, Laddie, plays a conspicuous part. The dog's presence on board ship had been looked upon somewhat askance by the captain till Laddie saved the ship by detecting the presence of a submarine, an act of intelligence which characterised all his doings. The spirit of adventure is well known not to be confined to boys, and so the books for girls include *Freda's Great Adventure*, by Alice Massie, which describes life in Paris during the Great War and the part little Freda took in saving Paris from a surprise attack. *The Gold-marked Charm*, by Bessie Marchant, is even more exciting, for Audrey Felsham was descended, through her mother, from a famous chieftain who held away over Egyptian tribes. This gives opportunity for some daring expeditions into the desert country along the Blue Nile. The ever popular school story is provided in *The Madcap of the School*, by Angela Brazil, quite an excellent specimen of its kind. Altogether, Messrs. Blackie and Son are to be congratulated on making such a thoroughly good selection for the various tastes of their young clients.

46 GENERALS AND 9 ADMIRALS!

Impressive Facts about "Pelmanism."

THE remarkable extent to which the new movement — Pelmanism — is being adopted by officers and men affords impressive reading.

There could, indeed, be no finer or more convincing evidence of its intensely *practical* value than the fact that over 15,000 officers and men of H.M. Army and Navy (including 46 Generals and 9 Admirals) are studying it whilst on active service. All correspondence being confidential, no names can, of course, be published.

From time to time the announcements made by the Pelman Institute have included some of the more interesting letters from officers at the Front or with the Grand Fleet, giving more or less precise particulars of the direct benefits accruing to them from the adoption of Pelman principles. Promotion, distinction, increased efficiency, a keener zest for work; self-confidence, individuality, judgment, decision; a perfect memory (most valuable of qualities in this super-scientific war), concentration—these are some of the benefits daily recorded. Small wonder that a distinguished General writes that the value of the Pelman Course cannot be exaggerated. His letter, with others of special interest, will be found below.

Business and professional men are equally appreciative. The benefits of Pelmanism are so clearly apparent (and so invariable) that scepticism and prejudice have vanished. The facts recorded, *by students of the Course themselves*, dispose of all doubt or question as to the value of "Pelmanism."

If there is a reader of THE SPHERE who has not yet received a copy of *Mind and Memory*, in which the principles of Pelmanism are explained at length, and in which a full synopsis of the Course is given, he (or she) should write for this *brochure* to-day. It will be sent, *gratis and post free*, together with a full reprint of *Truth's* outspoken report on the work of the Pelman Institute, upon application to the address given at the foot of this page.

DISTINGUISHED GENERAL'S VERDICT.

One of the most emphatic endorsements that the Pelman Course has ever received comes from a distinguished General with the B.E.F. He says:—

"The value of the Pelman Course can hardly be exaggerated. I agree it should be nationalized."

Following upon the remarkable letters recently published, in which Colonels, Majors, and Captains (both Army and Navy) have attributed their promotion, *and, in some cases, their distinctions*, to Pelmanism, the General's pronouncement is of special significance.

For the benefit of those readers of THE SPHERE who have not already seen the letters referred to, they are reprinted here.

"The Unsoldierlike Sub."

The first is from a Captain with the B.E.F. We give his letter in its entirety:—

"I should like to call your attention to the facts of the story of my Pelman Course.

"When I began I was looked upon with disfavour by the C.O. of my battalion at home as being a sleepy, forgetful, and unsoldierlike sub. When I began your Course my star began to rise—I had the ability but had not been able to use it. I left the home battalion with my C.O.'s recommendation as being the best officer he had had for more than a year, and came to France. I was then appointed as a second lieutenant to command a company over the heads of four men with two 'pips' and have now three stars and an M.C.

That I was able to make use of my abilities so successfully I attribute entirely to the Pelman System."

That his is not by any means an isolated case is shown by the next letter, which is remarkable for its brevity. It is also from a Captain, who, in response to the question, What have you gained from Pelmanism? replied:—

"Three Stars
A Military Cross and
A Clearer Head."

Another officer suggests that the announcements made by the Pelman Institute err on the side of modesty. He writes:—

"One great point in favour of your System which, if I may say so, you do not make enough of in your advertisements, is the cumulative benefit accruing.

"As far as I can see, once having got on the right track and rigidly following the System, there should be no limit to the ultimate mental capacity attained."

Each letter supplies its own adequate comment. Take the epistle of a Lieutenant-Colonel, who, writing from Salonika, says:—

"As a direct consequence of Lesson Two I have got a step in rank."

Similarly, a Major attributes his promotion *and his D.S.O.* to Pelmanism; the Captain of a fine cruiser thanks Pelmanism for his command, having been promoted by selection over the heads of senior officers!

There is, in fact, a bewildering mass of direct personal testimony to the value of the Course from every rank and from every unit of the British Army and Navy.

It is not always promotion that is the object of those who take up the Pelman Course. Here is a letter which presents another phase:—

"The Course has prevented me becoming slack and stagnating during my Army life—this is a most virulent danger, I may add. It inculcates a clear, thorough, courageous method of playing the game of Life—admirably suited to the English temperament, and should prove *moral* salvation to many a business man. 'Success,' too, would follow—but I consider this as secondary."

Easily Followed by Post.

To the uninitiated it may well appear impossible that such remarkable results can be attained in a short time as a consequence of half an hour a day for a few weeks spent in studying lessons. Yet it is the bare truth, and it should help readers to realise what a tremendous force for personal betterment "Pelmanism" is.

As a student of the Course recently wrote:—"If people only knew, the doors of the Pelman Institute would be literally besieged by eager applicants."

Following the intensely interesting lessons and exercises, the students of Pelmanism rapidly develop a brilliant Memory, strong Will Power, complete power of Concentration, quick Decision, sound Judgment, an ability to Reason clearly, to Converse attractively, to Organise and Manage, and to conduct their work and social duties with Tact, Courage, Self-Confidence, and Success. All mental weaknesses and defects are, on the other hand, eliminated—such as Mind-wandering, Forgetfulness, Weak Will, Aimlessness, Bashfulness, Self-Consciousness, the "Worry Habit," etc., etc.

Over 250,000 Men and Women.

The Pelman Course has already been followed by over 250,000 men and women. It is directed through the post, and is simple to follow. It takes up very little time. It involves no hard study. It can be practised anywhere—in the trenches, in the office, in the train, in spare minutes during the day. And yet in quite a short time it has the effect of developing the mind, just as physical exercise develops the muscles, of increasing your personal efficiency, and thus doubling your all-round capacity and income-earning power.

A full description of the Pelman Course is given in *Mind and Memory*, a free copy of which (together with *Truth's* special supplement on "Pelmanism") will be sent post free to all readers of THE SPHERE who send a post card to the Pelman Institute, 67, Wenham House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. 1. *Overseas Addresses: 46, Market Street, Melbourne; 15, Toronto Street, Toronto; Club Arcade, Durban.*

By Appointment *to H.M. The King.*

Arrange with your *usual dealer* to reserve you a weekly supply of

NESTLÉ'S MILK

according to whether you require it either for Infant Feeding, for Young Children, for Invalids or for General Household use. It is in that order of priority that supplies are being distributed through the trade.

To ensure fair and regular distribution every grocer and store in the United Kingdom who deals with us has received, or can obtain from us, a supply of Nestlé's Milk Allotment Cards. Ask for one.

THE RICHEST IN CREAM.
CASH PRICE 1/1½ PER TIN

at which it can be sold only because we restricted sales, when fresh milk was plentiful, to enable us to supply the public at a low price during the winter, when fresh milk is scarce and dear.

NESTLÉ'S, 6-8, EASTCHEAP, LONDON, E.C. 3.

A Burberry Safeguard

Unrivalled in efficiency; The

TRENCH - WARM

Service Weatherproof

ensures comfort under the worst possible conditions of warfare.

THE TRENCH-WARM is specially designed to meet the requirements of the fixed-position fighting, which the present war has initiated.

The TRENCH-WARM is actually composed of two coats—the outer of Burberry Gabardine, and the inner of Camel-Fleece. These can be worn separately as Weather-proof or British-Warm, or combined, when they become an impregnable safeguard against wet and cold.

Complete Kits in 2 to 4 Days or Ready-to-Wear.

SERVICE WEATHERPROOFS.
During the War **BURBERRYS CLEAN AND RE-PROOF** Officers' "Burberrys," Tielockens, Dufrons, Trench-Warms & Burberry Air-Warms **FREE OF CHARGE**

BURBERRYS 1918 SALE
During January
Special offer of Military Short-Warms, lined fur, usually 9, 10 and 12 Gns., now 4, 5 and 6 Gns., and Service Great-Coats, usually 6 Gns., now 3½ Gns.
Full Sale Catalogue sent on request.

Illustrated Naval or Military Catalogue Post Free.

Every Burberry Garment bears a Burberry Label

BURBERRYS Haymarket **LONDON** S.W. 1
Boulevard Malesherbes, PARIS; also Provincial Agents

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

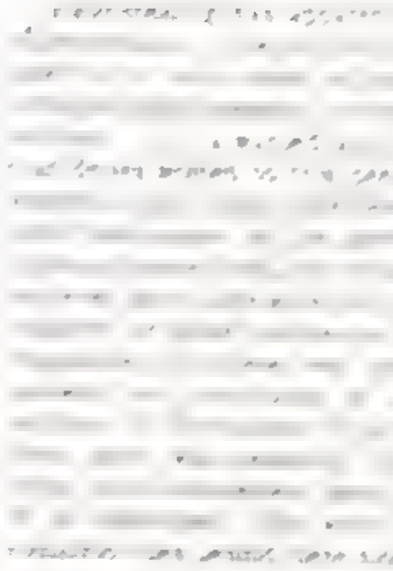
By Olivia

Some Dresses in "The Beauty Spot"

Fads, Fashions

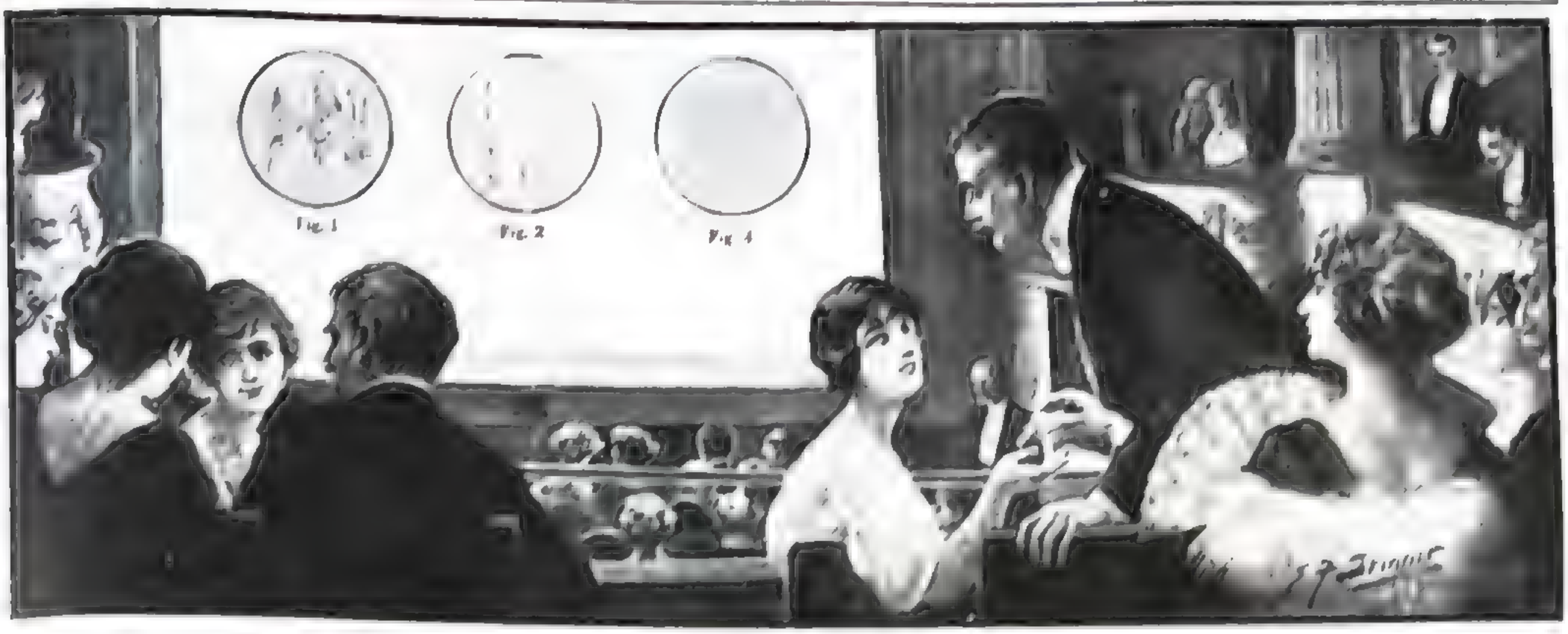
A Case Case

The Use of the Carved Kitchen



A Carved Cake-stand

Home Fashions Under Fire



To avoid Sore Throat in crowded, stuffy places,
Take FORMAMINT Tablets

If you are sitting in a hot [illegible] atmosphere — with a draught chilling your spine and people coughing and sneezing all [illegible] around you, you cannot afford to catch a sore throat, cold or influenza. You can protect yourself by taking Formamint.

"Owing to taking Formamint I advise Lady Ratcliffe-Ellis has not had a cold or sore throat once this winter."

WATERPROOFS
AT SALE PRICES.
Some Special Bargains:
29/6
42/-
45/6
67/6
2
Elvery's

The All British
ADAIR GANESH
PREPARATIONS
32, NEW BOND ST., LONDON.
Advice Gratis. Write for Free Book.

When Baby is Teething
The Allenburys Foods

THE GENUINE
IRISH LINEN
Handkerchiefs,
Table-Linen,
House-Linen,
Shirts, Collars,
AT MAKERS PRICES
Robinson & Cleaver

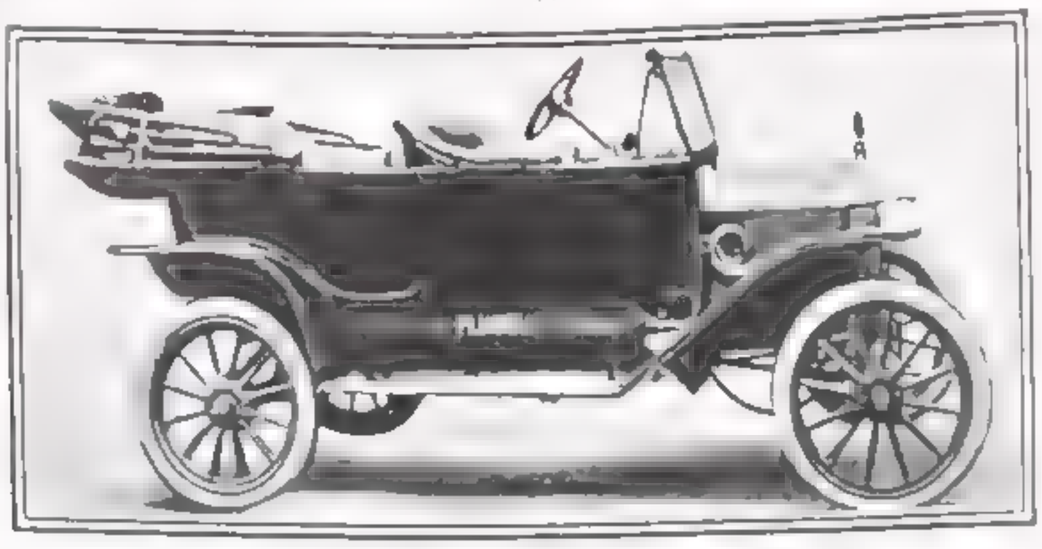
MAKE THIS RULE, so long as a shortage exists, to buy boots and shoes only when they are actually required. And then get really good ones — the best that can be found.

This is the soundest economy. Fewer pairs are needed; and good footwear is also a most important factor in keeping fit. Consult Manfield's upon all footwear questions.

Manfield

IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

It is a mistake to imagine a ban on the use of steel ... erhead con... oal gas for ... every traffic ... em is the ... the aggregate capacity at 125 atmospheres would be 1,000 cubic ft., which, on the assumption of ten miles to the gallon of petrol, would represent sufficient fuel for forty miles, rating 250 cubic ft. of coal gas as being equivalent to one gallon of motor spirit. The weight of such an outfit would be approximately 680 lb. By ... pressure to 150 atmospheres the fuel ... cylinders would be lifted to 1,250 cubic ft., or fifty miles radius of action upon ... charge of the reservoir.



The Flugel Coal-gas Cylinder Installed on a Ford Car

The ... equipment is very simple, neat, and light ... one Flugel reducing valve and ... gauge. The reducing valve follows the broad ... which the company has made for years ... with CO_2 gas for charging bottles with ..., in connection with which pressures ... lb. per sq. in. are freely used. The ... upon the well known diaphragm ... which has been brought to a fine ... perfection. By its aid the pressure ... compressed gas can be reduced from ... per sq. in. to zero, or to any required ... enabling anyone to regulate any ... of compressed gas between, say, ... 2,000 lb. per sq. in. to any required ...

... and contribution of the *employes* ... Birmingham Small Arms Company ... er than at first reported. There ... ed by the B.S.A. workpeople ... through the Birmingham Tank Bank ... 140,000 War Savings Certificates, making a total of £250,000 ... vested in War Loan ... during the war by the B.S.A. *employes*. The company also invested ... £300,000 in War ... through the Birmingham Tank Bank. ... publish an illustration showing Sir Hallewell Rogers, chairman of the B.S.A. Company, handing over to the Lord Mayor of Birmingham the cheque for 140,000 War Savings Certificates, purchased through the Birmingham Tank Bank.

The Mayor of Birmingham Receiving the Cheque for 140,000 War Bonds Purchased by B.S.A. Employes

Wolseley Cars Conveying the Contribution of the Wolseley Employes to the Birmingham Tank Fund

ROLLS-ROYCE

AERO ENGINES

LIKE

ROLLS-ROYCE CARS

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE WORLD'S RECORDS ARE HELD BY ROLLS-ROYCE AERO ENGINES.

Climbing

An aeroplane fitted with **ROLLS-ROYCE** Engine holds the **WORLD'S RECORD** for **RAPID CLIMBING.**

Speed

An aeroplane fitted with **ROLLS-ROYCE** Engine holds the **WORLD'S RECORD** for **SPEED** in the air.

Reliability

An aeroplane (Handley-Page) fitted with **ROLLS-ROYCE** Engines holds the **WORLD'S RECORD** for **LONG-DISTANCE FLIGHT** under War Conditions, viz., London to Constantinople.

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An aeroplane (Handley-Page) fitted with **ROLLS-ROYCE** Engines holds the **WORLD'S RECORD** for **WEIGHT-CARRYING**, viz., London to Constantinople, total weight **SIX TONS.**

Passenger-Carrying

An aeroplane (Handley-Page) fitted with **ROLLS-ROYCE** Engines holds the **WORLD'S RECORD** for **CARRYING 21 PERSONS** to a height of over 7,000 feet.

ROLLS-ROYCE, LIMITED
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LONDON
W. 1

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WOLSELEY

WE shall be pleased to add your order to our Waiting List for delivery when this becomes possible.

WOLSELEY MOTORS Limited BIRMINGHAM
Proprietors VICKERS Limited

THE PROMISE OF ASSURED SUPREMACY

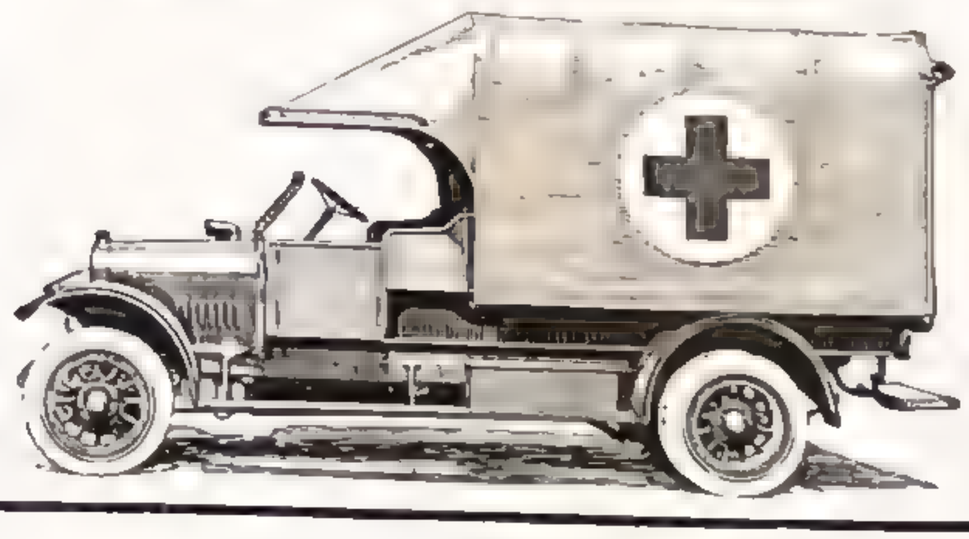
In after-war productions the name Sunbeam will have a new significance. Inseparable from it will be the records of exceptional efficiency on war service.

THE SUPREME SUNBEAM

is the finest representation of efficiency & quality. The post-war Sunbeam will be built upon the solid rock of experience gained in the production of

SUNBEAM-COATALEN AIRCRAFT ENGINES

THE SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR Co., Ld.,
Wolverhampton. Manchester Showrooms: 106, Deansgate.
London and District Agents for Cars:—J. Keele, Ld., 72, New Bond St., W. 1



CURLING was already a popular pastime in Scotland in the 17th Century. In more recent times it has been somewhat eclipsed by Golf; but nothing has eclipsed the popularity of "SMITH'S GLASGOW MIXTURE" that perfect blend of the finest American and Oriental Tobaccos.

F. & J. SMITH, Glasgow.

Manufacturers of "ORCHESTRA" High class Virginian Cigarettes

SMITH'S GLASGOW MIXTURE

MILD MEDIUM FULL

Per 8½d. oz.

For SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AIRMEN, TRAVELLERS

MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY

All Chemists 2/6 & 5/

MOTHERSILL'S SEA-SICK REMEDY is invaluable. It POSITIVELY PREVENTS and CURES SEA, AIR, & TRAIN SICKNESS.

No bad after effects.

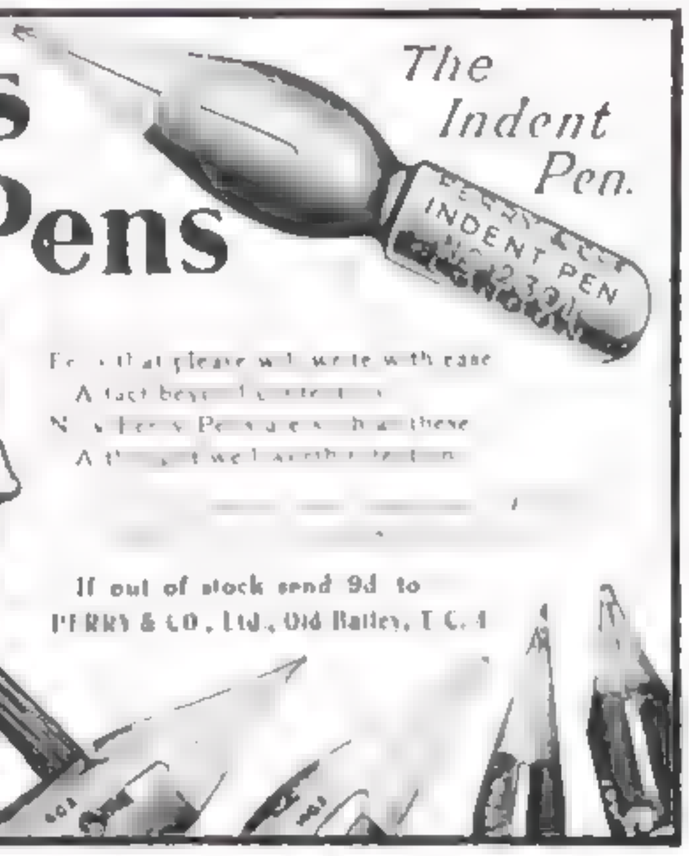
Issued to the Naval Armies and Air Forces of the Allies.

GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

MOTHERSILL REMEDY CO., LTD., 10, St. Bride's Street, London, E.C. 4.

Perry's TESTED Pens

The Indent Pen.



A Very Nice Point

For trial please will write with ease
A fact beyond contention
Now Perry's Pens are such as these
A thought we leave with attention

If out of stock send 9d to PERRY & CO., Ltd., Old Bailey, E.C. 4

TOBACCO BLOOM VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

20's 1/2 50's 2/9 100's 5/6

J. BUTTERS CYMITCHAM

COUGHS & COLDS AT ALL AGES

Soon Yield to Veno's Lightning Cough Cure.

That is the experience of millions of users of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. This pleasant, easy way removes all danger, whether the sufferer be a babe of six months or an aged person. Prove it yourself—take no risk with a dangerous cough or cold. Free yourself to-night. Any chemist will supply you with Veno's Lightning Cough Cure.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is a safe and reliable home remedy for

COUGHS AND COLDS
LUNG TROUBLES
NASAL CATARRH
BRONCHITIS
ASTHMA
DIFFICULT BREATHING
WHOOPING COUGH
RELAXED THROAT
HOARSENESS
INFLUENZA

1/1½, 1/3, or 3/- per bottle

Note. [illegible] from Opium and from [illegible] or harmful. It is therefore [illegible] for adults and children like it.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

"Premier"

The Whisky de Luxe

Owing to Government Restrictions the proprietors of 'Premier' cannot meet all demands. But they *can* guarantee that 'Premier' absolutely retains those characteristics which have made its old time reputation — chaste quality: wonderful delicacy: great age.

WRIGHT & GREIG, Ltd.,
Distillers,
Glasgow and London.

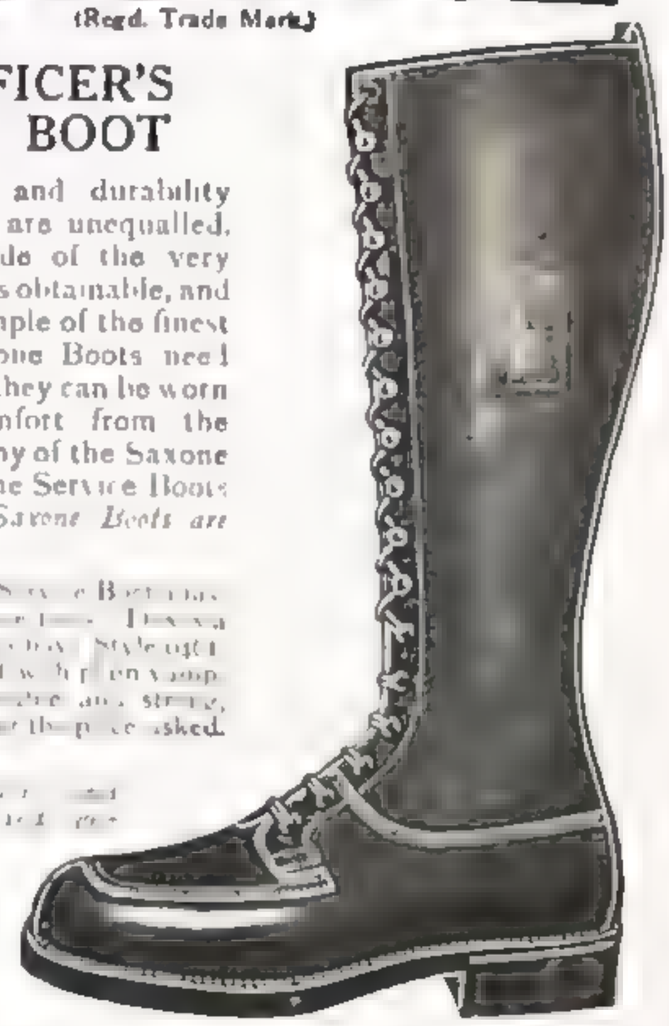
SAXONE
(Regd. Trade Mark)

THE OFFICER'S SERVICE BOOT

FOR comfort and durability Saxone Boots are unequalled. They are made of the very best quality materials obtainable, and every pair is an example of the finest workmanship. Saxone Boots need no "breaking in"—they can be worn with ease and comfort from the very first. Call at any of the Saxone Stores and inspect the Service Boots [illegible] *Saxone Boots are best for Service.*

[illegible] Regulation Saxone Boots [illegible] Stores [illegible] Drawing [illegible] Style [illegible] Brown Oil Grain Calf with [illegible] Toes are [illegible] and strong, [illegible] the price [illegible]

Post free [illegible] and sizes [illegible]



[illegible] by the Saxone Shoe Co. [illegible] 6 Poultry Street, London, E.C. [illegible] Oxford Street, London, W. [illegible] 6 Strand, London, W.C. [illegible] and all large towns

SAXONE

GAMAGES

The "Fair Price" Naval & Military Tailors.

THE "COMFORT" WAISTCOAT.

[illegible] Flannel [illegible]

[illegible] MEASUREMENT [illegible]

16/6 and 21/-

Kits Completed and Uniforms Made to Measure in 24 hours

P.F.O. REGULATION UNIFORMS.

THE "MARNE" SERVICE WAISTCOAT.

[illegible] Material [illegible] Navy [illegible] Flannel [illegible] and Sleeves of same [illegible]

Price 22/6

[illegible] 28 in. [illegible] free [illegible]

Illustrated Naval and Military Catalogue Post Free on Request

[illegible] Quality [illegible] Cloth with Badge on each Sleeve £5 10s.
Cap and Badge 21/-

Also Made to Measure [illegible] £6 10s. and £7 10s.

NAVAL BRITISH WARMS.

Fleece Lined, Regulation Style. Price £4 15s. and £5 5s.

HOLBORN LONDON, E.C. 1.

News Notes of the Week from Far and Near.

The Agricultural Position Officially Surveyed

[illegible] final figures are not yet available, it would appear from a general survey of the position that about one-[illegible] of the [illegible] grass [illegible] Department [illegible] has already been broken [illegible]

[illegible] has been [illegible]

[illegible] Co. Dublin [illegible]

[illegible] Area of Wheat [illegible]

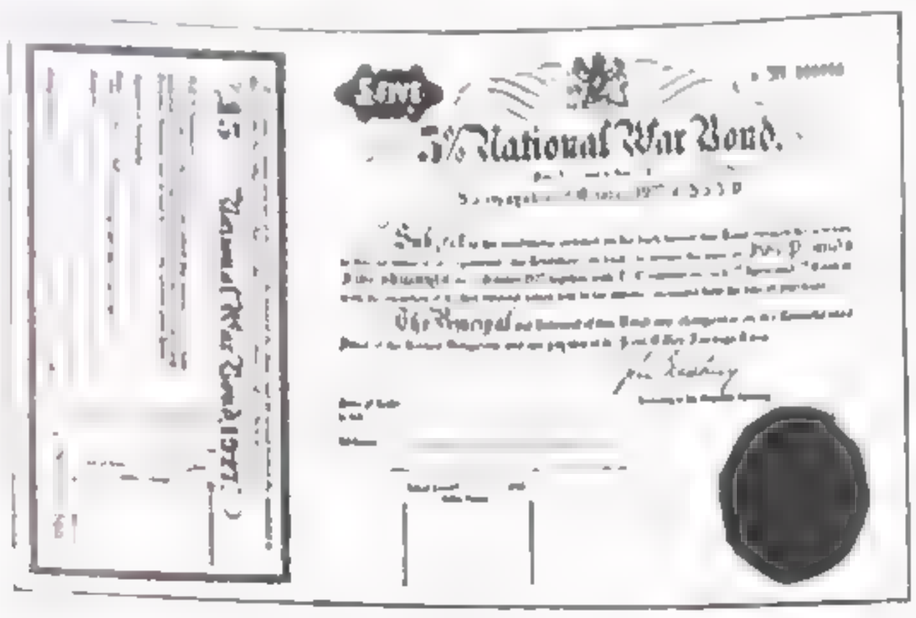
[illegible] that the spring [illegible] season [illegible] and [illegible] ments for the supply of labour, machinery and fuel and left [illegible] approximate [illegible] of the Food Production Department [illegible] may be looked upon as probable.

The Severe Winter

The severe weather conditions [illegible] the thoughts of all bird lovers to the possible results of a second hard winter. The extreme severity of the winter 1916-17 levied a heavy toll on the birds [illegible] the British Islands, and it seems to have been [illegible] less severe on our native flora. Not even [illegible] escaped. Mr. C. B. Moffat has already placed on record a number of observations as regards the birds of Ireland, and he has followed these up with a similar survey of the havoc wrought among the native plants of Co. Wexford. In *The Irish Naturalist* he tells us that at least five species of plants have been so reduced that it seems doubtful whether they will recover their former plenty. These are the weld (*Reseda luteola*), pale flowered flax (*Linum angustifolium*), fleabane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*), greater broomrape (*Orobanche major*) and the lesser broomrape (*O. minor*).

The Selborne Society

The Selborne Society encourages the love of nature which was so greatly manifested itself in Gilbert White. It aims [illegible] ally at protecting birds and plants which are not [illegible] as well as seeks to preserve the beauties of the landscape and the valuable relics of antiquity. Rambles are organised for every Saturday in the summer and autumn, and visits to places of interest are arranged during winter and spring. Full particulars of the society and the various grades of membership can be obtained from the general secretary, 84, Avenue Chambers, W.C. 1.



New Form of the £5 National War Bond

The above reproduction of the new £5 National War Bond will remind the reader of the desirability of acquiring as many as possible of this admirable type of Government security. The investment is absolutely safe and bears 5 per cent. interest, and is repayable at a premium. The bonds can be purchased as easily as a postal order at any money order post office.

The Geography of the Holy Land

Dr. E. W. G. Masterman lectured on the geography of the Holy Land in very interesting fashion before the members of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday last. Dr. Masterman gave very interesting details with regard to the rise and fall of the water of the Dead Sea, making plain [illegible] tions through a number of years. There was a regular [illegible] rise and fall in addition to larger movements, which he showed by diagrams on the screen. The raised beaches which are observed at varying heights above the present level of the water were clearly shown on a series of slides. The whole lecture was full of good matter. The question of irrigation and water supply was dealt with by some subsequent speakers.

Palestine and Mesopotamia

On Tuesday Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie began a course of three lectures at the Royal Institute on "Ancient Egypt and every part of Nature, in Palestine and Mesopotamia." He [illegible] Egyptian remains in the Jordan valley (he said) point[illegible] to a trade route from Cyprus by way of Tyre rather than the short route across the hills of Judæa.

The Zoological Society

The [illegible] additions to the society's menagerie during the month of December were seventeen in number. Of these seven were acquired by purchase, [illegible] were received on deposit, [illegible] especially mentioned as being [illegible] to the gardens. A grey seal (*Halichærus grypus*) from the North Sea, presented by Mr. Witherwick on December 24, [illegible] rengo (*Phœnicopterus roseus*), [illegible] two South American flamingoes from South America, two black-necked [illegible] (*Cygnus melano cephalus*) and two Coscoroba swans (*Coscoroba coscoroba*), from South America, [illegible] deposited with the society [illegible] December.

Mallory's Knights and the Modern Tommy

Canon James O. Hannay, who as a novelist writes under the name of George A. Birmingham, in a lecture on "The Church and the Army," before the members of the Victoria Institute at the Central Hall, Westminster, this week, said that "Religion ought to [illegible] make Crusaders of our men. It seems to have [illegible] no such thing. Never was there a greater contrast than between 'Tommy' blasphemous and cheerful and the knights of Mallory's chivalry at prayers before battle in a forest hermit's chapel. His experience at the front was that if things were quiet men became indifferent to religious services, but during a 'push' men would pray with extreme earnestness."

Another Remarkable Turnip

From time to time we have published accounts of remarkably large turnips which have been grown by our readers. A correspondent writes to say that Mr. Edward Henderson, of Ballsconnell, Ireland, has lately pulled some very [illegible] turnips, the finest of which weighed 23 lb.

Points *about* Polish

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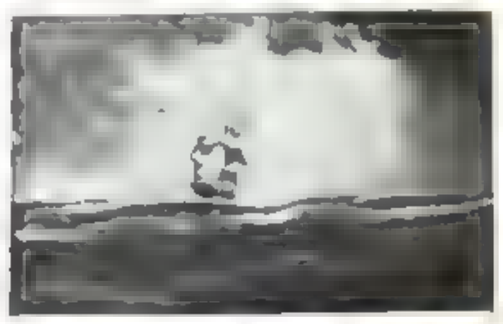

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THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

Volume LXXII. No. 940 {REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER} London, January 26, 1918. Price Ninepence.

SUPPRESSED BY THE BOLSHEVIKS—VOTING FOR THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN PETROGRAD

The Constituent Assembly, the body which was to represent Russian opinion on a fairly legal basis, met last week at the Taurida Palace in Petrograd, but was dissolved by the action of the Bolshevik controllers of Petrograd, operating through the sailor guard at the Palace, with utter disregard of civil procedure. Here we see the voting for the election of the members of the Assembly. The big ballot box appears just behind the voters in the foreground (see also pp. 80 to 82)

THE SPHERE

[illegible] January Twenty-sixth, 1918.

[illegible] London, E.C.4

[illegible] A FRIEND

[illegible] TO

[illegible] E.

[illegible] PRESENT.

[illegible] THE SPHERE

[illegible] 1918

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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THE SPHERE.

MOONLIGHT CHART

FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY, and MARCH 1918

The Editor begs to call his readers' attention to the fact that the Moonlight Chart for January, February and March appeared in our issue of December 29th. Any extra copies required should be ordered at once from the Publisher "The Sphere" Office, Great New Street, E.C.4.

JUPITER AND VENUS—TWO BRILLIANT EVENING STARS

The planets Venus and Jupiter are still strikingly conspicuous. They may be easily identified for Venus shines without a rival in respect of brightness in the west-south-west while Jupiter adorns the western heavens with a supremacy which (though absolutely less than that of Venus) far exceeds that of any of the fixed stars in Taurus, where he is situated. An observer transferring his gaze quickly from the W.S.W. to the E. may thus find himself [illegible] the lustre of the two brighter [illegible] may [illegible]

BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE SPHERE

Publishers are requested to attach the price to all books sent

MISCELLANEOUS

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF THOMAS HODGKIN. By Louise Creighton. 12s. 6d. net. (*Longmans*)

INSIDE THE BRITISH ISLES. By Arthur Gleason. 5s. net. (*Lane*)

LES AMICA STUARTIA LOCUM. By William Butler Yeats. 6s. 6d. net. (*Macmillan*)

RECENT FICTION

MR. MASLEY. By G. F. Whitham. 6s. (*Lane*)

THE GREEN MIRROR. By Hugh Walpole. 6s. net. (*Macmillan*)

BOOKS ABOUT THE WAR

[illegible] OF THE WAR. By Basil Clarke. 6s. net. (*Hodder & Stoughton*)

The Editor [illegible] requests that no application for [illegible] be sent to THE SPHERE direct. Letters addressed to one or other publisher will always be [illegible] Latter destination, as for example "Longmans, Publishers, London."

THE RATE OF POSTAGE OF THIS WEEK'S SPHERE

[illegible] Office. Anywhere in the United Kingdom 1d. per copy. [illegible] Elsewhere abroad the rate will be [illegible] TWO OUNCES. Care should therefore be taken to WEIGH AND STAMP correctly all copies going abroad.

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THE IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.

The Museum has been formed for the purpose of collecting and adequately exhibiting Naval and Military Trophies, Books, Pictures, Broadsheets, Photographs and other items connected with the War. The larger specimens will be acquired from official sources but there are necessarily small articles of interest for which the Museum must be dependent upon private generosity, details of which will be found below. It is requested that the Secretary may be communicated with before gifts are sent in order to avoid [illegible]

1.—**Naval Trophies:** Relics of the [illegible] and objects connected with [illegible]

2. **Battlefield Trophies:** Enemy helmets, weapons, bullets, trench tools, and so forth.

3.—**Aircraft:** Items of mechanical or personal interest, especially those connected with the personnel of the Service.

4. **Medical:** Souvenirs of the work done by the Medical Service.

5.—**Books and Documents:** Printed matter relating to the [illegible]

6. **Photographs:** Should be given mounted and be suitable [illegible] of production.

7. **Posters:** Those connected with any way with the War.

8. **Cartoons:** Especially those from enemy sources.

9.—**Coins and Commemorative Medals.**

10. **War Toys and Mascots.**

11.—**Photographs and Details of Women's Work.**

All gifts and offers of gifts such are requested to be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY, Imperial War Museum,
Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

WHAT TO SEE AND HEAR IN LONDON.

LEICESTER GALLERY.—The Senefelder Club opens an Eighth Exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, today (Saturday), January 26th. Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R.A., President.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.—These Lectures are given in the afternoon at 3 p.m. and the special Friday discourses at 5.30 p.m. On February 1 Prof. A. S. Eddington lectures on Gravitation at 5.30 p.m.

IMPERIAL WAR EXHIBITION, Burlington House, Piccadilly. This Exhibition is now open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. It contains an immense number of interesting and instructive exhibits. In the Aviation section there are on exhibition several original drawings by us in *The Sphere*.

DOWDESWELL GALLERIES, 160, New Bond Street, W. Mrs. Douglas Scott is exhibiting some Oil Paintings [illegible] every between 10 and 5 o'clock proceeds to the Star and Garter Fund for Disabled Soldiers.

QUEEN'S HALL SYMPHONY CONCERTS.—The 10th Concert takes place today (Saturday), January 26th.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Third Concert of the 100th season, 6 p.m.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Sent Post Free to any Address

The Editor begs to inform hospitals in Britain, France, Egypt and other places that he has a certain number of illustrated weekly newspapers, magazines and books which he will be pleased to forward for the use of the wounded. French magazines and illustrated weekly newspapers can be included in the parcel if there are French patients in the hospital. Requests should be addressed to the Editor of "The Sphere," Great New Street, London, E.C., and should be made at the [illegible] month. *Newspapers for the wounded*

THE BAROMETER.

[illegible] the outward look of a barometer but [illegible] [illegible] may be drawn [illegible] an instrument for [illegible] [illegible] consisting of a small cistern of mercury [illegible] [illegible] tube with a sealed index ranging from 28 [illegible] [illegible] barometer. The second is more properly [illegible] mercury (*Aneroid—Greek—*[illegible]) [illegible] a metal box from which the air has been [illegible] [illegible] the shape of the box by the pressure of the [illegible] [illegible] this [illegible] being made by means [illegible] [illegible] hand of a dial with the barometric [illegible] [illegible] Necessary these instruments have to be [illegible] [illegible] occasionally verified with a mercurial [illegible] [illegible] subject to occasional changes. Nevertheless, [illegible] [illegible] usual result is identical with the mercurial [illegible] [illegible] of an inch." (Chambers, *G. F.*)

CORRECTION FOR ALTITUDE NECESSARY

[illegible] barometers have to be corrected for [illegible] [illegible] of the mercury in the tube [illegible] [illegible] for as quite distinct from results of [illegible] [illegible] on the mercury in the cistern. A [illegible] [illegible] is attached to the frame in such a way [illegible] [illegible] of the barometer tube itself, where [illegible] [illegible] gives at a glance the allowance to be [illegible] [illegible] correction known as "gravity correction" [illegible] [illegible] difference at any given station from that [illegible]

[illegible] these two corrections apply to the mercurial barometer [illegible] [illegible] the first because it contains no [illegible] [illegible] the second, because its results do not depend [illegible] [illegible] of a metal spring.

[illegible] [illegible] of barometers an allowance has to be [illegible] [illegible] a barometer registers lower at the top of a hill [illegible]

[illegible] set for sea level (for Great Britain 1000 [illegible] [illegible] three-tenths of an inch has to be allowed for [illegible] [illegible] the instrument is above the sea level—say 30 feet in [illegible] [illegible] of THE SPHERE office, which means that [illegible] barometer here—say it is 30, must be read [illegible] the space between 30 and 31.

DAILY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM PERIODS.

The best things to remember are the daily maximum and minimum periods for the barometer fluctuations are of two kinds—[illegible] and non-periodic—and ten a.m. and ten p.m., except in [illegible] four a.m. and four p.m. in each case, are the times of the diurnal [illegible] and four a.m. and four p.m. (more or less) the diurnal troughs. Their amount of variation alters with latitude, and in a very [illegible] the instrument any observer will soon get accustomed to these more or less regular movements, and allow accordingly. There is also a small annual variation, but its importance for [illegible] [illegible]

DISTURBANCES FAR AND NEAR.

Bearing in mind the correction for altitude and these [illegible] and the times, the free hand can be set to [illegible] the recorder and results watched and waited for with the knowledge that the dial will give a fair indication of the coming weather, and that frequently for thirty-six hours ahead—if we could but absolutely read it. This no man has been able to do (though even Admiral FitzRoy himself, who perfected and [illegible] the storm forecasts, knew and warned far and near that [illegible] weather work too intricately as yet for [illegible] [illegible] ing the barometer takes learning and [illegible] [illegible] instrument for they all have their little and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and distances close at hand and big things far away, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] somewhat coy using effect on the dial, and at times [illegible] [illegible] against the legends "Stormy," "Rain," "Change." Fair [illegible] Very dry [illegible] written there, and, to the observer elsewhere the [illegible] [illegible] methods but in the main, reading the barometer [illegible] understanding it comes easily enough with a little experience.

SIMULTANEOUS RISE OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER.

Various notes of various value have been put on record by observers from time to time, and we will call a few of these most [illegible] [illegible] considered worthy.

"The barometer falls for warm, wet or more wind; rises for cold, dry or less wind."

Written around the dial of the fisherman's barometer of the National Lifeboat Institution.

"Barometer falls for more wind or rain, or both—bad weather rises for less wind and more fair weather.

With occasional reservations—for instance, the most severe gales from the S. have risen soon after it has risen from a very low point, although it continues to rise.

"A simultaneous rise of barometer and thermometer is a sure sign of steady fine weather coming on."

"Fine weather during a low barometer is not stable."

"A height of 30·3 inch is indicative of enduring fine weather with or without moderate breezes (except from E. to N. crossing [illegible] when it may blow strongly).

"It may be accompanied by rain with a S.W. wind, but not for long.

"When the wind is on the W. side of the compass the barometer [illegible] the weather, but on the E. side precedes it."

This appears to mean that with westerly winds the barometer does not forecast.

FALLS LOWEST FOR HIGH WINDS.

To discern coming weather the barometer should be watched some time before, as at any particular time of noting it may be temporarily affected by some far-off disturbance not materially [illegible] in the observer's locality.

"Long foretold, long last.
Short notice, soon past."

as applied to the gradual rising and falling of the barometer, is a reliable adage.

"Falls lowest for high winds, but heavy rains often cause a great depression."

"If in winter the wind is E.N.E. a rise indicates frost, and should the frost continue and the rise continue, snow may be looked for.

"If while it freezes the barometer falls two-tenths or three-tenths of an inch a thaw may be expected."

There are many more, mostly to the same or similar effect, but these are enough to go on with.

As before-said, the barometer is marked from 28 inches to 31. In the British Isles the highest reading was 31·109 (Perthshire, January 9, 1902), and the lowest 27·13 (at the same place, January 26, 1884).

[illegible] January 8, 1888, 10 p.m.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR: WEEK by WEEK

THE FRIEND

Somewhere in France you fell
Somewhere,
The wild earth laps you, but I cannot tell
If you sleep well
Out there.

Someone, I know not who,
Was near—
Had put a cross, a date, at the head of you
Before I ever knew,
My dear.

Something you tried to say,
Some word
Meant for but one to hear that hour, that day.

The late Dr. H. M. Butler, Master of Trinity

Dr. Butler died at Cambridge on December 14, having been Master of Trinity since 1886. He became headmaster of Harrow when he was only twenty-six, and in 1885 accepted the deanery of Gloucester, only to leave it a year later for Cambridge. Dr. Butler was in his eighty-fourth year when he died.

THE FRIEND

Ah well, I have not heard,
Nor may.

Somehow, I know not how
Or when,
'Tis said the quick and dead shall meet again;
It will be Heaven then.
But now

Sometimes I wonder why
God chose
The lives we craved and passed our prayers by.
Have we not prayed to die?
God knows.

LESLIE WOLFE

THE FOOD SITUATION

Week-end Shopping in London

Shopping for the week-end was full of difficulties, and queues were plentiful. Smithfield had a slightly better supply of meat, but even so it fell far short of customers' requirements. Meat queues formed in some places as early as seven in the morning; in others the butchers were not open at all, or only for a short time. At Farringdon market, by the early afternoon, the choice lay between ducks and fowls at 2s. 6d. apiece and scraps or tinned goods. South London saw record queues, while at Balham children fainted in a margarine queue, and had to be sent home by the police. At Ealing the numerical strength of one queue was estimated at two thousand persons. On Saturday night, however, the scene in one London district was described as follows:

"There were no queues, only intent groups of women moving about in twos and threes, and pressing up against the more popular shop entrances. A few hours before an excited woman in a 'bus had ejaculated, for the benefit of her fellow passengers, something about it being 'a crule shame, us women—with money at our backs, too—and not being able to get the food.'

I looked about me. Was there really nothing to buy, even at this late hour of the day?

"The first thing I noticed was the great number of eggs on sale. There seemed to be eggs all round me, on barrows and in shops.

"A loud voiced youth drew my attention towards the barrows. 'Best fine brussels, threepence the pound.' I went up to his barrow, but it was not so much his brussels sprouts, which were good, as the potatoes which fixed my attention. There was the figure 1 on a tin label stuck with a spike into a magnificent potato on the top of a pile of equally splendid brethren. I stared. 'Penny a pawnd,' a rough voice grated into my ear. There were masses of these splendid potatoes in other directions.

"And fish? There were kippers, two good kippers for tenpence. And on that barrow, too, and in his shop, plenty of them. How about a box of sardines as something extra? Yes, here they were, standing in pyramids; not brands I knew, but looking very inviting.

"I didn't overhear any inquiries for meat; it was too late in the day to ask, I suppose, but I did hear an inquiry for rabbits.

"'Rabbits, mum? Oh no, they're skins, mum. Sold early this morning. Ordered.'

"There was a big wobbly mass of purple-brown liver on the marble slab in the front of this butcher's shop. It seems much more popular than I should have imagined, but the British tradition of fresh meat is strong upon us at all times. 'Oh, liver, did you say I'll get a bit o' liver. Lizzie wants a bit o' liver.'

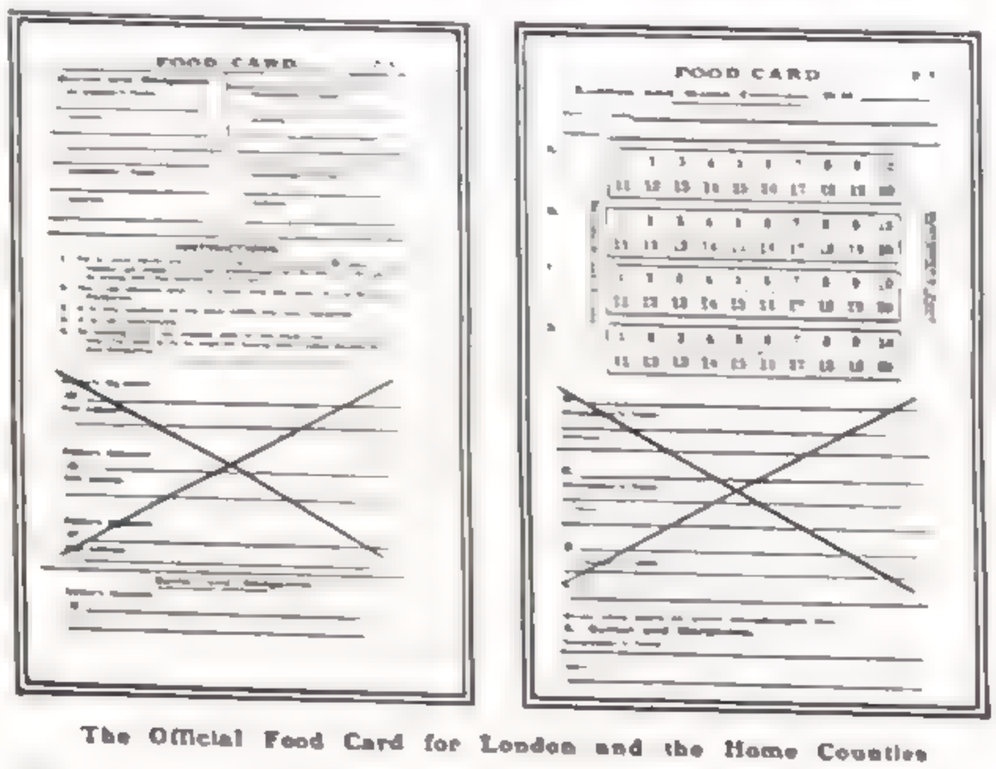
In the same shop were exhibited numerous tins of corned beef, but it didn't seem to be very popular. The contents of one tin were on the counter, looking very pink and fresh, with jelly here and there. It looked appetising to me, much more so than the liver. 'Two shillings a pound, cut,' I was told.

"He was a merry, red-faced man, this butcher, and there were quips and jokes with the women. As three of them trailed out with a purchase to the next shop, the last one guggled. 'Just like all the men be is. Always greedy.' It was an evening of little jokes.

"'I know a good thing when I feel one' seemed to be a guiding motto of the evening. Each woman, it appeared to me, had the air of knowing how to purchase better than anyone else in the street. No one objected to all this touching and squeezing. Opposite a shop exhibiting the legend, 'No butter, no margarine,' I suddenly came upon a barrow hung with—no, not rabbits, but furs. Fur stoles, fur muffs, a great variety of furs—some grey, some brown, and some black. One neck piece was being tried on before a mirror, while a friend looked critically on. I suddenly remembered the woman in the bus. 'It's a queer world,' said I.

"And then one final glance round. Over the road was a newsagent and bookseller's shop. A nice bright place inside with modern books on many a shelf. A pleasing shop, I thought. Not a soul inside. Food and furs. But there was no demand for mental food during the closing hours of this 'open market.'"

The first commodity to come under the new rationing orders is butter, or its humbler though equally elusive substitute, margarine. Space is left on the food card for three other foodstuffs which will be dealt with later. So far as butter (or margarine) is concerned, a quarter of a pound per head per week is the maximum amount which can be purchased, and then only at the shop where the customer is registered. The issue of food cards to the householders is to be completed by February 14, and the counterfoils are to be sent to the retailer by February 18. A free choice of retailer is allowed. The scheme comes into operation on Monday, February 25, after which date it is hoped that the queue problem will be in a fair way of being finally solved.



The Official Food Card for London and the Home Counties

We reproduce above the two sides of the official food card which it is proposed to issue for London and the Home Counties. It will apply to individuals, not to households, and provides for the rationing of butter and margarine, but it will be extended to other foodstuffs as need arises.

The Burning of the Thames Training Ship, "Warspite," at Greenhithe

The old three-decker, "Warspite," was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. She was 160 years old, and was formerly H.M.S. "Conqueror," carrying 10 guns. The vessel belonged to the Marine Society, and was used as a training ship.

The Spanish Palace at La Granja, which has been Destroyed by Fire

The palace was a favourite resort of the Spanish Royal Family, and was built by Philip V., the first Bourbon King of Spain. The gardens are on the model of those at Versailles, and the fountains are among the finest in Europe.

THE HISTORY OF THE "GOEBEN" AND TH

THE GERMAN BATTLE-CRUISER, "GOEBEN," RENAMED THE "SULTAN SELIM I.," BEACHED AT NAGARA, JANUARY 20

The "Goeben," a sister ship of the "Moltke," was at the opening of the war one of the finest German battle-cruisers afloat, surpassed only by the "Seydlitz." After 1914 she was outclassed by new constructions, but was still a very formidable ship. As a fighting unit she came between the British "Lion" and "New Zealand," being rather larger and more heavily armoured than the latter, but smaller, slower, and less heavily gunned than the "Lion." Her displacement was 22,640 tons, and with 85,000 h.p. she steamed 27 knots. Her chief armament consisted of ten 11-in. Krupp breech-loaders, firing a shell of about 850 lb.

The STORY of the "GOEBEN" and the "BRESLAU"

With the sinking of the *Breslau* and the beaching, in a sinking condition, of the *Goeben*, it is possible that we have seen the end of the chequered career of these two vessels.

It will be remembered that on their arrival at Constantinople in August, 1914, it was announced that they had been sold to Turkey. The *Goeben* was renamed after the conquering Sultan Selim I., while the *Breslau* took the new name, *Midilli*. Both ships continued to be manned by their own officers and crews. The value of the reinforcement was actually great, and might have been greater. The ships lay safely in the Sea of Marmora, practically secure from naval attack, since it was hardly possible for any hostile vessel to thread the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus. The Russian Black Sea Fleet consisted in 1914 of only obsolete or obsolescent pre-Dreadnoughts, and the fast, heavily-armed, and well-protected *Goeben*, with her swift satellite, might regard them as at her mercy. The spirit of the Russian seamen and their gallant commander, Admiral Eberhardt, was, however, quite equal to the occasion. When, in mid-November, the two squadrons sighted one another, the antiquated Russian craft gave the *Goeben* so hot a reception that she put about and headed for Constantinople, considerably damaged. In April, 1915, the first of the Russian Black Sea Dreadnoughts joined the fleet and turned the scale against the *Goeben*.

In June, 1915, the *Breslau* was severely damaged by a mine. Later she turned up again, supporting the Turkish troops near Trebizond, until Russian ships appeared. Some time after both ships again emerged from their refuge and bombarded the Russian ports of the Caucasus, besides destroying some Russian trading vessels off the Crimean coast. Then little was heard of either until July, 1918, when a British aerial raider succeeded in dropping bombs on the battle-cruiser. It was hoped that she was completely disabled.

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTROUS SO

This view was taken from a point above the island of Tenedos. On the left are to be seen the isles of Imbros and Samothrace, with the British minefields. Right in front is the lower and wider portion of the Dardanelles, with the Gallipoli peninsula on the farther side. On the right are the Narrows between Chanak and Kilid Bahr, with Nagara Point just beyond. The

"BRESLAU": The Latest Chapter of a Chequered Story.

THE GERMAN LIGHT CRUISER, "BRESLAU," RENAMED "MIDILLU," SUNK OFF IMBROS, JANUARY 20

The "Breslau" was one of four sister ships light cruisers completed in 1912. She was, like the "Emden" and other vessels of the type, designed for scouting and commerce raiding. Like most modern light cruisers she had a partial belt of thin armour able to resist the attack of light guns, but not of heavy pieces. She displaced about 4,500 tons and had a nominal speed with 22,000 h.p. of 25½ knots. By forcing her engines she was said to have made nearly 30 knots on a short spurt. The group has been roughly handled during the war, two or three (including the "Breslau") being now struck from the German Navy List owing to Allied mines, torpedoes, or gunfire.

OF THE "GOEBEN" AND THE "BRESLAU"

and Breslau," after sinking the "Raglan" north of Imbros, were entangled among the mines laid south of that island. The "Breslau" was sunk, and the "Goeben," accompanied by Turkish destroyers which had come out with her, steamed for the Dardanelles again. At the entrance she was mined, and was finally beached in a sinking condition at Nagara Point.

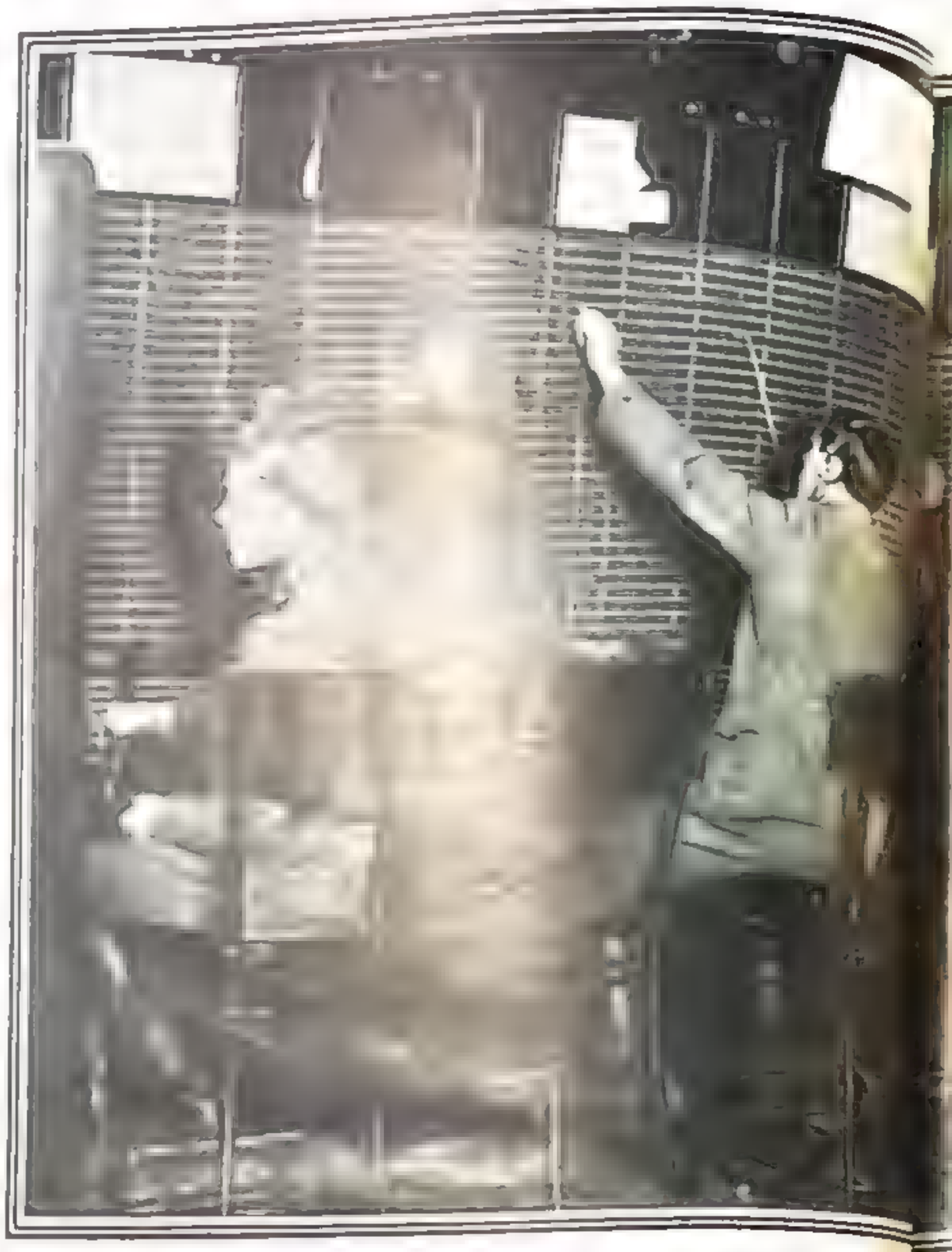
It is, however, certain that vessels damaged by torpedo, mine, or bomb are, unless sunk in deep water, capable of repair. During the siege of Port Arthur there were Russian ships which were torpedoed several times, but were constantly repaired and made efficient again. It has been much the same with the *Goeben* and *Breslau*. Both vessels have been repeatedly damaged, but it is obvious that they must have been repaired. As a fighting unit the *Goeben* was probably as formidable as ever when she came out on January 20.

It is only possible to guess at the object which the German commander had in view. Perhaps he intended to sink some of the blockading British monitors, and then to run back again to shelter. It is possible that considerations not purely military and connected with the political situation in Turkey may have influenced him.

The two vessels, accompanied by some Turkish destroyers, came out of the Dardanelles on the morning of January 20. They headed for the north of Imbros, and the heavy salvoes of the *Goeben* succeeded in sinking the monitor, *Raglan*, and the small monitor, *M* 28. They then steamed round Imbros, possibly looking for further prey, and to the south of the island ran into a minefield. The *Breslau* struck a mine and sank; and the Turkish destroyers, which made an attempt to assist her, were driven off by the fire of our destroyers. The *Goeben* made off at full speed, but at the entrance to the Dardanelles struck a mine in her turn. Her speed fell, and she began to settle by the stern. Listing heavily, she struggled up the lower reaches of the Dardanelles, but finally, unable to proceed farther, beached herself at Nagara, just beyond Chanak. There she is exposed to constant bombardment by our airmen, and it may be hoped that they will succeed in wrecking her past all hope of repair. Of the *Breslau's* crew of 370, 172 are in our hands; the others are lost. Our own losses were naturally heaviest in the two lost monitors, 188 men being missing out of a complement of about 310.

THE LOTTERY OF REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

[illegible] Revolutionary Leader



At the Petrograd Telephone Exchange

When the Bolsheviki captured [illegible] many of the girl operators refused [illegible] anything but successful substitutes for the [illegible]

General Krylenko, the Revolutionary Commander-in-Chief

General Krylenko was previous to the revolution an elderly retired officer who had returned to the army with the rank of ensign. The revolution has placed him in nominal command of an army several millions strong

A Group of Telephone Operators [illegible]

Some of the soldiers who were called in to replace the telephone operators [illegible] The service was impossible for several days [illegible]

Some MEN who have SPRUNG into SUDDEN FAME.

Soldiers Helping the Girl Operators

...return to the exchanges, and for a time the service was disorganised. Soldiers were called in to help, but proved...operators, as they were slow and inexperienced.

G. Antonov, Revolutionary Commandant of Petrograd

This picture shows the type of man whom the revolutionary upheaval is thrusting into military command.

...sitting at the ... of Petrograd to the Bolshevik... and ... a ... to all aspects to be on their watch ... a certain Antonov, described by Kerensky as a dangerous character ... revolutionary activities had placed him on the black list of the ... Government. In the last period of the swaying ... placed Kerensky had been Minister of Justice, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Minister President, Commander-in-Chief of the armies, and ... Minister of revolutionary Russia.

Mr. Lenin first saw ... at the reopening of the Duma ... the revolution, when he made his famous revolutionary speech. ... must have further than ... ... is ... and Prolapopovtsoff ... ... It is not the ... ...

THE STATE OF PETROGRAD : *The Workings of Revolution.*

Electing Members for the Constitutional Assembly

A Soldier Working at the Telephone Exchange

G. Schreider, Mayor of Petrograd

Last Week's Happenings

The Disorder in the Capital

The Uncertain Future

The Russo-German Peace Proposals: The Conference at Brest-Litovsk

The members of the Brest-Litovsk Conference shown above are as follows: 1. G. Kamenev. 2. G. Ioffe, President of the Delegation. 3. Madame M. M. Bracinska, member of the Delegation. 4. Admiral Altvater. 5. Captain Lunsh, Russian General Staff. 6. G. Karachan, Secretary of the Delegation. 7. Lieut.-Colonel Prasch, Austrian General Staff. 8. Izzet Pasha, Turkish Plenipotentiary. 9. Ambassador von Mutius. 10. Prince Leopold of Bavaria. 11. General H. Hoffmann, Chief of Staff. 12. Colonel Gantscheff, Bulgarian Plenipotentiary. 13. Captain Hornig. 14. Captain Rey. 15. Major Brinkmann. 16. Major von Kamecke. 17. Captain von Rosenberg. 18. Major von Mirbach. 19. G. Lieut. Dobrowolsky.

THE DUAL GUARD : Camerati in Armi.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SENTRIES IN AN ITALIAN TOWN NEAR THE FRONT

DRAWN BY F. MATANIA, JANUARY, 1918

BRITISH SENTRY. The scene is laid in one of those little towns of northern Italy where both British and Italian troops are quartered, and the guarding of which is shared by both. Where their lines join the sentries of both nations stand face to face, only separated by a few paces. Both are presenting arms on the passage of a British officer whose hand is raised in a friendly salute to an Italian brother officer riding down the street. **ITALIAN SENTRY.** The similarity in the kit of the two soldiers is very noticeable.

FIGHTING IN THE LAGOONS : *Italian Sailors at the Mouth of the Piave.*

AN ITALIAN NAVAL GUN MOUNTED ON A PONTOON AMONG THE LAGOONS BEFORE VENICE

The big naval gun seen above has been mounted on a pontoon and is being used in the fighting among the lagoons at the mouth of the Piave river. It will be noticed that the pontoon is not exempt from camouflage, bundles of reeds being used to make it less noticeable as it passes through the marshy waterways

We publish on this page two pictures of the marshy country of the lagoons, which Mr. G. Ward Price describes in a recent despatch from the Italian front: "More than any part of the front the canals and polders of the Lower Piave and the dreary, deserted lagoons that isolate Venice have been altered by the hand of winter. From universal semi liquidity, where what passed for dry land was for the most part no more than viscous mud, this whole region has changed to a metallic hardness. The foot rings as you walk, where it used to sink above the ankle, and the fields, inundated last November to keep back the invader, have ceased to be swamps of ooze covered with a shallow wash of water and have become pavements of gleaming ice.

"The fenland is cheerless. Savage was the sharp little fight in which the Italian Grenadiers enlarged their bridgehead there of Capo Sile. Since then they have done little more than quarry graves out of the icebound soil for the dead, who lie about on the frozen mud as silent evidence of their work.

"The particular Italian troops there are a picked force of fighters, anyhow, but these Austrians on the Lower Piave had gone out of their way to provoke them. It was not only that until the situation was suddenly altered by the Italians' surprise attack the enemy had our Allies under an almost continual and vicious cross fire from his machine guns, but they did not conduct themselves like self respecting soldiers.

Between the Sile and the Piave

The pictures given here illustrate the conditions which characterise the fighting on and around the Lower Piave. As the river flows southward from the Montello, where the British are situated, it continues to occupy a wide rocky bed with numerous islets, with some scrub. On reaching the point, however, at which the Treviso railway bridge used to cross the river, the bed of the stream contracts and winds a sinuous way down to the marshland.

At S. Dona di Piave a waterway connects the Piave with the River Sile, near Capo Sile, the point at which the above mentioned fighting has taken place. Between the two rivers stretch marshland and irrigated meadows. Venice lies away to the south west across shining sheets of shallow water

REINFORCEMENTS CROSSING ONE OF THE WATERWAYS OF THE ITALIAN MARSHES

(For size of Photograph see previous page)

Troops are being ferried across the stream to reinforce others who are holding a position further on. The wide channel of still water with its thick growths of reeds and water-plants is typical of the Venetian marshes, and shows the kind of country in which some of our Allies are fighting at present

THE DEFENCE OF THE LAGOONS : *An Anti-aircraft Gun in Action.*

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DRAWN BY S. UGO, JANUARY, 1918

ITALIAN SOLDIERS FIRING AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN IN THE MARSHES BEFORE VENICE

The anti-aircraft gun and its crew, installed on a pontoon, keep watch and ward among the marshes and lagoons for the enemy aircraft which from time to time visit Venice. Fighting in the dreary fenland round that city is of a peculiarly trying kind owing to the nature of the country. Naval guns are also being used against the enemy

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE : *ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH on January 28, 1596.*

Lord Howard of Effingham

Charles Howard, Baron Howard of Effingham, later Earl of Nottingham, was Lord High Admiral of England during the greater part of the reigns of Elizabeth & James I. He was one of the most prominent figures at the Court of Elizabeth, a hard fighting commander, a diplomatist of some ability, but not of any great administrative ability. As a naval strategist [illegible] as a naval tactician [illegible] From a painting by Zuccharo in the Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital

HOWARD AND DRAKE
A Contrast in Method

No better impression can be gained regarding Drake's supreme merits as a naval commander than by comparing him with his contemporary, Lord Howard of Effingham, High Admiral of England. In 1588, against all the ideas of the High Admiral, which in practice resulted in a defensive patrol of home waters, he insisted that the only right policy was to attack the Spanish fleet on its own coast. Staking everything upon the calculated audacity of the blow, the English Navy made sail, and was almost within striking distance of Corunna when the wind failed. Had Drake never done anything else this would stamp him as a captain of the first order.

Read the account below of the attack on Cadiz. Men like Vice-Admiral Borough pronounced it madness. Drake, with the judgment of a great leader, saw and knew better. Compare this splendid clean stroke with Howard's similar attempt in 1596, when days were frittered away in councils, with the results of blundered operations and incomplete success. Compare, too, the respective action of Drake and Howard at the Battle of Gravelines. The Spanish fleet, driven from its anchorage by our fire ships, was scattered along the Flemish coast. Against wind and tide it was struggling to form line of battle. Against its disconnected fractions four out of five English squadrons were bearing down under full sail, but the fifth and strongest squadron, that of the Lord Admiral, was lagging. The Commander-in-Chief, while his Chief of Staff was leading the rest of the fleet to destroy their foes, was wasting his whole division in attempting to capture a single belated galleasse. We give on this page portraits of the two leaders. On the one hand we have in the portrait of Lord Howard what was doubtless a very good likeness. The artist was the distinguished Court painter Federigo Zucchero. The portrait of Drake, on the other hand, is by an unknown painter. E. F.

Sir Francis Drake

Francis Drake, the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe, is now recognised by competent students of naval history as the first of the great British naval admirals. He possessed powers of high order as a scientific naval strategist, and was also remarkable as a tactician of the greatest daring and skill, as was notably proved at Cadiz and Gravelines. From a painting at Greenwich Hospital

THE ATTACK ON CADIZ : *A Typical Example of Drake's Tactics.*
By Sir Julian Corbett.

Elizabeth was in a resolute mood. Drake's ideas of naval warfare were developing a step further, and the Queen for a moment listened. He was beginning dimly to grasp that the command of the sea was the first object for a naval power to aim at. It was because he had not command of the seas that he had been unable to retain his hold of Cartagena, for the troops which should have formed its garrison were wanted to defend his fleet. Wiser for the lesson, his aim was now to crush the Spanish Navy, and then, in undisputed control of the sea, to gather in his harvest. The opposition were thoroughly alarmed, and while Drake in hot haste was driving on his preparations they left no stone unturned to get his orders modified. They tampered with his men, they whispered slanders in his mistress's ear, they frightened her with threats from abroad, they tempted her with offers of peace from Parma on the old disgraceful terms. For Walsingham, who, through thick and thin, was always at Drake's back, it was an unequal fight. With the stanchest of his party in disgrace for Mary's premature execution, he was single-handed against a host, and at last the friends of Spain prevailed. Early in April a messenger sped down to Plymouth with orders that operations were to be confined to the high seas. As Philip's ships were all snug in port, and could well remain there as long as Drake's stores allowed him to keep the sea, it was a complete triumph for Spain. But when the messenger dashed into Plymouth with the fatal packet he found the roadstead empty. Drake was gone.

In vain at the last moment a number of his sailors had been induced to desert; he had filled their places with soldiers. In vain a swift pinnace was despatched in pursuit; Drake had taken care no orders should catch him, and with his squadron increased by two warships from Lyme, was already off Finisterre, battling with a gale which drove the pinnace home. For seven days it raged, and forced the fleet far out to sea. Still Drake held on in its teeth, and so well had he his ships in hand that on the 16th, within twenty-four hours after the gale had blown itself out, the whole fleet, in perfect order, was sailing gaily eastwards past Cape St. Vincent.

Eastwards—for he had intelligence that Cadiz harbour was full of transports and store-ships, and on the afternoon of the 19th as he entered the bay he saw a forest of masts in the road behind the city. A council of war was summoned at once, and without asking their opinion he quietly told them he was going to attack. It was his usual manner of holding a council, but it took Borough's breath away. It shocked the old Queen's officer, and outraged his sense of what was due to his own reputation and experience, and the time-honoured customs of war. He wanted to talk about it, and think about it, and find out first where it was too dangerous. And there was certainly some excuse for his caution. Cadiz stands on a precipitous rock at the end of a low and narrow neck of land, some five miles in length, running parallel to the coast. Within this natural breakwater are enclosed an outer and an inner port, and so cumbered with shoals and rocks was the entrance from the sea that no ship could get in without passing under the guns of the town batteries, while access from the outer to the inner port was only to be gained by the Puntal passage half-a-mile wide. Opposite Cadiz, on the other side of the outer harbour, was Port St. Mary, and within the Puntal channel, at the extreme end of the inlet, stood Port Royal. Both places, however, were so protected by shoals as to be unapproachable except to the port pilots. It was an ideal scene of action for galleys to develop their full capabilities. Two had already appeared to reconnoitre, and how many more there were no one could tell. Galleys, it must be remembered, were then considered the most formidable warships afloat, and quite invincible in confined waters or calms. By all the rules of war, on which Borough was the first authority in the service, to attack was suicide; but Drake had spent his life in breaking rules. He did not care. The enemy was there, his authority was in his pocket, the wind was fair, his officers believed in him, and as the sun sank low behind them the fleet went in.

A scene of terror and confusion followed. Every ship in the harbour cut its cables and sought safety in flight, some to sea, some across the bay to St. Mary's, some through the Puntal passage to the inner harbour and Port Royal. To cover the stampede ten galleys came confidently out from under the Cadiz batteries. All was useless. While the chartered cruisers swooped on the fugitives the Queen's ships stood in to head off the advancing galleys as coolly as though they had fought them a hundred times before. In a few minutes the English admiral had taught the world a new lesson in tactics. Galleys could only fire straight ahead, and as they came on line abreast, Drake, passing with the Queen's four battleships athwart their course, poured in his heavy broadsides. Never before had such gunnery been seen. Ere the galleys were within effective range for their own ordnance they were raked and riddled and confounded, and to the consternation of the Spaniards they broke for the cover of the batteries. Two had to be hauled up to prevent their sinking, the rest were a shambles, and nothing was now thought of but how to protect the city from the assault which seemed inevitable. Hardly any troops were there; a panic seized the population, and Drake was left alone to do the work for which he had come.

Beyond the batteries the fleet anchored with its prizes, plundering and scuttling with all its might, till the flood came in again. Then all that remained were fired, and by the flare of the blazing hulks as they drifted clear with the tide Drake moved the fleet into the mouth of the Puntal channel out of range of the batteries. He himself took up a position seawards of the new anchorage to engage the guns which the Spaniards were bringing down from the town and to keep off the galleys, for as yet the work was but half done. In the inner harbour lay the splendid galleon of the Marquis de Santa Cruz and a crowd of great ships too big to seek the refuge of the shoals about Port Royal, and at daylight the *Merchant Royal* went boldly in, with all the tenders in company. Then, in spite of the labours of the past night, the plundering, scuttling, and burning began again. Outside, the galleys were making half-hearted demonstrations against the English anchorage, but they were easily kept at bay. By noon it was all over, and Drake attempted to make sail. In the past thirty-six hours he had entirely victualled his fleet with wine, oil, biscuit, and dried fruits. He had destroyed some 12,000 tons of shipping, including some of the finest vessels afloat, and four ships laden with provisions were in possession of his prize crews. (In the official report the Spaniards admit the loss of twenty-four ships valued at 172,000 ducats. This, it would seem, was all they dared tell the King. Duro, *Armada*, i, 334, where the report is printed.) It was enough, and more than enough. But the wind would not serve, and all day long he lay where he was—in sight of the troops that were now pouring along the isthmus into Cadiz. Again and again the galleys attempted to approach, and every time Drake's broadsides swept them back before they reached their effective range. Vainly, too, the Spaniards strove to post guns near enough to annoy the fleet. Nor did the struggle cease till at midnight a land-wind sprang up, and, brushing from his path the galleys that sought to block the way, Drake made sail. By two o'clock he had cleared the batteries and was safe outside without losing a single man. Boldly enough then the galleys gave chase, but, unfortunately, the wind suddenly shifted completely round. Drake at once went about, and the galleys fled in most undignified haste, leaving the English fleet to complete its triumph by anchoring unmolested in full view of the town.

(From Sir Julian Corbett's "Life of Drake" (Macmillan).

A BATTLESHIP AS MINE-SWEEPER : *Hoisting out her Boats.*

[illegible] U.S.A.

DRAWN BY G. M. DAVIS, JANUARY 1918

THE BATTLESHIP'S BOATS LEAVING THE SHIP TO CARRY OUT "SWEEPING" WORK

The big pre-Dreadnought has just hoisted out her boats, and they are proceeding away in the darkness to carry out mine-sweeping operations. It will be seen that the nearest boat carries a big "kite" on her deck aft. The battleship is keenly on the alert for enemy craft, and keeps guard with every gun manned and ready for instant action. Our big battleships are more actively employed at sea than some imagine, and do not for weeks on end remain behind the protection of shore batteries as do the ships of our enemy

A ROADSIDE SCENE ON THE SNOW-BOUND

THE WINTER IN THE WEST—A PARTY OF MEN WAR

Mr. Philip Gibbs in a recent despatch describes the appearance of the Western front under its covering of snow. The old trenches were filled with snow and the craters were white and glistening, and all their litter of destruction was hidden. It was difficult going, for the slopes were covered with ice, and one stepped and fell a score of times, and having slid down into an old crater was always hard to get on the other side. The snow had camouflaged the craters, which were filled with ice, so that what looked like solid ground was a covered hole into which one fell deep. The ruins behind our lines look more romantic under the snow when their bricks are white and their broken rafters are black. Through the snowstorm our

WESTERN FRONT : Troops Going Up to the Lines.

ING THEMSELVES AT A FIRE BY THE ROADSIDE

British official picture

went up to the lines with a scrunch of feet on the soft tracks, and the whirling flakes so thick about them that they were like white ghosts. Gunners brought long teams of mules down to the waggon line—the poor beasts looked very cold—and each man bent his head sideways to the ward, and the breast of his leather tunic was thickly covered as though with fleece, and there was a wreath of snow about the rim of his steel hat. These are the white pictures of our winter warfare, and they are worth describing because they hold the drama of a million men's lives." The above picture was taken on the outskirts of a small town on the Western front, the military tracks winding in and out over the snowy roads.

A SOLDIERS' HOMECOMING FROM THE B

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A HAPPY FAMILY GATHERING IN FRANCE TO WELCOME

TTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE : *A TYPICAL SCENE DURING THE GREAT WAR.*

EE "PERMISSIONNAIRE" SONS ON LEAVE FROM THE FRONT

FROM A DRAWING BY J. SIMONT

[illegible] a couple [illegible] morning papers in the background, and the third is having [illegible] a peep over their shoulders who seems unmoved to the thrilling tale he unfolds. There is romance in this corner of the room, and neither he nor she can hear the laughter and talk that go on round them. They are very busy with their own affairs, these two. They are very happy, very gay [illegible] the women are [illegible] like almost all the women of France to-day. And the old people are very [illegible] watching the three who have come back and thinking of the fourth who will never come back any more.

The NEW POLISH ARMY in FRANCE : *A Development from an Ancient Institution in our Allies' Army.*

An interesting recent feature of the European War is the organisation of a Polish Army to fight in the ranks of the French Armies [illegible] of a force which played a prominent part in the wars of the great French [illegible] and as yet another testimony to the [illegible] sweep France and Poland [illegible]

The connection between France and Poland is [illegible] intimate, at all events as regards sympathy and culture, at times it was [illegible] particularly close. "The Pole has been called" the Precursor of the North." Certainly the cultured Pole has, according to all accounts, much which recalls the cultured Frenchman. Possibly this accounts in large measure for the friendship between the two countries, since there were [illegible] to close connection. The connection between France and Poland were generally [illegible] by between the upper classes [illegible] of French influence in Poland occurred in 1573, when the Polish National Assembly elected Henri de Valois, Duc d'Anjou, afterwards Henri III. of France, their king. Fifteen years of the turbulent and ungovernable Polish aristocracy were enough for Henri, who fled to Paris to become king of France, but thereafter the connection with France was never really interrupted. Polish nobles flocked to Paris to receive that veneer of refinement which, it was believed, only residence in France could give. On their side the French diplomatists endeavoured to establish a French ascendancy in Poland to counteract Hapsburg influence in Eastern Europe. The wife of the kings Wladislaw IV. (1632-48) and John Casimir (1649-69) was the Italo-French princess Marie Gonzaga. Louis XIV. repeatedly endeavoured to secure the elective Polish crown for one of his kinsmen, the Bourbons of Condé and Conti. It cannot be said that, so far as diplomacy was concerned, France took any disinterested interest in Poland, and the dismemberment of the Empire

Polish Volunteers in the French Army

The uniform is the French blue grey, the cap is a modification of the ancient Polish "chapka," and the Polish Eagle is borne on buttons and shoulder straps.

of the Jagiellos was carried out with little opposition from the old French monarchy. The new republic in France, absorbed in its fight for liberty against Europe, could send no aid to the Polish patriots under Kosciuszko in their last struggle.

Nevertheless the Poles took the will for the deed, and when Poland was no more many of her patriots emigrated and formed a Polish Legion for the service of France under General Jan Henryk Dombrowski, one of the best of Kosciuszko's lieutenants. In 1807, after his conquest of Prussia, Napoleon re-established a shadowy Polish state, roughly corresponding to the Russian provinces of Poland, which he called the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. This in turn raised an army of 62,000 men, which fought gallantly in Napoleon's later campaigns. The "Legion of the Vistula," the nucleus of this army, went to the Peninsula, and took a brilliant part in the Spanish War, especially its cavalry—the famous Polish Lancers. Later it was transferred to the Russian War, where it was attached to the Imperial Guard—a high mark of honour. The Poles were conspicuous to the last in Napoleon's ranks. At Leipzig they fought in the rearguard which covered the French retreat, and when the battle was over only 1,000 of them remained. The restoration of Poland has been laid down in Mr Lloyd George's recent speech as one of the objects of the war, and, by agreement with all the other Allied Powers, Polish troops are being organised as an independent army. The Polish Army was formally constituted by decree of the President of France on June 4, 1917. Large numbers of Poles are coming from America to swell the ranks, and by next spring it is expected that there will be several Polish divisions fully organised and trained. The command and all services will be Polish, and the troops for the first time for many a long year will be ranged under the ancient standard of the kingdom—the famous White Eagle. The record of the Poles in the service of France is a glorious one, and, we may rest assured, the new Polish Army will do nothing to diminish that glory.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN POLAND.

How the Country is being Governed by Austrians and Germans

When the Polish provinces of Russia had been overrun by the Austro-German [illegible] and Warsaw occupied, it was naturally not long before the problem of the country's future government began to force itself upon the attention of the Austro-German officials and military leaders. According to a Hungarian correspondent of *The Morning Post* each nation concerned approached the subject from a different standpoint. Germany—or rather Prussia—entirely ruled by the military caste, regarded Poland simply as a conquered country to be exploited to the utmost for labour and supplies. At the same time there was a desire to find such a settlement as would cause no friction with Austria. The systematic oppression of the Poles in Prussia may be regarded as sufficient evidence against the theory that there is in Germany any desire for a resuscitation of the ancient Polish kingdom.

Austria would keep Russian Poland independent simply in order to keep the country from falling under the dominion of Germany. It is to be observed that Austrian rule in Galicia has been as a rule equitable and by no means unpopular.

The feeling of Hungary is somewhat different and more disinterested. It is also not unmingled with sentiment. In the past Hungary and Poland were once ruled by a single king (in the fourteenth century, under Louis the Great and his successors). In the sixteenth century the Transylvanian, Stephen Bathory, was King of Poland, and in other ways the connection between the two countries has more than once been close. The Opposition in the Hungarian Diet (especially the followers of Prince Karolyi) was, as a body, in favour of the revival of Polish independence. The reunion of the dismembered limbs of Poland, now under Austrian and Prussian rule, to the parent trunk was also postulated as essential. That a strong motive of self-interest entered into these liberal ideas is more than possible. It was autocratic Russia, under Nicholas I., which crushed both Poland in 1831 and the Magyars in 1849. The latter were assisted by many Polish immigrants and refugees. The Hungarian photo-Poles might on the one hand feel a not ignoble pleasure in repaying friends for assistance rendered in evil days; they might well count upon the gratitude of the Poles for their revived independence; on the other hand, the greatest territorial sufferer would be Russia, which would thus pay the penalty for her assistance in the overthrow of Kossuth in 1849.

After the occupation of the country in 1915 it became to all intents and purposes a military government under the command of General von Beseler. There is no indication that this government had any other object in view than the exploitation of the country for the benefit of the German Army, nor is there any reason to doubt the truth of the reports which reached Britain as to the impressing of the population for auxiliary military service. A Provisional State Council was indeed appointed, but it does not appear to have had any real authority. It was analogous to the ephemeral government which Napoleon appointed for Lithuania in 1812, whose duties were simply to raise recruits and find supplies for the *Grand Armée*. The Polish State Council in like manner has had, as its primary duties, the organisation of Poland for the benefit of the German Army, and the levying of Polish troops to reinforce the wasted ranks of the Central Powers. Independence on the part of the Council was not encouraged, and when in July, 1917, General Pilsudski, the leader of the Left, criticised the existing state of affairs, he was promptly put under arrest by the German authorities. The Polish Legions also showed great disaffection, and a majority declined to take the military oath.

At a meeting of the State Council for Regency Council on June 9, 1917, the Austro-German representatives presented a declaration setting forth:—

(1) That they entirely approved of the establishment of a Regent; and that this would be carried into effect as soon as the conditions for the successful activity of a Regent are created.

(2) That they regarded the Provisional State Council as representing the future Polish State, and expected it to prepare for the drawing up of a Constitution and for the administration of the land.

That they requested the State Council to prepare special proposals for the handing over of the administration to the Polish authorities, and also as to how the costs are to be covered. A candidate for the post of Regent was also requested, the Central Powers suggesting the Crown Marshal the President of the State Council.

Meanwhile the great German banking houses have been active in organising branches throughout the country with a view to monopolising trade and industry. Economic questions are complicated by the position of the Jews, who, before the war, controlled a great part of the industry of the country. At a recent conference the provisional Ministers declared that the emigration of the Jews from Poland seemed desirable. The latest news is to the effect that Germany will annex valuable industrial portions of the country. The *Berliner Tageblatt* speaks of the economic necessity for the incorporation of the districts of Bendzin, Czentochowa, Wielun, and Olkusz. Such views as these simply indicate further dismemberment of Poland, and conflict in the strongest manner with the German Emperor's turgid eloquence upon the re-establishment of the kingdom addressed to the Council of Regency on January 8, when that body presented an address to him at Berlin. If a true idea are obviously conveyed in his words, "You will be best serving your Fatherland [illegible] in common with the German Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy."

E. F.

The Representatives of the Real Rulers of Poland in Warsaw

The Russian provinces of Poland and parts of Lithuania have been in German hands since 1915. Count von Beseler and Count Szeptycki, the German and Austrian Governor Generals, are here seen driving to the castle at Warsaw.

The GERMAN POLICY in POLAND : Scenes in Warsaw.

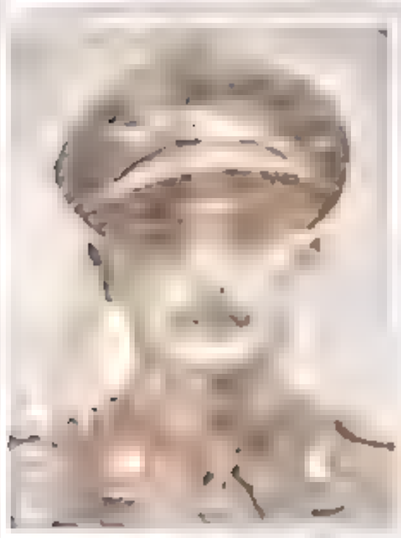
THE CROWD WAITING OUTSIDE THE CASTLE AT WARSAW WHERE THE REGENCY COUNCIL WAS ASSEMBLED

The Germans have been unremitting in their efforts to draw Polish sympathy to themselves and to turn the country into a state subservient to German influence. With this end in view they have induced various notables, civil and ecclesiastic, to take office in the Regency, pending, of course, the "election" of probably an Austrian Archduke as king of Poland

THE MEMBERS OF THE REGENCY COUNCIL ON THEIR WAY TO THE CASTLE AFTER TAKING THE OATH

The above picture shows the members of the Regency Council passing through the streets of Warsaw on their way to the castle. The country is being exploited for military purposes, and the policy at present employed by Germany does not appear to have fulfilled its primary purpose of conciliating the Polish people. (See article on opposite page)

THE ROLL OF HONOUR



Captain D. Farquharson-Roberts, M.C.

[illegible] He [illegible] and was [illegible] serving

Captain J. R. Rowles

[illegible] He [illegible] and [illegible]

Capt. the Hon. C. Edwardes

Third Coldstream Son of the fourth Baron Kenyon He [illegible]

Captain A. G. Douglas, M.C.

London Regt. He [illegible] and after war was despatch Awarded the M.C.

Captain W. C. Woollett

[illegible] Light Infantry. He was the first son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Woollett

Captain B. B. Bayly, M.C.

Royal Engineers. He was educated at St. Peter's College, Adelaide. Son of Mr. W. H. Bayly.

Lieutenant A. R. Chapman

Machine Gun Corps. He was the only son of Mrs. E. S. Chapman.

2nd Lieutenant E. E. Bowe

Attached Northampton Regt. He was killed in action last November.

2nd Lieutenant A. Parker

London Regiment. Second Lieutenant Parker was killed in action.

Lieutenant N. H. Clark

Yeomanry. He was twenty one years of age, and was the son of Mr. H. A. Clark.

Lieutenant G. Spencer

London Regt. He received his commission in [illegible] Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Spencer.

Lieutenant C. H. Dixon

A.S.C. and R.F.C. He was 25 years of age when he was killed.

Lieutenant E. L. Naylor

South Staffordshire Regt. and R. Warwickshire Regt. Son of Major A. J. Naylor.

2nd Lieutenant T. J. Hudson

R.F.C. He was the adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Hudson.

Lieutenant N. Newall

Welsh Guards. Son of Mr. and Mrs. William Newall. He was killed in action.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Gordon, D.S.O.

Royal Field Artillery. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order in September 1915. He was 25 years old and was the son of Mr. C. W. Gordon. He was killed in action.

Captain H. de G. Warter

Dragoons. He was the only son of the late Colonel H. de G. Warter, R.H.A. He was educated at Wellington College, and was killed while leading his squadron into action. He had previously been wounded in 1914.

Major R. Egerton, M.C.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (attd. R.F.C.). He was gazetted from Sandhurst in 1913, and was the son of Sir R. A. Egerton and Lady Egerton.

Major J. B. Macmillan, D.S.O.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. He was gazetted in the first year of the war, and reached the rank of major last May. His award of the Distinguished Service Order was gazetted in November 1916.

Major F. H. Johnson, V.C.

Royal Engineers. He was awarded the Victoria Cross when a second Lieutenant for the splendid example and cool courage he displayed at what was a very critical moment.

Pro patria mori

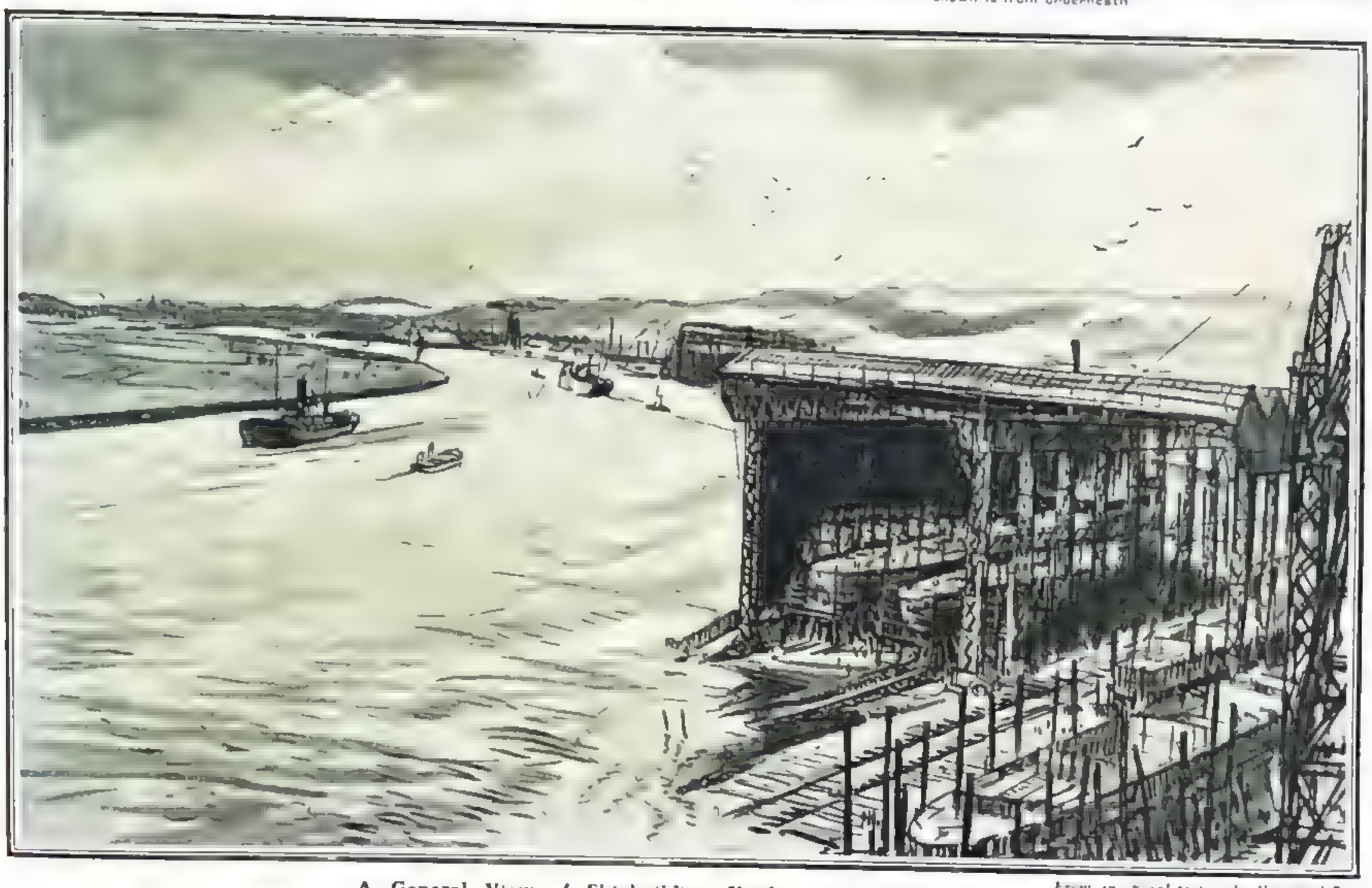
SHIPBUILDING ON THE CLYDE : *Some Drawings by Mr. Muirhead Bone.*

A Standard Ship in a Shipyard Basin

On the left is seen one of the standard ships which are being built to keep pace with the wastage caused by the submarine warfare. Though their lines may not be beautiful, their cargo-carrying capacity is admirable. On the right of the drawing are the bows of a large merchant vessel.

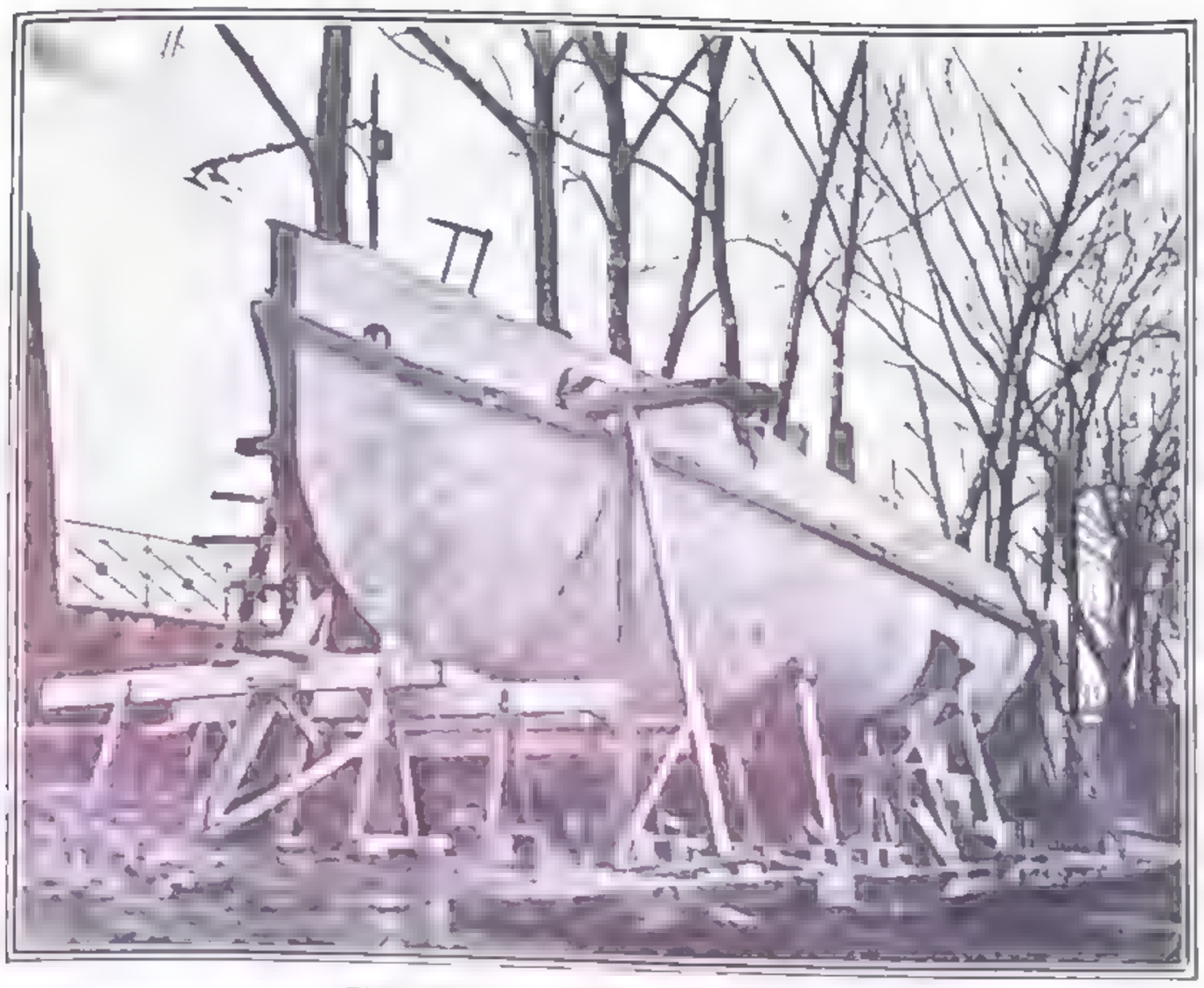
A Shaft Bracket Being Placed in Position

In this corner of a great workshop in a shipbuilding yard is to be seen a shaft bracket which is being placed in position on the vessel in course of construction. These brackets, on each side of the ship, hold the twin propeller shafts clear of the stern. The view shown is from underneath.



A General View of Shipbuilding Yards on the River Clyde *From an official picture by Muirhead Bone*

Shipbuilding upon the great scale has passed away from the Thames to the Tyne and Clyde. The Clyde has the Lanarkshire iron and coal fields to draw on, and has a specialty for fine and fast measured mile for speed trials. On the Clyde they make everything—battleships, liners, tramps, ferry steamers, tugs, motor launches, submarines, and what not. And they are proud of their versatile skill: a working shipbuilder at Glasgow will laugh at some other place where they build ships by the mile and cut them off by the yard. The above pictures are from the official publication illustrated by Mr. Muirhead Bone.



The Hull of a Reinforced Concrete Vessel

Stern of a Reinforced Concrete Vessel

These two views show the type of river craft which the French are constructing and using on their waterways. Our allies have been quick to seize the new opportunity of employing reinforced concrete. Some of the new craft are already in use.

THE SHIPPING SITUATION : How We Stand.

The New Berths—Three New National Shipyards—The Number of Standard Ships

The present position of affairs with regard to shipping construction is very fully dealt with in the initial number of *The Engineer* for this year (January 4 issue). Many features of the countries' chief industries under war conditions are dealt with in this exceptionally informative number, and from it we quote the following —

"The real seriousness of the submarine campaign at the moment lies in the fact that we are not yet replacing by new tonnage the losses which we are daily experiencing. Even if our losses are decreasing, the question of concentrating on a mercantile programme, in addition to the Naval construction required, is one that is barely twelve months old; and though Sir Eric Geddes recently informed the House of Commons that in 1917 we ought to equal the tonnage produced in 1913, we must not forget that the losses are still continuing, and that it will be many months before the value of this increase in mercantile tonnage is felt, and meanwhile new construction in both this country and the United States is being pressed forward most energetically.

Forty-five New Berths

"No less than forty five new berths are being arranged for in private yards, and it is expected that this number will be increased to sixty. Three new national shipyards with thirty-four berths are being established, and it is expected that the first vessel from one of them will be launched in the course of the next few weeks. In the United States, the arrangements for the production of mercantile tonnage are phenomenal. Nevertheless, although the combined output of the two countries will result in twelve months' time in quadrupling our present production, we must remember that during November and December we lost ninety-six large and forty two small steamers of a total tonnage at least equal to—and thereby nullifying—all that we launched during the corresponding period. No one need be thought an alarmist if he emphasises this unpleasant fact; to ignore it would be the height of folly."

A Revue of Shipping Construction in 1917

In reviewing the work of the year, the same journal gives some very interesting details. "Scarcely had the year begun when it was estimated that within six months an additional 500,000 tons of 'standard' ships, speedy and capacious, would be put into the water. Particular attention has all along been paid to trawler renewals and to the construction of lighter warships.

Standard Ships at Chepstow

It was mentioned in the Commons at the end of March that over fifty standard vessels were then under construction, and double that number had been arranged for, whilst the Shipping Controller announced that the estimated output for that month had been exceeded, being at the rate of over a million tons per annum. The three types of ships contracted for, he added, were of approximately 5,000, 3,000, and 2,000 tons gross. But the million tons, it was apparent, could, with a full labour supply, easily be exceeded, for the capacity of the yards, even at that time, was fully 2,000,000 tons of merchant shipping a year, in addition to naval work. By May the Standardised Shipbuilding Company's yards at Chepstow, on the Severn, were making splendid progress, the promoters including some of the largest shipowners in the country.

A Standard Ship under Construction

Over a million tons of standard shipping was expected for 1917. August saw the first standard vessel in service. Belfast was the first to put one into the water.

How the Hull of a Concrete Launch is Built Up

This view shows how the French are building reinforced concrete vessels in the Paris area. A wooden framework is built up, modelled to the required shape of the hull. Iron rods are placed inside this, and then concrete is run in, welding the whole of the iron bands and rods into a compact mass. The wooden mould is ready for another vessel without further trouble.

New Shipyards for Cardiff and Newport and Sunderland

"In October a new shipyard was projected at Cardiff, and at Newport an influential syndicate of London and Monmouthshire shipping men was making overtures for a wharf on the Usk and for a 'standard' shipyard. In that month the new shipyard at Sunderland was reported to be making satisfactory progress, berths being provided for four or five vessels of 300 ft. long and one of 600 ft.

Progress of Standard Vessels during 1917

"In August it was announced in Parliament that the first standard vessel, of about 8,000 tons, would be put into service that month. There was a great deal of interest taken in September in a report that the Admiralty had decided upon the construction of a large naval dry dock near Chepstow, on a site of 250 acres, with very extensive engineering works. Belfast put the first 'standardised' boat into the water, and has since built several of that type. Great developments are proceeding in the yards there, and the Harbour Board has a gigantic scheme in hand, running into something like 5,000,000 sterling."

Ferro-concrete Ships

Progress has been made during the past year in the use of reinforced concrete for ship construction in spite of criticisms of the material. The Ferro-concrete Ship Construction Company started work at Dundee, and three or four other firms turned their attention to the new method. Norway is busy upon their construction, turning out a 1,000 ton concrete ship in six weeks.

PLAYS OF THE WINTER SEASON : *The New Musical Piece at the Gaiety.*

From "The Beauty Spot"

Mr. Douglas Maclaren, Miss Moya Mannering, and Mr. Claude Cameron in a scene from the new and successful musical play at the Gaiety

SAVOY—"It was the *best* butter": the Mad Hatter's Tea Party

Bassano

A scene from that ever-popular nursery classic, "Alice in Wonderland," which has been revived at the Savoy Theatre with great success. The Mad Hatter (Mr. Hayden Coffin) has just explained to Alice (Estelle Dudley) that his watch—a huge affair—refuses to go in spite of all his efforts

THE EMPIRE—Among the Penguins: an Incident in the Successful Revue, "Here and There"

Stage Photo Co

"Here and There," the revue which is at present running at the Empire, has soon established itself as a beautiful and amusing entertainment. Above are seen Miss Katharine Witchie and Mr. Ralph Riggs with a chorus of "penguins"

THE GAIETY—A Scene from "The Beauty Spot": Miss Maisie Gay and the Chorus

Stage Photo Co

Miss Maisie Gay is one of those who do so much to make "The Beauty Spot"—the new Gaiety production—the success that it is. She is here seen singing "Oriental Love at Home," one of the most tuneful and attractive numbers in the piece

ASSOCIATION. By E. V. Lucas.

On a golden day in last September I was at Lechlade for the first time—Lechlade in Gloucestershire, on the Upper Thames, with its cool white façades, and, through its beautiful churchyard, the footpath that leads to Buscot and Kelmscott and other earthly paradises. Happy as I was to be in the beautiful churchyard, where the placid past may be said to be crystallised, I should have been happier had I known (as I have just learned) that it was the inspiration of Shelley's poem, "A Summer Evening Churchyard," written when he and Thomas Love Peacock rowed up the Thames from Marlow, while at [illegible] broad streets I should have looked more [illegible] known then, as I also know now, that [illegible] great grandmother—Fanny Luckett of [illegible] was born and brought up here. Not that such [illegible] can increase beauty, but they deepen it, [illegible]mance it; and of such associations the book from which I drew my information is compact—the late Edward Thomas's *Literary Pilgrim in England*.

The scheme of the author, whose distinguished, incisive pen is now still forever and who can never again bring those keen, sympathetic, and fastidious eyes to bear upon the visible world in which he revelled, and which he understood so well—his scheme was to set each of his chosen writers in the English environment most connected to him. Fitzgerald in Woodbridge, Cowper in Olney, Lamb in London, Cobbett in Hampshire, Meredith in Surrey, and so forth. Thus to read the book, slight as it is and reserved as it is, is to have one's own knowledge of England again and again (as in my own case with Lechlade) wonderfully quickened. Few must be its readers who will not be moved to register a vow that this or that spot, never yet seen but always a little hankered after, shall, willy nilly, be visited now. Somewhere in the recesses of the brain of all lovers of England is a list, often lengthy beyond any hope of realisation, of such places, "whither some day one must go." Mr. Thomas's book, I can assure you, does nothing to abbreviate it, for "If that part of the country," one says to oneself, "which I have always had a fancy to see meant so much to Jefferies, saw, or to Morris, it is good enough for me."

Only three living writers find their way into this collection—Mr. Hardy, whose heart of England is too well known to be named here, Mr. W. H. Hudson, whom for all his wanderings Mr. Thomas enthrones in Hampshire, but whom I personally have delighted in even more when he is in Berkshire, as in his *Shepherds' Life*; and Mr. Belloc, whose native land has never been kept a secret from any of his readers. West Sussex. Mr. Thomas no doubt deliberately excluded all others, but there will be no lack of material for any other writers who, in the future, choose to emulate him, as he in his turn had followed, but with a very special distinction of his own, such predecessors in literary topography as William Howitt and S. C. Hall, Leitch Ritchie, and the American, Lawrence Hutton.

There will be, for instance, Mr. John Masefield, who farms now, I believe, in the Chilterns; and Mr. (not Sir) John Galsworthy, who has for Devon a delicate devotion; and Mr. Hewlett, who, like John Aubrey, one of Mr. Thomas's unexpected subjects, lives at Bromham Chalk in Wiltshire, and I will swear is more penetrated by its quality than ever that old antiquary was; and Mr. Chesterton, whose tremendous discoveries of wild nature in his garden at Beaconsfield are already history; and Mr. Bennett, who can count as his birthplace (like Homer) as many Towns as there are fingers on your hand; and Mr. Wells, some of whose early days were spent in West Sussex too; and Mr. Conrad, who, although his true home may be the rolling sea, has for many years been faithful to quiet corners of Kent; and Mr. Kipling, who exchanged India for the neighbouring county, first between the Downs and the sea, and now in the ironstone district inland, where Puck's Hill is found.

And any new book on Mr. Thomas's model will, I trust, include him too; for what I, in common I imagine with other of his readers, want now to know is his own favourite haunts, the sources of that spiritual refreshment which only the best remembered and best-loved scenes can give, sometimes a little too sadly perhaps, but of a sadness that one hugs. For England had no more devoted son than this writer, whether he extolled her in prose as Edward Thomas or in poetry as Edward Eastaway.

LITERATURE: Some New Books of the Day.

"On the Eaves of the World"

Under the title of *On the Eaves of the World* (Edward Arnold) Mr. Reginald Farrer tells in two portly volumes the first half of the story of his travels with a fellow botanist Mr. Euedom through the Kansu Tibet country bordering on Western China 1914-15. Their object was to obtain hitherto unknown species of Alpine plants adaptable for English cultivation. The results as the copious list in the botanical appendix shows are valuable additions to knowledge of the flora of a region much of which no foreign foot has traversed. True to its title, the book deals with the slopes of the Central Asian plateau whence as from eaves there pour down the waters of great rivers that fertilize the valleys of the Flowery Land passing, in their flow picturesque Tibetan and Chinese settlements. Of Grand Lamas and of the Mahatmas, whom the unscrupulous imagination of Madame Blavatsky invented, the travellers have little to say, but sundry adventures brought them into relations with a fabulous Buddhist abbot and more sober anchorites. The perils of plant hunting are as numerous as those of stalking big game. Monks and peasants resented and opposed the approach of the explorers to mountains where, in popular belief, the Powers of the Air dwell "in sacred everlasting calm", "the monks knew better than to believe that they were after anything less lucrative than gold", and all treasure is the Church's perquisite. Other risks were run, for White Wolf and his plundering gang were abroad and only by skill and alertness did the travellers escape their fangs. They tarried, on their westward way, at Pekin and other cities, notably at Sian Fu, a description of which fills an interesting chapter. In that "City of Peace" the dead sleep in myriads there, on the Forest of Tablets, are carved the writings of Confucius, there is the famous Nestorian inscription and the shrine of Our Lady of Mercy, the Buddhist Virgin, and there are the ruins of the palace of the wonderful old empress, the Lady Yu. From these and other references the reader will gather that many other subjects than botany fill these attractive volumes. Hence, not only photographs of plants, but of persons and places—pagodas, towers, and churches—are scattered through pages the multiform topics of which have key in an adequate index. The preface informs us that "the tale of the second year, 1915, yet remains to be written." E. C.

The Stolen Snuff Box

The Ivory Snuff Box, by Arnold Fredericks (Simpkin). Though so small that it was always kept in a waistcoat pocket, the ivory snuff box held the honour of France, so that its recovery, when it was stolen, became an immediate necessity. Richard Duvall, the detective, was hurried from his wedding breakfast and sent to London, while his young bride found herself travelling alone to Brussels. The snuff box belonged to Monsieur de Grimac, the French ambassador, who was in despair over its loss. Duvall was not long in London before getting the clue which sent him also to Brussels, where the main events of this exciting story take place. The reader is kept quite thrilled to the very end, wondering how Duvall and his young wife are going to get safely out of all their adventures. Unlike so many heroines of this style of plot Grace Duvall is no mere cipher in the story, but has an interesting and vital part to play. For all lovers of detective fiction this story is thoroughly to be recommended.

A Story of Hampstead

Married Life, by May Edginton (Cassell). This book presents an extraordinarily faithful picture of a young couple who begin their married life on an income of £200 a year. After a honeymoon at an expensive seaside hotel, Osborn Kerr and his young wife settle down to everyday life in a small flat in Hampstead. At first everything was delightful, they were full of love for each other, and proud of their well furnished home. But gradually estrangement grew between the two who had decided that their honeymoon joy was to last throughout their lives. Osborn had meant to be a perfect husband but he disliked being stinted of every penny, and when Marie became a little peevish over her monotonous work, and when baby cried and was fretful, he used to go out to dinner with a friend. At last a change of fortune came when Osborn was sent to America by his firm to sell their cars, at a large increase of salary, a small portion of which he left for his wife! During his absence of over a year Marie learnt to live without him, glad to be free of his constant grumblings, especially as she became possessed of a small income of her own through the death of her mother, and was thus enabled to keep a servant. Osborn came back to find a changed home, so changed that the married life is almost wrecked, but happily all comes right in the end, both husband and wife having learned much. The story is told with such infinity of detail that one seems to live with the Kerrs in the little flat, seeing Marie on the cold nights preparing the baby's food and watching Osborn eating his breakfast behind the morning newspaper. The shoals upon which the Kerrs were almost wrecked were those due to poverty and selfishness, the latter apparently induced by the former, for one feels that Osborn's selfishness would never have been so apparent but for the slenderness of his means. The author has been somewhat unfair to Osborn, who begins very early to grudge money to his wife, and who shows less interest in his firstborn than is usual with young fathers. But the story is written with transparent sincerity and is full of human interest.

A Realistic Story

Beat, by Mrs. Stanley Wrench (Duckworth, 6s.), is an able novel, well written and realistic, and withal depressing. The life of a girl of humble circumstances whose mother dies when she is a child, who becomes an elementary school-teacher, and who is burdened with the care of three younger sisters, a solemn charge laid upon her by the dying mother, does not promise a particularly cheerful chronicle, and Mrs. Wrench has chosen gloomy accessories. Beat's first holiday is spent at a horrible place, Paradise Farm, a horse knacker's establishment, and her fellow teacher, Mabel Brown (the names give a clue to the type of story), who invites her there, forgets to warn her friend that a dipsomaniac mother of the most unpleasant and cunning type is kept on the premises. In spite of Beat's care and devotion, two of the sisters left in her charge go utterly to the bad, and Mabel, her friend, dies in distressing circumstances. Mrs. Stanley Wrench does not appear to have sufficient power to build up a work of art out of such perversely sordid and gloomy material. For that a genius like Tchehov's is essential.

"An Animated Encyclopædia."

Admiral Markham, in his *Life of Sir Clements Markham* (John Murray, 15s. net), says that his famous relative was known in his later years as "an Animated Encyclopædia," and for this reputation he certainly began to qualify early. At the age of ten he wrote a *History of England*, which his fond father printed at a private press! You recall Uncle Toby's comment upon the yet more precocious composition of the learned Lipsius: "They should have wiped it up and said no more about it." It would hardly have been missed from the large library Sir Clements composed at the same age, consisting of thirty biographies of the most eminent men of all ages! Later, when he joined the Navy, and even before he became a midshipman, he wrote a history of the Pacific Station, with chapters upon a score of territories within its range. Henceforth, all his life long, Sir Clements' pen, you would say, was always in his hand, for he seemed to write at length upon every place and every subject which happened to have a passing interest for him. And yet he threw himself no less whole-heartedly into all kinds of practical matters, till the wonder was with him, as it was with Scott, how, when, and where he found time to write so many volumes. Chief amongst the practical enterprises which interested him were the quest for the cinchona plant in Bolivia and Peru, and its transport and transplantation to India, and Arctic and Antarctic exploration. The most interesting chapters in the "Life" are naturally those which describe Sir Clements' greatest achievement, which conferred an incalculable benefit upon India directly, and indirectly upon all other countries—the smuggling of the cinchona plants and seeds out of South America, and the cultivation of them in selected sites in Mysore, Seringapatam, Madura, and Trichinopoly. How many millions of lives has he thus helped to save through the cheapening in India and throughout the world of this invaluable febrifuge! Alone he did it, as both the idea and the carrying of it out—at great risk of life and cost of hardship—were wholly his. Of Sir Clements' hundred other beneficent activities you have a most interesting and detailed account in this admirable biography.

German Militarism

The Gulf, by Hugh Spender (Collins, 5s. net), is a powerful study of German military life. Written before the war, it would most surely have been an almost miraculous revealing of the evil spirit that has thrown a blight over the world. Being written since then it merely restates what is now all too sadly realised. The story is a good one. Humphrey and Edith Thorncot are brother and sister, charming and well-bred. In their travels in Switzerland they meet, staying at the same hotel as themselves, a German nobleman and his family. The young Englishman falls in love with the beautiful German daughter, and his sister, Edith, is wooed by the German son, a young Prussian officer, Count Karl von Ludwig, to whom she becomes engaged. There follows a convincing description of the brutal persecution that Karl von Ludwig has to undergo when it is known by his brother officers in a Jaeger battalion of the Konigin Louise Garde Corps that he is betrothed to an English girl. An able portrait is given of the German Emperor, who himself tires by strategy to break off the engagement. When war is declared, von Ludwig is immediately sent to the front in Belgium. A vivid and heart-rending account of the early days of the war follows. The reader will, no doubt, be deeply absorbed in the German officer's thrilling adventures, his revolt from the cruelties practiced, his refusal to massacre innocent Belgians, and the consequent sentence of death passed upon him. However, he manages to escape from the army and reaches America, where he is joined by his English sweetheart. It is a clever and in many ways a quite distinctive novel.

Fiction of the First Rate

In *A Challenge to Sirius* (Nisbet, 6s. net) Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith has produced a work that is, if anything, finer than her successful *Sussex Gorse*. She handles difficult and unusual material with sureness and decision, preserving in her study of rustic life reality and strength purged of its grossness. This, her latest achievement, is the study of a half genius, Frank Rainger, who is brought up at a Kentish farm and eventually goes to London. After an unsuccessful journalistic career he returns to his earlier occupation. Eventually he sails for America to fight in the Civil War on the side of the South, the chapters devoted to this being the finest in the novel. The description of a love episode with the beautiful Southern lady, Lorena, is a very fine piece of writing, and the tragic ending could hardly be excelled in point of strength and pathos. After this follows a vivid picture of life in the tropics, Rainger having been thrown on the coast of Yutacan, where he lives for a while with a Roman Catholic priest, Father Cristobal Sanchez. Finally he returns to the Kentish farm, a middle aged, broken man, and here he finds his true and satisfactory destiny. No one interested in good modern novels should miss this one.

A Social Study

An Autumn Sowing, by E. F. Benson (Collins, 6s. net) may not perhaps show this successful writer at his fullest strength, but nevertheless he here gives what is much better than the average novelist's best. It is a pleasant, restrained story, lifelike and convincing, dealing with the love of a middle-aged business man, Thomas Keeling, for a well-bred and clever girl, who has, by dint of hard circumstances been obliged to earn her living as his secretary. All the minor characters are exceedingly well drawn, in the incisive and realistic manner of which Mr. E. F. Benson alone almost among modern authors seems to have the secret. Indeed, his ability in drawing so subtly the characters of rather vulgar and trivial people is somewhat uncanny. In the present novel Mrs. Keeling—large, inane, and comfortable—who attains the proud position of the wife of the Mayor of Bracebridge, and eventually becomes Lady Keeling, is perhaps the *chef d'œuvre*; after her comes the foolish Ritualistic curate, Mr. Silverdale. The redemption of Thomas Keeling from vulgarity of soul by the power of a pure and unselfish love and by renunciation, is skilfully told. This novel has, too, a thoroughly healthy tone. The coloured picture on the wrapper does Mr. Benson an injustice, as it might repel rather than attract some readers.

"When will you girls be ready?"

SHE: "We're ready now."

HE (*to himself*): "That means at least ten minutes' wait. Lucky I dropped in to buy some more Kenilworth Cigarettes—they are the only thing that will stay your impatience when you're waiting for the best girl in the world."

Kenilworth Cigarettes are made of mellow golden Virginia leaf yielding a fascinating aroma. They will compare favourably with any Virginia Cigarettes you can obtain, no matter how high the price. Yet Kenilworths only cost **1/2** *for* 20.

FOR THE FRONT.—We will post Kenilworth Cigarettes to Soldiers at the Front specially packed in airtight tins of 50 at 2/6 per 100, duty free. Postage 1/- for 200 to 300; 1/4 up to 900. ***Minimum order 200.*** *Order through your Tobacconist or send remittance direct to us. Postal Address:—4, Lord Nelson Street, Liverpool.*

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COPE BROS. & CO., LTD.,
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,
Manufacturers of High-class Cigarettes.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

By Olivia

...and without the lives of some... the dilatoriness or dreaminess... quite undecided at what station... t of alertness while travelling... nowadays. The troubles of... estated if women would make... go shopping, and not allow... ntally.

...ur handwriting is ste... ...one can comfortably... ...e practised—or the re... ...of the fact they are a... ...of room, screened off and ar... ...at any rate let us trust they, at least, have souls above such petty matters. All such fittings are clogs in the wheel now, clogs which the war has to tune for, and it behoves us all to conquer them. War was ...rsed to show what each of us is made of, and also what we can make of ourselves. It is within the power of a brave and self-controlled generation—such as this war has shown us to be—to rule out such minor incapacities.

The Duty of Alertness

One of the ways of helping to win the war is to do all the little things that lie in our power, such as carrying home our own parcels, not burdening the post with unnecessary notes, and doing without as many of the things that we know come from overseas as possible. A little common sense and good feeling will obviate many of the small everyday annoyances too—taking heed of the 'bus conductress's requests to "Pass down the car, please," for instance, instead of standing stolidly midway down the passage while half a dozen unfortunates are struggling to get in entrance and standing room. If people would only get in and out of trains quickly, too, instead of sauntering, what a vast amount of time and temper would be saved!

An Evening Gown

Of apricot and silver. The corsage is of apricot and silver brocade, and the tunic of pale apricot tulle over a darker shade. It is weighted with silver ornaments and has a silver sash. A touch of emerald green velvet finishes the décolletage.

...nge, it will not be altogether ...dress have decreed that we ...ake skirts of pre-war days ...than two yards at the hem, ...ll or unduly skimpy. The ...cut rather after the manner ...n the arms, and girdled at the ...

...ason for this *volte face*. Even ...for dress change without good reason nowa... fashion dare... ...materials, and their costliness... days. It is the ... ...esponsible for the new order for occasioned by that ... economy in their use. Fashion, indeed, is trying to be patriotic, and to husband our vanishing dress fabrics.

Fashions

Smartness with Simplicity.

How to look nice ...e simplest means is the question that the designers of our frocks are trying to solve for us at present. No woman any longer cares to outshine her neighbours in the matter of clothes. Rather we vie with each other in the simplicity and appropriateness of our garments. Now that all materials have gone up so much in price, the desire to be expensively dressed seems to have evaporated, for it is no longer possible to be dressed cheaply. The necessity for economy, however, has made us a well dressed people. We are forced to choose all our clothes and materials with a view to their wearing and looking well for a much longer time than we used to require of them, and to pay far more attention to the minor details and accessories of our dress than formerly. We now regard detail

Smooth and Velvety, with easy Gliding Action. The Pens for Restful Writing.

ASSORTED **6d.** SAMPLE BOX

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AGE AND ILLNESS

weaken the digestive functions and render proper assimilation of food difficult and painful.

The valuable properties of Barley Water made with Fawcett's Natural Process Barley cannot be over-estimated in this connection.

As a diluent of milk it aids nutrition, and taken alone has many curative and healing qualities possessed by no other preparation of the kind.

FOR INVALIDS take two small dessertspoonfuls of Fawcett's Natural Process Barley and ... [illegible] ... a pinch of salt. Simmer until ... [illegible] ... Strain off the liquor when it is required for use. Add sugar and lemon to taste, and a little cream if necessary. Warm the milk to required temperature and pour off quantity wanted in the hot liquor of barley broth.

FOR INFANTS' FOOD, the proportions are the same, but about half the quantity of barley is employed per pint of water.

Of all high-class Retailers, in 1-lb. and ½-lb. tins.

FAWCETTS, *Barley Food Specialists,* Castleford, Yorks.

7

THE PRICE OF GONG SOUPS HAS NOT BEEN RAISED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

Gong Soups are satisfying and sustaining, as rich as home-made soups and much easier to prepare. They are a godsend in the home in these days of food scarcity and high prices.

12 VARIETIES. **2d.** *PER PACKET.*

Thames House, London, E.C.4

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The Shoe de Luxe

Trade NORVIC SHOES for LADIES Mark

The Most Popular Shape.

THOUSANDS of pairs of Norvic de Luxe, Number 39, have been sold. Its popularity is amazing. It goes on from season to season, being worn equally in summer and winter. Of course, in winter it is made with a slightly stouter sole. The secret of its success, apart from the fact that it is Norvic, is the extraordinary comfort combined with style. So often a stylish shape is a little unkind to the foot, but in N 39 the makers have evidently found the secret of style and comfort par excellence. It is a pleasure to wear it, and—it does wear! You should try a pair.

N 39
Fine Glacé Kid Derby.

Write for Name of Nearest Agent

Norvic Shoe Co., Norwich.

Hawley & White Ltd.

Read what this FAMOUS COOK says on

Making the BEST of WAR FLOUR

by Elsie Mary Wright,

"Cordon Bleu" Medallist of the National Training School of Cookery; Domestic Editress "Everywoman's Weekly," etc., etc., and one of the best known cookery experts in London.

YOU and your family need worry no more about the unaccustomed "war flour" we are getting now-a-days. You can buy, at your grocer's, a preparation which in the words of one of the best-known cookery experts in London "completely solves" war flour troubles. And this wonderful preparation will also save you *at least* eightpence in the shilling on your eggs—a 7d. tin is equal to 21 eggs—*three a penny!*

But read the story as Miss Wright tells it.

Miss Wright says: "I have tested Goodall's Egg Powder in some of my own recipes, and found it excellent. It is quite free from any drying effect in cakes or pastry—a fault I have noticed in some imitations, and it enriches and greatly improves the recipes in which it is used. ***With the present war-time flour it is often a problem to produce light and delicious pastry, but Goodall's Egg Powder completely solves the difficulty.***"

WHY not get a few 1½d. packets (or a 7d. tin) from your grocer to-day, and let Goodall's Egg Powder begin to make war flour acceptable (and save you money) in your home? Instead of using three eggs in that favourite cake of yours, use *one* egg only and one packet of Goodall's Egg Powder—the cost will then be 4½d. instead of 9d., —the cake's flavour, and appearance, and everything else will be perfect—AND you'll have saved 4½d.

1½d. packets; large **7**d. and **1/2** tins.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

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ROLLS-ROYCE AERO ENGINES
LIKE
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ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE WORLD'S RECORDS ARE HELD BY ROLLS-ROYCE AERO ENGINES.

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An aeroplane (Handley-Page) fitted with **ROLLS-ROYCE** Engines holds the **WORLD'S RECORD** for **LONG-DISTANCE FLIGHT** under War Conditions, viz., London to Constantinople (2,000 miles).

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An aeroplane (Handley-Page) fitted with **ROLLS-ROYCE** Engines holds the **WORLD'S RECORD** for **WEIGHT-CARRYING,** viz., London to Constantinople, total weight **SIX TONS.**

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which every well dressed woman now looks upon as the

Turning Old Things to Account

made us ransack old cupboards and find a use f
able things that have been laid by for the proverbi
ten years or perhaps even longer. Lampshades, cr
have been furnished up with odds and ends of silk and
been pressed into the
ways gone
rather like the
and

Take Care of the Pence

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defi
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pan colors, I managed
tle bits of lace to be had
to ironing is needed if the
fully wrung out at the last
when gaily set out either a marble
topped wash-stand or a mirror
table, when they will look
looking as if they had been excel
little ironed, and with even that
little stiffening in them that
kerchiefs and laces should have after
being well laundered. When a
mirror is used it should be tilted,
so that no drops of moisture can
run down into the framework.

Some Ways of Doing It

A home made dustless mop can be made from old stockings in this way. Cover an old broom by winding an old stocking tightly round and round it. Then cut the legs of other old stockings into strips about six inches long and sew them to the covering of the broom till you get the desired thickness for a useful mop. Dip the mop into a solution made of half a cupful
should be gently heated till dissolved, and allow the
mixture to dry on
bag when not being used. To keep the mop moist, roll it up tightly and keep it in a paper

A Sports Suit

Of grey and black checked tweed, with coat of plain grey

It will clean as well as polish linoleum and polished floors.

Indiarubber hot water bottles need not be thrown away because
[illegible] Cut a strip of adhesive tape into a
round—about the size of a sixpence. Heat it slightly, and press it
over the hole, and the life of the bottle will be prolonged
indefinitely.

Don't waste candle ends. Put them all into a jam jar, add some
turpentine or paraffin to them, and heat them gently till they are
mixed to a thick [illegible] will have a good floor polish.

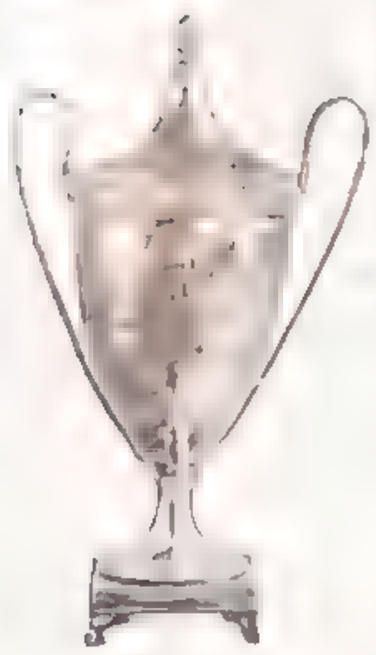
Soapsuds make both a good insecticide and fertiliser.

The water that rice and potatoes have been cooked in furnishes a nutritious foundation for soups. Onion-water will restore gilded furniture and frames.

Cold coffee and tea revive black fabrics, and will dye lace to a yellow tint, and the grounds strained from old tea leaves infused over night and well boiled is excellent for cleaning glass, varnished paint, oilcloth, etc.

Treasures Wanted for the Red Cross

For the great Jubilee Fancy Fair and Sale at Christie's, the chairman of the Silver and Jewellery Committee asks for all kinds of treasures in gold, silver, precious stones (antiques preferred) for the funds of the Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Many such treasures must be locked away in safes and bankers' strong rooms all over the country, and seldom even seen by their owners. The public demand for such [illegible] the previous Red [illegible] that they being in great request would [illegible] considered impossible, one can't help thinking that if these hidden treasures could speak for themselves they would protest against not being allowed to do their bit on behalf of the descendants of those who made them in days gone by. It is, when there are buyers prepared to give for them far larger sums than the mere value of the gold and silver, because they were made in England by Englishmen, and if now given can be used to help to save England for Englishmen and Englishwomen. Gifts already sent in include the exquisite Georgian tea urn in silver, of pure Flaxman design, given by Miss A. Radcliffe, and a very handsome silver gilt Elizabethan chalice with cover, given by Henry Brice, Esq., which we illustrate; also a fine Charles II. porringer in silver, presented by the chairman, Mr. Sydney Morse, a necklace given to Lady Ethel Manners by Beau Brummel, sent by the Dowager Countess of Bradford; and many other beautiful and unique things. Many of the gifts are at present on view at 112, Regent Street. Gifts [illegible] Mrs. Sydney Morse, Esq., 20, King Street, St. James's, London, S.W. 1. OLIVIA.



A Solid Silver Georgian Tea Urn of Flaxman Design

One of the beautiful pieces presented for the great Red Cross Sale at Christie's in March now on view at 112, Regent Street, W.

A Silver-gilt Elizabethan Chalice

One of the beautiful pieces presented for the great Red Cross Sale at Christie's in March now on view at 112 Regent Street, W.

In the Canadian Backwoods, the Far East, North and South America, Australasia, Polynesia, Africa, in fact wherever civilisation has penetrated, the famous Red Label with white signature of Lea & Perrins' Sauce is found.

Lea & Perrins

Cerebos SALT

for dainty tables

Lotus

AGAIN this winter, parents are sending Lotus to their sons at the front because these boots never fail to keep the feet warm and dry on the march and in the trenches.

The makers, who always brand their name on the soles, guarantee these boots to be absolutely waterproof and supply them through the shops appointed in every town to sell Lotus.

And just now, so short is the supply, officers actually at the front are the only men who are getting these high leg field boots. The shops selling them arrange for every pair to go direct from the factory to addresses in Flanders, France, Italy, etc.

Lotus Ltd. Stafford
Makers of Lotus and Delta Boots
Agents everywhere

Guaranteed Waterproof
No. 359 Low Leg 55/-
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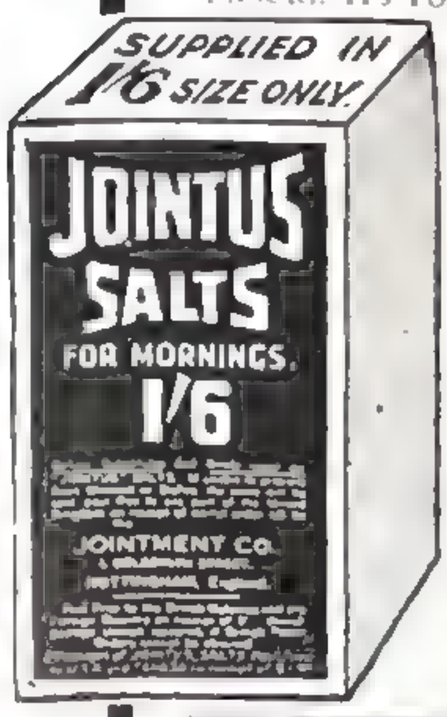
GOOD HEALTH

IS THE GREATEST OF ALL ECONOMIES:
ENSURE ITS POSSESSION BY THE FREQUENT USE OF



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suitable for persons suffering the pains of

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RHEUMATISM — ECZEMA
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SCIATICA — ARTHRITIS
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Half a teaspoonful in hot water before breakfast will make you
BRIGHT AND VIGOROUS FOR THE DAY.

[illegible] and pleasant to take, and the analysis proves [illegible] and take a which can be examined by your [illegible]

OBTAINABLE FROM BOOTS' BRANCHES,
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A FEATURE of the way in which the nation is meeting its shortage of men is the fine effort which women are making. They take up work which would demand exceptional vitality and nervous force in a man.

That they may not overtax their strength, the special nerve-food, 'Bynogen,' which provides sustenance for both muscle and nerve is highly recommended for their use.

There is a direct appeal to a delicate palate in the agreeable flavour of this unique preparation

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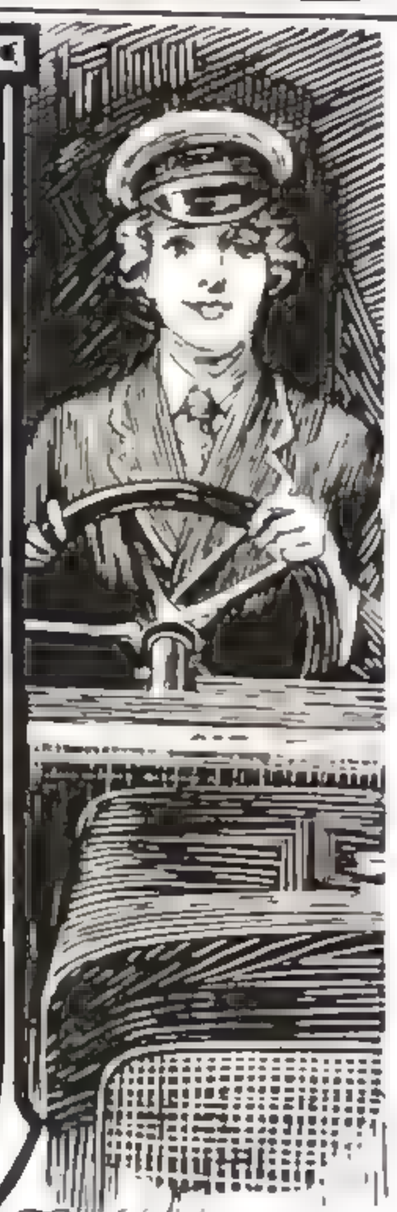

Women War-Workers

OXO

AT THE FRONT.

Hot OXO is an inestimable boon to the fighting forces at this time of the year.

It aids and increases nutrition; it stimulates and builds up strength to resist climatic changes, and is invaluable for all who have to undergo exertion either to promote fitness or to recuperate after fatigue.

OXO takes up little space, is easily carried, and can be converted quickly into a hot nourishing drink which, with bread or biscuits, will sustain for hours.

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The Fish Shortage.

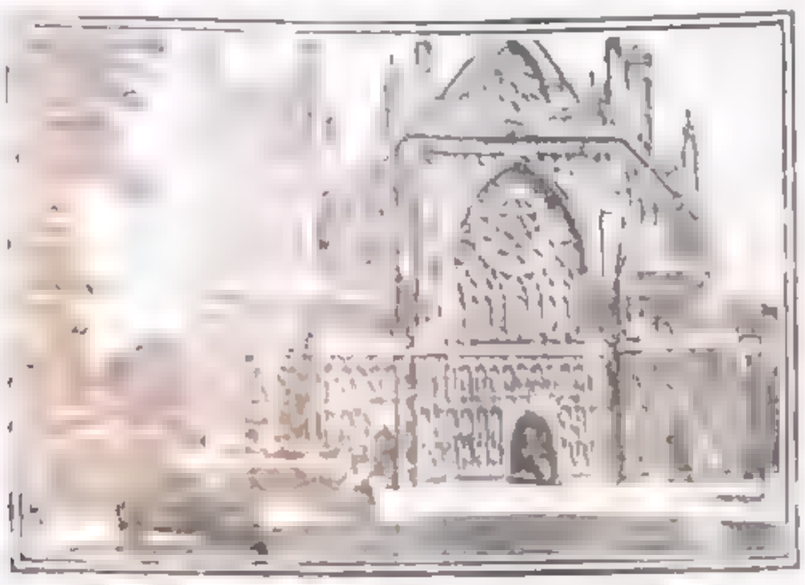
Now that fresh fish is so scarce and dear, try "Jack Tar Tuna." It is a fine firm cutlet of fish tasting like the breast of tender chicken. It keeps indefinitely in the tin, so that you need never worry about fish shortage—all you have to do is to "open a tin of Tuna."

JACK TAR TUNA FISH

[illegible] Newspaper [illegible]

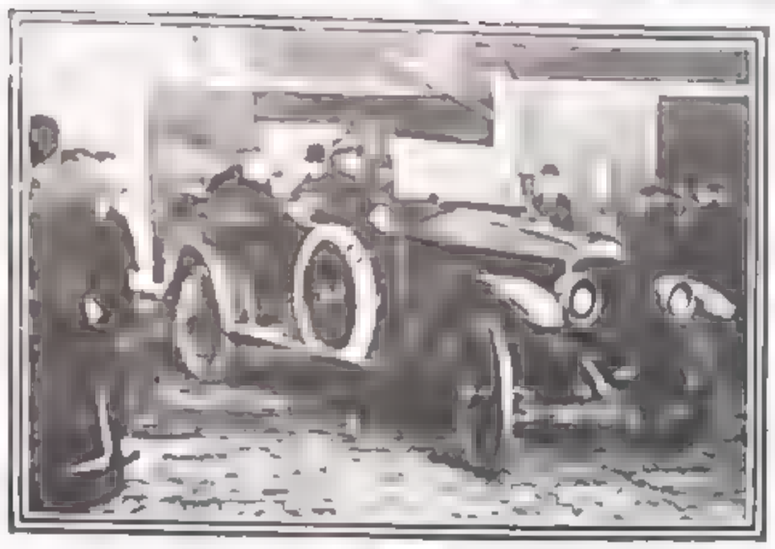
IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

...temporary, whereas had the ...ed to the repeated warnings of *The* ... of 1910-14, the country ...positively independent of ... At a time when every sh...



...the Beautiful ... front of Exeter Cathedral

We require a mot... council, represent... tive of all section... present an undivided front in all matters affecting mutual interest. After three and a half years of war the vital matter of home produced fuel is still "being con... ... no ... output



Sir Arthur Yapp and the Vauxhall Car which he Uses on his Food-economy Campaign

A Fleet of Austin Armoured Cars Conveying £96,875 to the Tank Bank

for the importation of food, this procrastination is nothing ... of ...

...l Motor Council would bring its weight to bear ...ital national necessity by forcing Govern... ...pt action. Private motorists have been ...n combination, with the result that ...ing, even for important professional or ...es, is far more hampered than horse. ...mple. In war and peace the motor is allo... ...portant now than the horse, and though ...to see the noble animal subjected to the ...ed on motoring, I think that in common ...eat motor industry and the cause of private ...ld be at least as well treated as the ...ndustry.

...that the petrol imports to this country ...r 1917 exceeded 150,000,000 gallons, ...hough the quantity is it falls below the ...which was a record year for petrol ...h the greater part of the petrol now ...ed for war purposes, it is tolerably ...that when peace comes we shall need quite as ... purposes, so great will be the ...r traction. This consideration would ...se importance of producing home-made fuels, as thereby a great new British industry would be set up.

The Automobile Association has made strong representations to the Treasury authorities urging that the Inland Revenue taxes on motor vehicles should be modified for 1918, for the reason that their use will be severely restricted by limited fuel supplies. It is a nice question why any tax at all should be paid on vehicles which cannot be used owing to the official refusal of petrol supplies.

GAMAGES'

"Service" Tailors & Complete Military Providers.

Energy and enterprise have given us forefront position as Military Outfitters. Quality and full value for money have kept us there.

THE "ARRAS" WRAP-OVER TRENCH-COAT.

Gamage's New and Improved Trench Coat.

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PRICE 84/- POST FREE U.K.

Lined same Material as outside. Interlined Oil'ed Fabric.

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Warm Fleece Lining to these Coats, 29/6 and 35/-

Kits Completed and Uniforms Made to Measure in 24 hours.

Every point is carefully studied and the "Arras" is far ahead in value and practicability than any Trench Coat on the ——Market.——

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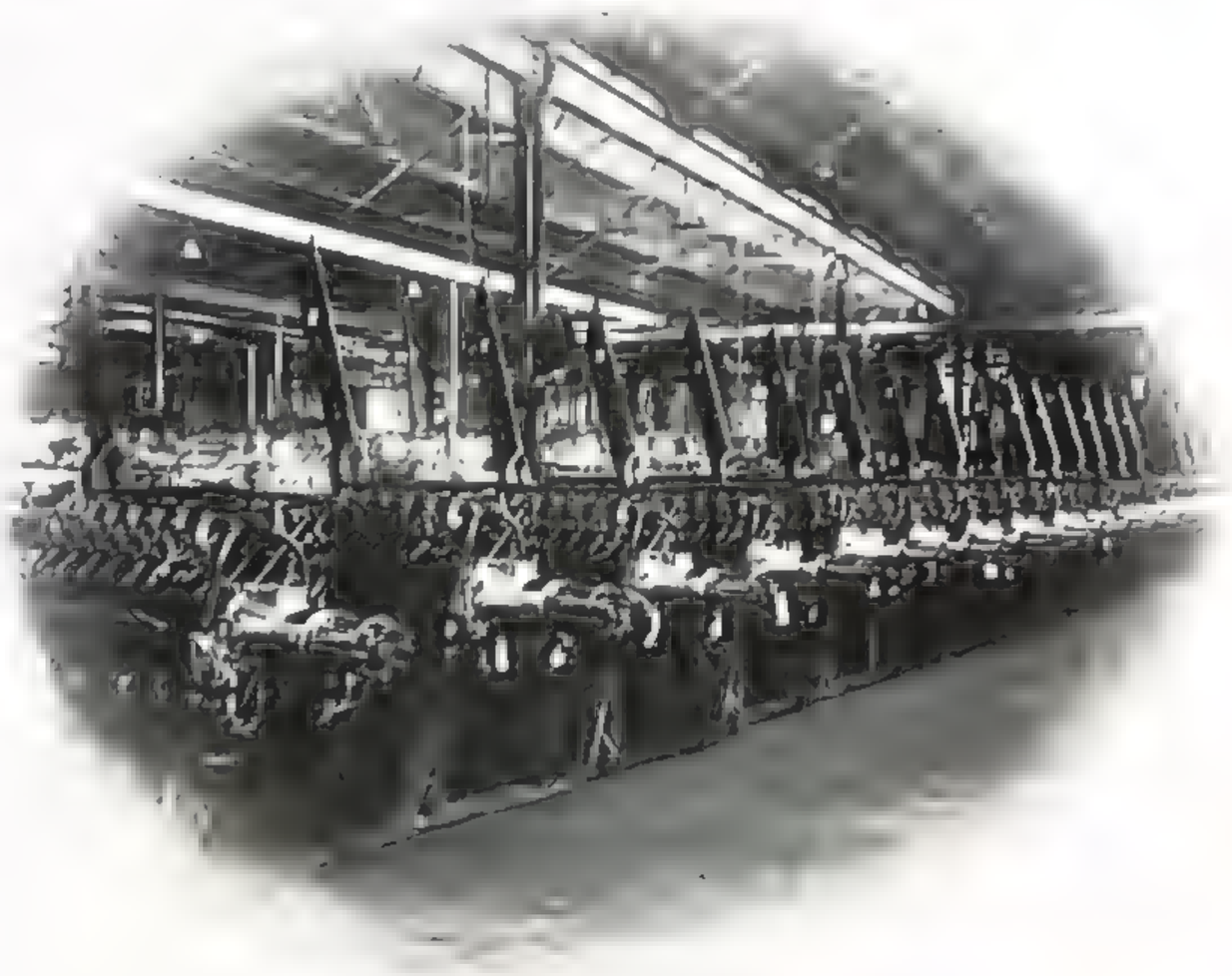
Aero Engines

THE CHIEF REQUIREMENT IN THE AIR IS

RELIABILITY

NAPIER AERO ENGINES, LIKE THE FAMOUS NAPIER SIX-CYLINDER CAR (THE ORIGINAL AND PROVED BEST), ARE MANUFACTURED by a FIRM WITH

OVER A CENTURY'S ENGINEERING EXPERIENCE BEHIND IT.



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For Dining, Drawing Room and general use:
PALMITINE CANDLES

For use with shades:
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The sign of the Superior Candle

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY LIMITED
BATTERSEA LONDON S.W.11.

"A Complete Food

by which even the weakliest can be nourished and strengthened" —such is Benger's.

Benger's Food can be fully nutritive when digestion is weakened, because while being prepared, it undergoes a first process of natural digestion, the means for which are self-contained in the Food.

BENGER'S Food

is for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness, accident, or excess.

From a Captain of the Royal Army Medical Corps

"Your Food was of great assistance to me in my treatment of convalescent dysentery cases."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England

Branch Offices: NEW YORK 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY 117, Pitt Street. Depots throughout CANADA.

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SEA-SICK REMEDY

has received the unqualified endorsement of the leading papers of the world, and the finest testimonials from the world's greatest men, women, and institutions

Does not contain Cocaine, Morphine, Opium, Chloral or any of the coal tar products.

No Bad After Effects.

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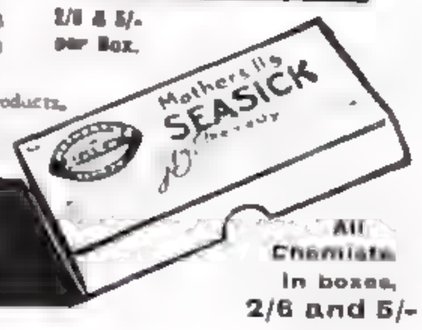
2/6 & 5/- per Box.



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VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
20's 1/2 · · 50's 2/9 · · 100's 5/6
J. RUTTER & COMITCHAM

News Notes of the Week from Far and Near.

...ws of a Pocket Barometer

A Recruiting Meeting in the Himalayas

A ... in a Himalayan village to obtain recruits for Indian ...

...th water is rising the ...
...of days after that but the ship weather ...

The National Reserve

The *Arethusa* Training S... ... The Sphere ... at Shirley in January, 1917, and there ...

...general knowledge, total 141 out ... It was the highest ... ...core from a total of over 2... ... Hospital ... and ... ...s. Let ... ...p of the *Arethusa*, which is ... excellent material ... ... Avenue W.C. 2 ...

The Russian Tommy

...ker writes as follows concer... ...Tommy's ... ...mber of THE SPHERE, p... ...he third review heade... ...g passage occurs ... ...was not allowed to sit in the ...r tram as a civilian while be... ...his Brahmin others ... ...ed in a tram which ... ...and civilians. Any soldier ... ...long one of superior rank ther... ...on to be seated. On the ... ...rank those of inferior rank ... ...ss on to remain to be ... ...ually waved back to the ... ...completed. The ... ...and men were very stra... ...At Easter every captain ... ...mpany, and so on with ... ...mes to the C.O., who ... ...I speak from the experi... ...a garrison town, having spent th... ...officer commanding a civ... ...r large military centres, and fro... ...I say all I saw that the same cond... ...has only four years since I left Russ... ...rmal condition of affairs ...

...n the nature of a wholesome ... ...r come. It is claimed for Newm... ...obtainable at most retailers ... ...e of entirely British make but ... ...it is composed of concentra... ...crystallised fruits

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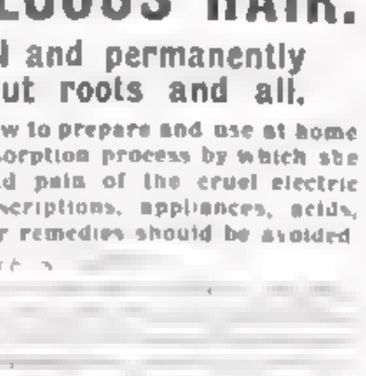

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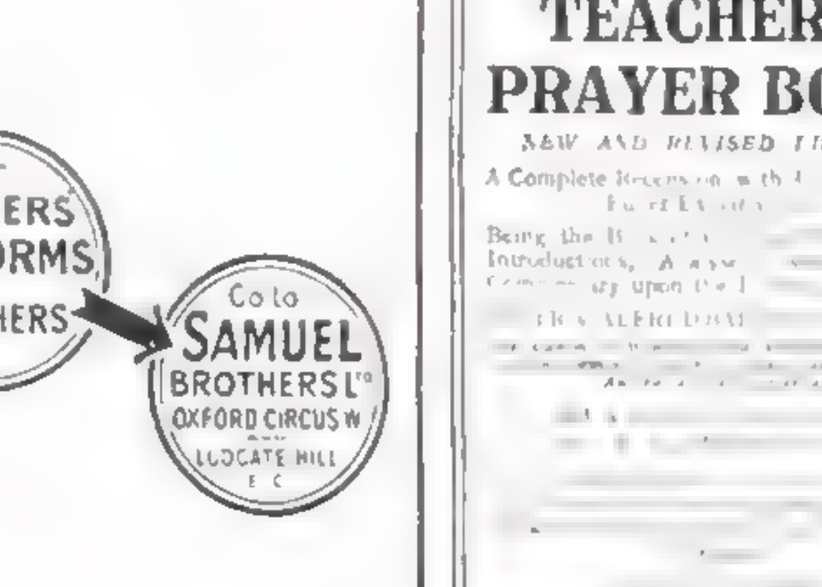

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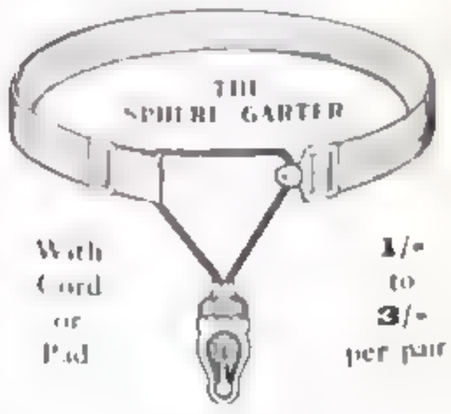

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Entered as Second-class Matter at the New York (N.Y.) Post Office, 1903

THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

Volume LXXII. No. 941 {REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL ... } London, February 2, 1918. Price Ninepence.

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DRAWN BY F. MATANIA, FEBRUARY, 1918, FROM PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL SUPPLIED

THE FIRST ARMISTICE—RUSSIAN EMISSARIES PRESENTING THEIR CREDENTIALS TO GERMAN OFFICERS

The first step towards the peace negotiations was taken by the Russian parlementaires, who, in the first days of December, were chosen to discuss matters at the headquarters of the German Commander-in-Chief. They left the Russian lines with a white flag and a bugler, and after walking 300 yards across No Man's Land met German officers close to the latter's barbed wire entanglements. Their eyes were bandaged and they were taken to headquarters, where they presented their credentials from Krylenko, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, to two specially deputed officers of a German divisional staff

THE SPHERE

An Illustrated Newspaper for the Home

London Saturday Second 1918

[illegible] London, E.C.4

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BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE SPHERE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible] Days of the Kaiser's Sons. Chronicled by William [illegible] 7s. 6d. net. (Long.)

[illegible] Welfare of Mothers and Children [illegible] By W. Leslie Mackenzie. (Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.)

Wealth and Welfare. By Duncan J. Robertson. 3s. net. (Longmans.)

A Number of Things. By Dacre Scott. 3s. net. Fowler.

A Book of Quaker Sayings. By L. V. Hodgkin. 6s. net. Fowler.

Wives of the Prime Ministers, 1830 [illegible] 12s. 6d. net. Nisbet.

The Dickensian, 1917. 6s. net. (Chapman & Hall.)

The Psalms in Human Life. By Rowland E. Prothero, M.V.O. 10s. 6d. net. (Nelson.)

The Life of William Ewart Gladstone. By Herbert W. [illegible] 2s. 6d. net. (Nelson.)

Corrections and Recollections. By the Right H. [illegible] Russell. 10s. 6d. net. (Nelson.)

[illegible] Sweat. By A. Hilliard Atteridge. (Nelson.)

A Diary Without Dates. By Lord [illegible] (Methuen.)

Kelly's Post Office Directory of [illegible] (Kelly's.)

[illegible] Captain.

The Natural Law [illegible] Its cause. By a Husband. [illegible] Rousseau.

[illegible] By Wilfrid Wilson Gibson. 3s. 6d. net. Macmillan.

The Power of Freedom. By F. M. Stawell. 3s. 6d. net. (Headley.)

The Free Poems. By Hilaire Belloc. 2s. 6d. net. (Allen & Unwin.)

The Mask. By William Le Queux. 6d. net. (Long.)

Lassoing the Rajah. By Nat Gould. 1s. 3d. net. (Long.)

The Widow. By Florence Warden. 6d. net. (Long.)

Wars & Warriors, Pictorial. By Hilda M. A. Hebert. 3s. 6d. net. (Ward.)

[illegible]

By Alfred Olivant. 3s. net. (Ouseley.)

[illegible] on a Thousand Hills. By Edith Wherry. 6s. net.

[illegible] With Baedeker. By Percy Fletcher. 6s. net. (Herbert & Daniel.)

The Rider to Kandi. By Nat Gould. 6s. net. (Long.)

The Serial. By Morice McGregor. 6s. net. (Long.)

The Tree of the Road. By Marion Hill. 6s. net. (Long.)

Nineteen. By Joseph Conrad. 6s. net. (Dent.)

Beyond the Wash. By James Laing. 6s. net. (Digby.)

[illegible]

The Editor will be very grateful if [illegible] for [illegible] to this list or sent to THE SPHERE direct. Letters [illegible] from authors to one or other [illegible] will be [illegible] a letter [illegible] for example [illegible] with [illegible].

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THE IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.

The Museum has been formed for the purpose of collecting and preserving exhibiting Naval and Military Trophies (books, [illegible] Broadsheets, Photographs, &c.) and other [illegible] connected with the War. The larger specimens will be assigned to their [illegible] sources, but there are numerous small objects of interest for which the Museum must be dependent upon private generosity, a few of which will be found below. It is requested that the Secretary may be communicated with before a gift is sent in order to avoid duplication.

1. **Naval Trophies:** Relics of sea fights and personal souvenirs and objects illustrating life in the Navy.
2. **Battlefield Trophies:** Enemy helmets, weapons, badges, trench signs, and so forth.
3. **Aircraft:** Items of technical or popular interest, especially those connected with the personnel of the Service.
4. **Medical:** Souvenirs of the work done by the Medical Service.
5. **Books and Documents:** Printed war relics, especially trench journals.
6. **Photographs:** Should be unmounted and bromide prints if possible.
7. **Posters:** Those connected in any way with the War.
8. **Cartoons:** Especially those from neutral sources.
9. **Coins and Commemorative Medals.**
10. **War Toys and Mascots.**
11. **Photographs and Details of Women's Work.**

All gifts and offers of gifts, such as are enumerated above, should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY, Imperial War Museum, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

PLAYS WORTH SEEING.

This condensed guide to the theatres of London has been specially prepared for THE SPHERE. The theatres [illegible] are recommended by THE SPHERE are [illegible]. The order in which the plays are here given is not [illegible].

***DALY'S.**—"The Maid of the Mountains."—A most attractive musical comedy, with some pleasant songs and picturesque scenes.

***PALACE.**—"Pamela."—A new musical comedy is running at this house in place of the variety performance hitherto given. Lily Elsie, Owen Nares, G. P. Huntley, George Tawde make a strong company.

***GLOBE.**—"Love in a Cottage."—A very pleasant Somerset Maugham comedy, in which a young wife tries to wreck her husband's life at the last she discovers that love in a cottage is best. The [illegible] is admirably acted by Miss Marie Lohr, who [illegible].

***GARRICK.**—"The Saving Grace."—A [illegible] comedy by Mr. [illegible] Chance and [illegible] Frankau [illegible].

***PLAYHOUSE.**—"The Yellow Ticket."—A thrilling drama of Russian police life [illegible] Granville Barker [illegible].

***HAYMARKET.**—"General Post."—A [illegible].

***APOLLO.**—"Inside the Lines."—Quite a good secret service drama, with some exciting [illegible].

***ROYALTY.**—"Billeted."—A light [illegible].

***HIPPODROME.**—[illegible].

***SCALA THEATRE.**—War Pictures.—[illegible].

LYRIC.—[illegible].

ADELPHI.—[illegible].

GAIETY.—[illegible].

SHAFTESBURY.—[illegible].

PRINCES'.—[illegible].

WYNDHAM'S.—[illegible].

THE RATE OF POSTAGE OF THIS WEEK'S SPHERE [illegible] TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD [illegible] MUCH AND STAMP [illegible].

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[illegible] A. L. DUFF.

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[illegible] Admiral C. P. W. HOPE.

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[illegible] Lord
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Immediately under the First Sea Lord will be—

The Director of Intelligence Division—
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The Director of Training and Staff Duties—
Rear-Admiral J. C. [illegible].

Under the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff will be grouped three Directors whose duties will relate entirely to the planning and direction of operations in the main sphere of Naval Activity and the Director Controlling the System of Fleet Communications.

Director of Operations Division (Home)—
Captain A. D. P. [illegible].

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Captain C. [illegible] FULLER, C.M.G., D.S.O.

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Captain I. G. PRESTON, C.B.

Director of Mercantile Movements Division—
Captain F. A. WHITEHEAD.

Director of Trade Division
Captain A. G. [illegible].

Under the Deputy First Sea Lord there will be—

Director of Operations Division (Foreign)—
Captain C. [illegible] P. R. CHOLE, D.S.O.

[illegible]

Civil Engineer-in-Chief
Colonel Sir ALEXANDER GIBB, K.B.E., C.B., Director-in-Chief Engineer Post Construction, British Army in France.

Director of Experiments and Research—
Mr. CHARLES S. MEE, M.Inst.C.E.

WHAT TO SEE AND HEAR IN LONDON.

LEICESTER GALLERY.—The Sunfolder Club's Fourth Exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, consists of many excellent lithographs. Miss Laura [illegible].

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.—These Lectures are given on the afternoons at 3 p.m. and the special Friday [illegible].

IMPERIAL WAR EXHIBITION, Burlington House, Piccadilly. [illegible] The proceeds are [illegible] the Red Cross Society.

DOWDESWELL GALLERIES, 160, New Bond Street, W.—Mr. Dowdeswell is exhibiting some 60 Paintings in Oil by Artists between 10 and 14 which proceeds to the War and Sailors' Fund [illegible].

MOONLIGHT CHART

FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY and MARCH 1918

The Admiralty have issued for the readers' information in the form of a Moon and Chart for January, February and March, printed in red on a white ground. Any reader can have a copy on application to the Publisher, "The Sphere," [illegible] New Street, E.C.4.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR : WEEK by WEEK.

THE PILGRIM

Put by the sun, my joyful soul;
We are for darkness that is whole.

Put by the wine; now for long years
We must be thirsty with salt tears.

Put by the rose; bind thou instead
The fiercest thorns about thy head

Put by the courteous tread we meet
But the poor pilgrim's blackest weed.

Put by although with tears thy lute;
Sing but for God or else be mute.

Take leave of friends; save such as dare
Thy love with loneliness to share

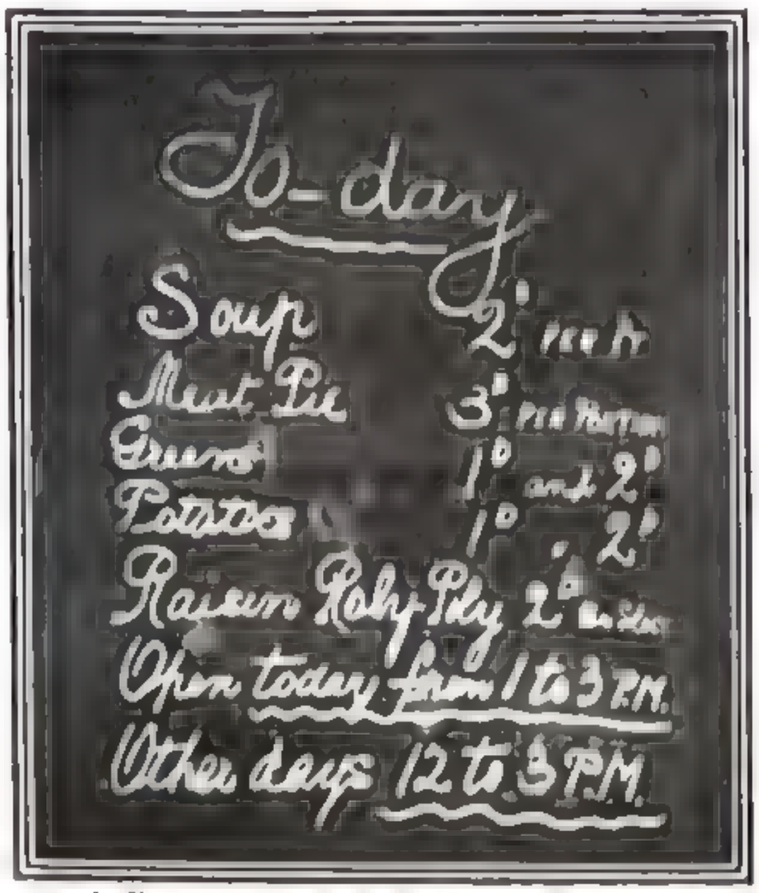
Come Now 'tis Time Cease to regret.
Turn; turn away. Forget Forget

Put by the sun, my lightless soul,
We are for darkness that is whole

Ramona, 1917 Robert Nichols

THE QUEUE HABIT

Another Week-end during the Temporary Meat Shortage



A Typical Menu at a Communal Kitchen

We publish above the menu of a communal kitchen with the prices attached to the various dishes. One wonders if the food and cost problem lies in the communal kitchen which provides excellent and well-cooked meals at far less cost than would be possible if they were bought and prepared by individual housekeepers. The communal kitchens are meant to be patronised by all classes not merely by the poor and meat pies are particularly good.

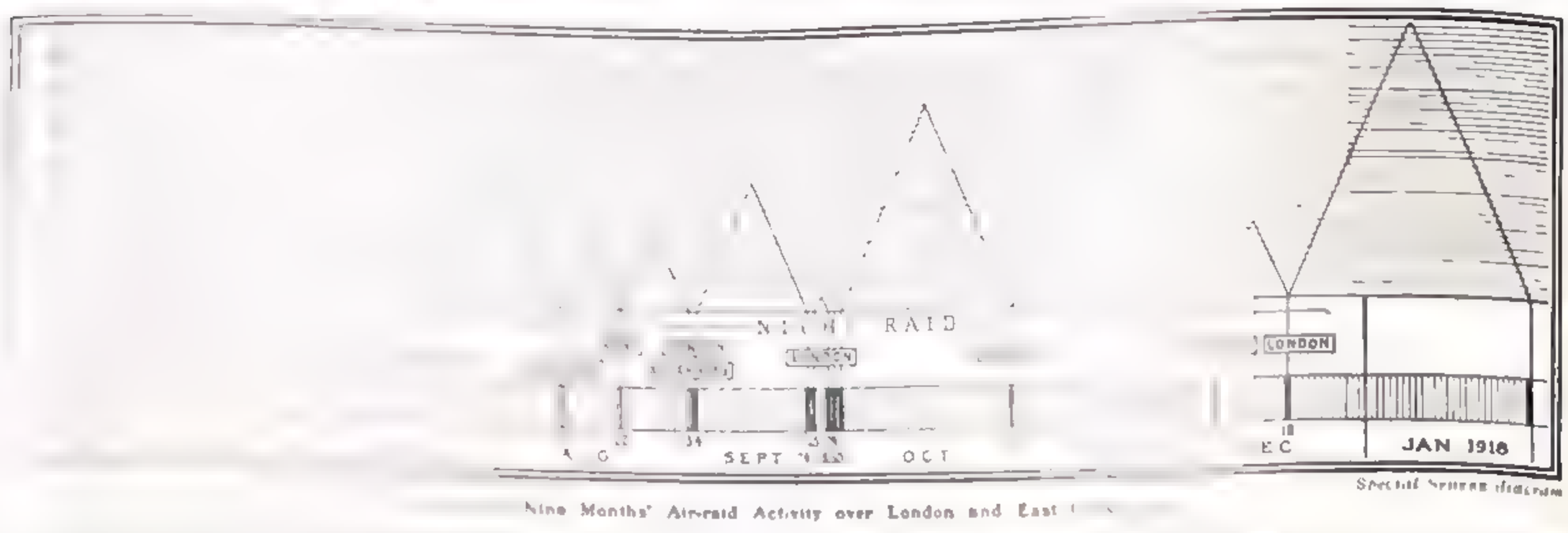
Another week has come and gone and the queue habit still obtains. In some towns it is beginning to wear off, while in others it is as strong as ever. Many of the small shops of course have no meat, and even in the large shops and stores the supply is very limited. Some people have given up trying to get meat, and are living on fish, poultry, and game. Others are still queuing up, and in many cases are getting a little meat. Some shops have a system of numbered tickets, and customers are told to call for meat at a certain hour. Others have no system at all, and the queue forms at the door at any time from 8 A.M. onwards. Some people have been waiting for hours, and then have been told that there was no meat left. Others, more fortunate, have got a little meat, and have had to be content with that.

One hears a good deal of grumbling at the queue habit, and the question is often asked, Why cannot the meat be sold in the same way as bread, groceries, and other commodities? Instead of queuing for hours, people would then be able to go to the shop at any time and get what they want. The answer is that there is not enough meat to go round, and that if it were sold in the ordinary way the rich would get more than their share, and the poor would get less than their share. Under the present system the rich and the poor get the same amount, and the rich have to wait as long as the poor. Of course, many people have to go without meat altogether, and many more have to be content with a very small amount. There are, however, many people who can afford to buy meat, and who do not mind waiting for it, and there are many who cannot afford to buy meat, and who do not mind going without it. The queue habit is therefore a very convenient way of dividing the meat that is available among the people who want it.

[illegible] may write of the moralising character of fish diet, but it will take some time before he gets [illegible] to cheerful. Certain class of people [illegible] something you can get your teeth into, and it [illegible] seems [illegible] what the [illegible]. A [illegible] My wife [illegible] I have used [illegible] to [illegible] sausages [illegible] on which [illegible] it [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

THE AIR RAIDS BY THE ENEMY AND ALLIES.



Special Sphere diagram

Nine Months' Air-raid Activity over London and East [illegible]

May to December. It will be noted that the per[illegible] Elsewhere. The final [illegible] d November. The lower portion ceased, their place being taken by [illegible] January 28

[illegible] Drawn by G. Heath

Diagrammatic View of the Barrage of Anti-Aircraft Gunfire

The barrage serves the purpose of breaking up the enemy formations and of keeping them at a [illegible] and preventing [illegible] damage which impunity might otherwise allow. The above drawing has been made in order to convey to the reader some idea of the nature of the barrage.

this page a chart showing number of daylight raids and raids which took place during bers will note with interest were eleven raids in all over eight months—from May to [illegible] little over

One a month as an average.

There were, in addition, seven other raids in Eastern districts, including Folkestone.

Thus we have a total of eighteen [illegible] raiding on average of a little over two per month. Since September, however, daylight raids [illegible]

The upper section of the diagram [illegible] the periods of quiescence which have intervened between raids. The [illegible] radial spaces grow larger in the [illegible] months of October and November. The period of quiescence which was broken on Monday night was the longest we had yet had.

The months of February, March, and April are wintry in character, with occasional spells of fine days, which [illegible] may not coincide with moon [illegible] nights. The number of storms recorded for February and March over a period of twenty years at eleven different stations in this country is given as forty-seven and fifty-one, as against only twelve and fourteen for June and July respectively. The less stormy weather begins as a rule in the latter part of April.

Monday's raid is thus described in the official report:

Two groups of the raiders crossed [illegible] coast and one group east coast [illegible] simultaneously, about eight [illegible] the two first proceeded towards [illegible] coasts across Essex [illegible] approached from E. and [illegible] after nine p.m. Of ma[illegible] and kent coast two [illegible] on Thanet and Sheppey [illegible] under crossing Thames Es[illegible] also approached E. London [illegible] Apparently about fifteen [illegible] part in these attacks of which four or five reached London and dropped bombs in various districts be[illegible] tween nine and ten p.m. Some time after the first attack had ended other [illegible] planes crossed Essex coast. Only [illegible] these reached London which was [illegible] from the N. bombs being dropped between 12.15 and 12.30 a.m. A number of machines of R.F.C. went up. Two of our scouts encountered an enemy plane over Essex. After a brief fight at close range raider took fire and fell in flames 10,000 ft. All three mem[illegible]bers of crew were burned to death. All our pilots are back safely.

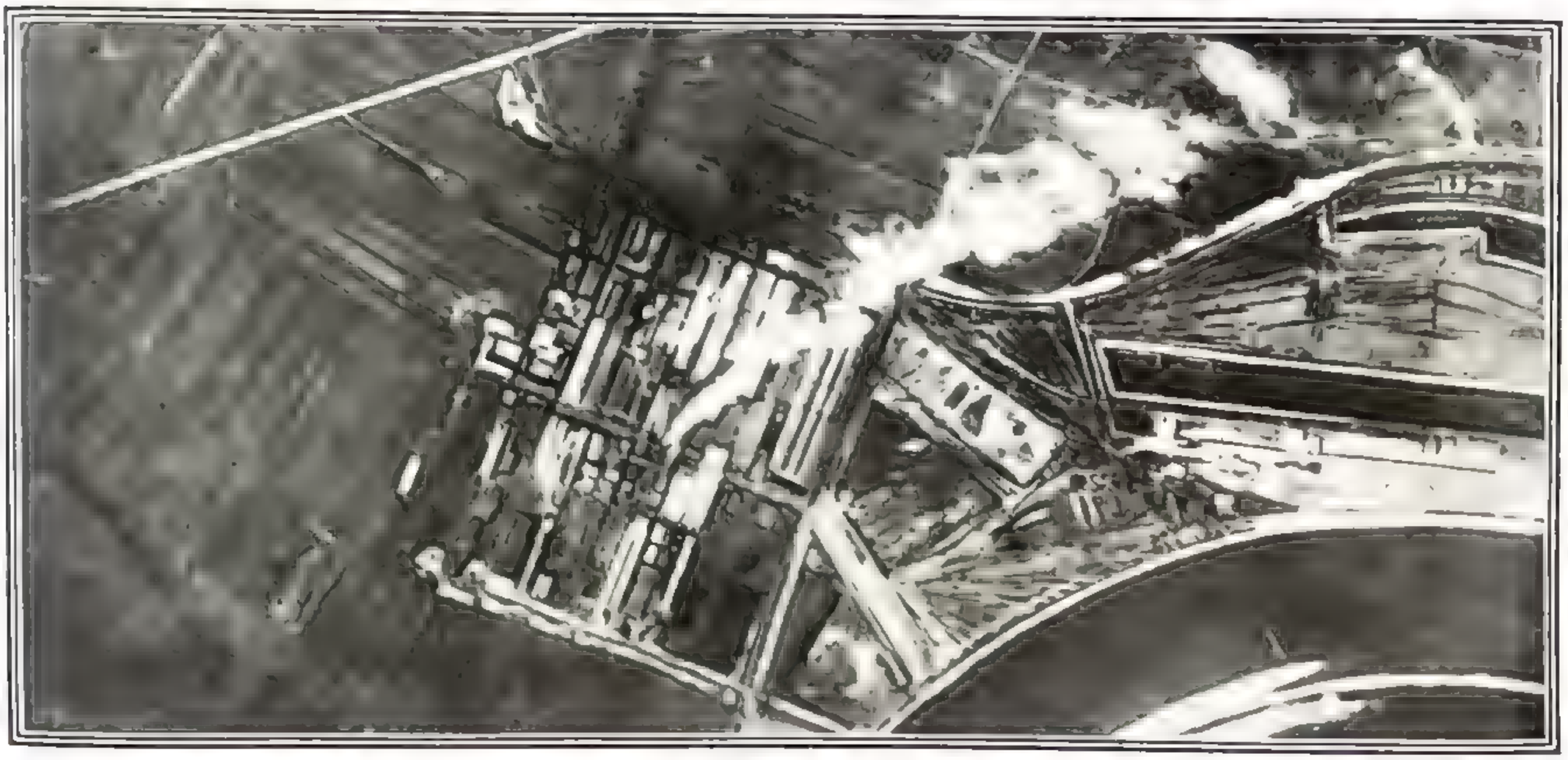
With regard to the reprisal raids [illegible] Sir Douglas Haig writes in his January despatch that 'the persistent raiding by hostile aeroplanes and airships of English cities and towns, and the enemy's open disregard of the losses thereby caused to civilian life and property, have recently decided our own Government to adopt counter measures.' In consequence of this decision a series of bombing raids into Germany were commenced in October, 1917, and have been continued whenever weather [illegible] were favourable.

AIR RAIDS ON GERMAN TOWNS : *Official Pictures from Above.*

British Official Picture

The Raid on Karlsruhe—The Passage of a Bomb Through the Air

The official report relating to the above incident says that on January 14 after a long spell of bad weather our squadrons carried out a most successful raid into Germany in broad daylight their objective being the railway station and munitions factories at Karlsruhe in the Rhine Valley One and a quarter tons of bombs were dropped with excellent results bursts being observed on buildings and sidings of the main railway junction in the centre of the town on the railway workshops and on the smaller junction in the town The illustration shows a bomb at the actual moment when it was passing through the air towards its objective



British Official Picture

An Overhead Picture of the Works at Ludwigshafen during the Progress of the Raid

Ludwigshafen is connected with Mannheim on the Rhine by a bridge The former town was bombed by our airmen on December 24 the official report of the raid being as follows A ton of bombs were dropped and bursts were observed in the large main station and in the works" A number of fires were started On January 25 French airmen carried out a successful attack on the factory of the Baden Aniline Company in the vicinity of Ludwigshafen

The BOMBING of the CRUISER, "GOEBEN," at th

Copyrighted in the U.S.A. † Channak

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ATTACKING THE BATTLE-CRUISER, "GOEBEN," AS

As recorded in "The Sphere" last week, the "Goeben" and the "Breslau" fought an action with British destroyers on January 9 at the entrance to the Dardanelles, in the course of which the latter ship was sunk while her consort escaped, badly damaged, and was beached at Nagara Point in the Narrows of the Straits. Part of the damage was caused by a mine which she struck as she was making off after the sinking of the "Breslau." Naval aircraft then took up the attack on the "Goeben," and bombs were dropped on the vessel as she lay beached on

ENTRANCE to the DARDANELLES, JANUARY, 1918.

Read | Dahr DRAWN BY G. H. DAVIS AND D. MACPHERSON, JANUARY, 1918

AY AGROUND AT NAGARA POINT IN THE NARROWS OF THE STRAITS

gravel at the extreme end of Nagara Point. On January 26 it was rted that some seven tons of bombs had been dropped on and around sh p, and the Turkish cruiser which was stationed near her left and ceeded up the Straits. A steamer which was apparently engaged in lightening the "Goeben" was also obliged to abandon her task. Two of "The Sphere's" special artists have reconstructed the scene as viewed from above the Chanak side of the Straits. A big bombing plane is in the act of flying over the cruiser and dropping bombs.

INTER-ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL—A GROUP OF THE ALLIED ADMIRALS NOW IN LONDON

[illegible] Rear-Admiral Baron M. de Looze (French Delegate) [illegible] Rear-Admiral M. C. Taylor, U.S.A. Rear-Admiral Baron M. de Looze (French Delegate) [illegible] Admiral Right Hon. Sir J. R. Jellicoe, Great Britain), Vice-Admiral [illegible] Rear-Admiral [illegible] (See pages 98 and 231)

LABOUR IN CONFERENCE : *The Close of the Nottingham Conference and other Labour Notes of the Week.*

The Labour Party Conference at Nottingham

Four ex-delegates (left to right) M. Camille Huysmans (Secretary of the International), M. Renaudel (French Socialist Deputy), and M. de Brouckere (Belgium)

The Nottingham Conference of the Labour Party came to an end last week. Some there were who expected it to assume an almost revolutionary character. M. Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist statesman, who attended the Conference, writes in *The Daily Chronicle*: "This prophecy, like so many others, has not been fulfilled. It is true that on the first evening meeting held at the Albert Hall the atmosphere was dangerous. Renaudel and myself were greeted with courtesy, mingled with reserve. On the other hand, Longuet, and Camille Huysmans even more so, were warmly cheered. Practically the entire audience rose as one man to give the 'Bolshevik Ambassador' an ovation, which would undoubtedly have been less unanimous had Huysmans been able to read the heart-breaking appeal which the other Russian Socialists, persecuted by the Maximalist [illegible] sent to him. But on the [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Vandervelde [illegible] the [illegible] Party [illegible] purpose. That purpose was to organise the party on a new basis. When Mr. Hen[illegible] to be a Cabinet Minister he devoted himself to the elaboration of a scheme for organising the Labour Party on big lines. But Mr. Henderson came across an unexpected "snag" at the Conference, and his scheme was referred back for further consideration.

The Morning Post's special correspondent held that [illegible] the Labour Party at Nottingham failed to [illegible] purpose. That purpose was to organise the party on a new basis. When Mr. Henderson [illegible] to be a Cabinet Minister he devoted himself to the elaboration of a scheme for organising the Labour Party on big lines. But Mr. Henderson came across an unexpected "snag" at the Conference, and his scheme was referred back for further consideration.

One thing struck me above all others at this Conference. There were men there who honestly think they have a mission to end the war. One heard them discussing, for example, the Lansdowne letter, which they interpret as a hint to the governing classes of all countries that if they do not end the war soon the people will do it for them, and when these men talk of democracy or the people, they mean only Socialists or the Labour Party. One could not but feel that men were present who are in some sort of communication with the Socialists of enemy countries, and have hopes that they can force an international conference of Socialists, including enemy Socialists, that will end the war and establish Socialism for ever as the only force that could save Europe from further disaster. These form, of course, a small minority, but they are dangerous. They will stop at nothing. They think it their duty to be against the governing classes of any and every country, and their idea is to break down ordered government everywhere. The mention of Bolshevism sends them into transports of delight.

"All the same, I have not come away with the fear that there is any danger of the working classes represented at this Conference letting down their own boys who are at the front. They would like peace, but they are not going to accept any sort of a peace. They want the war to end war, and they are not going to consent to a peace which would mean another war. The wild men raved, but the sensible men showed every time they were challenged that they were in a majority. There may be local troubles here and there owing to food difficulties. Mr. Clynes will no doubt have told Lord Rhondda by this time that equitable distribution of available supplies is his real problem if trouble is to be avoided. But while there may be local worries, there is not the slightest fear of anything like a general movement for a bad peace so far as the Labour Party Conference is concerned.

Members Leaving the Conference at Nottingham

The [illegible] was changed as a result of the British delegates' [illegible] Conference. Some of the Labour [illegible]

THE "BLIMP": *A Type of Sea Scout and Submarine Watcher which has Done Good Work.*

AEROPLANE BODY AND GAS-BAG BALLOON—A VIEW OF THE DRIVING AND CONTROL CAR OF A "BLIMP"

This type of sea scout is a curious animal. It is, biologically speaking, derived from two distinct species, the aeroplane and the cigar-shaped balloon. Here we see a close up view of the aeroplane body (minus wings) with its skids and Kapok floats, and its specially winged propeller. The intake shaft, close behind the propeller, should be noted. The air from the propellor is driven up this shaft and so maintains equal pressure as the gas diminishes (see following pages)

WITH A "BLIMP" OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

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A "BLIMP" PASSING OVER SOME SEA TRAFFIC

During the present war the small, handy type airships which are officially designated "Type S.S." and are more familiarly known as "Blimps," have discovered a mode of operation which has proved very successful, and though we are not permitted to tell exactly what they are doing, or how they are doing it, we may state that the U boats know them well, and their feeling for them is very distasteful. These type airships measure about 130 ft. long and 30 ft. in diameter, the envelope being scientifically streamlined to give a minimum amount of head resistance. Inside the main envelope are placed, fore and aft, two independent balloons, these contain air, which is maintained at the right pressure by means of the intake pipe, which, it will be seen, is placed in the slip stream of the propeller, a position which ensures a pressure of air being always forced in with no extra expenditure of energy. Should the gas expand, the air

[illegible] is forced out to allow for the expansion, but should gas be lost, then air is [illegible] to the required [illegible] and keep the envelope always rigid and fully [illegible]. The car, a pioneer motor car, has the fuselage of an aeroplane [illegible] some fractional dual once remarked that these Blimps are the [illegible] of a B.E. 2c (by degrees)," the B.E. 2c being the type of aeroplane from which [illegible]. The [illegible] engine is placed in the nose of the fuselage, and drives a four bladed screw. Immediately behind it is the observer's position, and he is provided [illegible] instruments, microphone, and bombing gun; and yet further aft is the position of the [illegible] surrounded with all the control gear. Inside the body of the car are carried the [illegible] carrying enough fuel for a six to ten hours' cruise at full speed. The car, as well as

A SCOUTING AIRSHIP ON PATROL WORK.

FRANCE TO ENGLAND AND WATCHING THE WATERS BELOW

DRAWN BY G. H. DAV[illegible]

suspended from the main envelope by a band of treble thickness, to which are attached the crow's-[illegible] suspension cables. The nose of the envelope is strengthened to withstand air pressure. To [illegible] grab ropes are fitted fore and aft, and close to the base of these ropes can be observed the canvas water ballast tanks.

These [illegible] with their larger gasbags of the "C.P." type have been exceptionally useful at dusk, when the fluctuations in temperature found by day are practically absent. Under the [illegible] car of the "Blimp" are carried the Kapok floats which support the fuselage on the water. Two large bombs are carried in the clip gear under the fuselage, and in the car itself are improved instruments for sighting and training. It is, of course, well known that on a calm day the observer in a "Blimp" can see well below the surface of the sea, and should a submarine be located the "Blimp" can hover above it and the observer in the car can keep the under sea enemy in view.

Our French friends are also making extensive use of "Blimps," and the Americans have machines under construction on similar lines, the first of them having recently passed through its tests. The rubberised cotton envelope has a capacity of 77,000 cubic ft., the machine being 160 ft. long and the ballonets occupying one-fourth of its volume. Unlike our machines the air in these ballonets is kept up to the desired pressure by an air blower, and a separate engine is provided for this work. The petrol capacity is approximately 100 gallons, and the machine can cruise for sixteen hours at three-quarter speed (35 m.p.h.). The "Blimps" in our service have been for some time entirely controlled by the R.N.A.S.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG QUESTIONED.

The Answers by the Commander-in-Chief are Taken from the Text of his Official Report, January, 1918

QUESTION		ANSWER
(1) *Can you describe to us the nature of the German defensive lines in the earlier part of the year?*	Yes	In one case they comprised three separate trench systems connected by a powerful switch line running from the Scarpe at Tampoux to Lievin, and formed a battle-ground defensive belt some two to five miles in depth. In addition, from two to six miles further east a new line of resistance was just approaching completion. This system, known as the Hindenburg Line, formed a northern extension of the Hindenburg line, with which it linked up at Queant.
(2) *We heard a great deal of trench mortars in 1916. Were they much used in 1917?*	Yes	Trench mortars have continued to play an important part in supplementing the work of our artillery in trench warfare, and have also been used most effectively in the preliminary stages of our attacks.
(3) *Can you tell us in what way, if any, the cavalry was especially held up during the [illegible] of 1917?*	Yes	South of Lens by the unbroken wire of the German third line constituted a complete barrier to a cavalry attack. [illegible] positions newly occupied by the enemy on Monchy le Preux ridge blocked the way of advance along the Scarpe. At the western edge of Monchy le Preux our advance was held up as a result of the unavoidable weakness of our artillery support, and for the same reason an attempt to pass cavalry south and north of Monchy le Preux and along the left bank of the Scarpe proved impossible in the face of the enemy's machine gun fire.
(4) *Was there any particular difficulty with water supply during 1917?*	Yes	A special problem arose in connection with the water supply in the Messines area.
(5) *How was this difficulty met?*		Pipe lines were taken well forward from existing lakes, from catch pits constructed on the Hemmel Hula, and from sterilizing barges on the Lys. Provision was made for the rapid extension of these lines. By June 15 they had reached Messines, Wytschaete and the Dam Strasse, and were supplying water at the rate of between 450,000 and 600,000 gallons daily.
(6) *Did the fighting troops have to wait long after an attack before they got food and water?*	No	The arrangements made for the transport of water, rations, and stores by pack animals and carrying parties worked so efficiently that during the attack water reached the troops within twenty to forty minutes of the taking of new positions, while in one case carrying parties arrived with packs and dumps were formed within four minutes of the capture of the objective.
(7) *One used to hear that it was difficult for batteries to find and hit one another. Were the enemy's batteries much worried by yours during any part of the 1917 fighting?*	Yes	During the preliminary stages of the 3rd Battle of Ypres so effective was our counter battery work that the enemy commenced to withdraw his guns to places of greater security. On this account, and also for other reasons, the date of our attack, which had been fixed for July 25, was postponed for three days. This postponement enabled a portion of our own guns to be moved farther forward, and gave our airmen the opportunity to locate accurately the enemy's new battery positions.
(8) *Did the employment of the "Pill box" fortification system of the Germans seriously impede your advance at any time during 1917?*	Yes	In the Langemarck district these field forts, distributed in depth all along the front of our advance, offered a serious obstacle to progress. They were heavily armed with machine guns and manned by men determined to hold on at all costs. Many were reduced as our troops advanced, but others held out throughout the day, and delayed the arrival of our supports. The enemy had adopted a system of elastic defence, in which his forward trench lines were held only in sufficient strength to disorganise the attack, while the bulk of his forces were kept in close reserve.
(9) *Did this method of "elastic defence" continue unchanged to the end of the year?*	No	Documents captured on October 4 throw an interesting light upon the success of the measures taken by us to meet the enemy's new system of defence by counter attack. These documents show that the German Higher Command had already recognised the failure of their methods, and were endeavouring to revert to something approximating to their old practice of holding their forward positions in strength.
(10) *Can you tell us exactly how many mines were constructed for the great explosion on Messines Ridge?*	Yes	In all twenty-four mines were constructed, four of which were outside the front ultimately selected for our offensive, while one other was lost as the result of a mine blown by the enemy. Many of these mines had been completed for twelve months prior to our offensive.

QUESTION		ANSWER
(11) *Was the enemy unaware of all this underground activity?*	No	The enemy also had a deep mining system, and was aware of his danger.
(12) *We understand that a very big amount of explosives was employed. Is that so?*	Yes	Over one million pounds of explosives were used in them. The simultaneous discharge of such an enormous aggregate of explosive is without parallel.
(13) *During the 3½ months of the Flanders offensive did the enemy withdraw or admit concede any ground to you?*	No	The enemy had done his utmost to hold his ground, and in his endeavours to do so had used up no less than seventy-eight divisions, of which eighteen had been employed a second or third time in the battle, after being withdrawn to rest and refit.
(14) *What about the other sectors of the front not immediately engaged in attacks? Were they much affected?*	Yes	In order to meet the urgent demands of battle the number of divisions in less important fronts has necessarily been reduced to the minimum consistent with safety. In consequence, constant vigilance and heavy and unremitting labour have been required at all times of the troops holding these fronts.
(15) *With regard to the aerial arm – did 1917 bring out any special lesson?*	Yes	Each successive attack has served to demonstrate with increasing clearness the paramount necessity for the closest co-operation between air and land arms. All must work together on a general plan towards our end – the defeat of the enemy's forces.
(16) *Does this close association directly affect an infantry advance?*	Yes	A definite aerial offensive, in which long-distance raiding has taken a prominent place, has become a recognised part of the preparations for infantry attack.
(17) *Was your artillery bombardment preceded by an air struggle?*	Yes	Losses on both sides were severe, but the offensive tactics most gallantly persisted in by our fighting aeroplanes secured our artillery machines from serious interference and enabled our guns to carry out their work effectively.
(18) *Has the position of the machine gun remained unchanged?*	No	During the past year the use of the machine gun in offensive warfare has been considerably extended. The machine gun barrage has taken a definite place with the artillery barrage in covering the advance of our infantry, while the lighter forms of machine guns have proved of great assistance in the capture of hostile strong points.
(19) *Was gas much used by us during the year's operations?*	Yes	Gas discharges have become matters of almost nightly occurrence, and have been carried out with success on all portions of the front from the right of our line to the sea. In the period covered by this Despatch, a total weight of nearly 2,000 tons of gas has been liberated in the course of 335 separate discharges.
(20) *Can you tell us anything with regard to its effectiveness as a military weapon?*	Yes	Evidence of the serious casualties inflicted on the enemy by gas and kindred methods of offence continues to accumulate.
(21) *Were you supplied with weather forecasts?*	Yes	The Meteorological Section has kept me furnished with valuable information concerning the probable course of the weather, in spite of the limited area from which the necessary data are now procurable.
(22) *We have heard much of the exportation of railway locomotives to the various fronts. Did your front receive a large share?*	Yes	The number of imported broad-gauge locomotives in traffic in France in October, 1917, was nearly ten times as great as at the end of 1916. The number of imported broad-gauge waggons in traffic shows a corresponding growth. Many hundred miles of broad-gauge track have been laid.
(23) *And what did you think of the Tanks during 1917? Do you consider that their construction and use has been justified?*	Yes	Long before the conclusion of the Flanders offensive these new instruments had proved their worth and amply justified the labour, material, and personnel diverted to their construction and development.
(24) *And regarding the troops as a whole has 1917 confirmed the very favourable opinion you expressed with regard to 1916?*	Yes	No one acquainted with the facts can review the general course of the campaigns of 1916 and 1917 without acquiring the sense of a steady progression in which the fighting superiority of the British soldier has been asserted with ever-increasing insistence. This feeling permeates the troops themselves, and is the greatest guarantee of victory.
(25) *And, finally, as regards your commanders, were you quite satisfied with them?*	Yes	As regards professional knowledge, determination, soundness of judgment of a very high order, most willing and unselfish co-operation between armies, and an absolute subservience of all personal interests to the common good, in all these respects the different Army Commanders have most completely fulfilled the high standard of character and ability required of them.

THE LAST TO LEAVE : *A Blind Frenchwoman being Helped from her Home.*

British official picture

BRITISH SOLDIERS HELPING A BLIND FRENCHWOMAN OUT OF HER HOUSE IN THE DANGER ZONE

During the fighting on the outskirts of the village of Masnières there was an old Frenchwoman who continued to live on in her house in spite of the danger from the enemy's guns. She was blind and lived alone with a little girl of five. It was imperative that the village, which was being heavily shelled by the Germans, should be cleared of civilians, so a party of Tommies was detached to persuade the old lady to leave her home. They are here seen helping her with infinite precautions down the steps of the house, in front of which a litter of household linen and furniture testifies to the treatment it received from the Germans before their departure. Finally she was taken away in the car of the official photographer.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES ON THE ITALIAN

British Troops Returning to Billets after a Day at Digging Trenches

British troops are now established on the Italian front and are taking their share in the fighting against the Austro-German armies. Above a long line of tired but hearty men are returning from the mountains, where they have spent a day in digging trenches.

Castelfranco and Bassano. Some Notes on two Important Positions Behind the Allied Lines in Italy

Some three miles west of Treviso lies the ... country town of Castelfranco, a ... partly surrounded by ... ancient wall. ... was the birthplace of the painter Giorgio Barbarelli, better known as Il Giorgione, a marble statue of whom is to be seen on the piazza. His Madonna with SS. Francis and Liberale hangs behind the high altar in the cathedral. It was painted in 1504, but has been restored. The sacristy of the cathedral is adorned with frescoes by Paolo Veronese and Battista Zelotti. Castelfranco has recently had to suffer the unwelcome attentions of enemy aviators, who have recently ... bombs on the town. Bassano, on the river Brenta, is a town of some 7,000 inhabitants and the seat of a ... When Napoleon I. was torn by the warfare of the Greek and Christian

A Party of British Officers in the Town of Castelfranco

Castelfranco is a small town which has had to suffer considerably from air raids, having been visited several times by enemy aviators. A party of British officers are here seen taking a walk under the arcades in the town.

A Typical Soldiers' B...

This house is being used as a b... et for our men who seem to have ... the sma... ba... cony... in the ... hostess wh... e down be... ow a huge size.

FRONT : MAKING TRENCHES and MAKING FRIENDS.

British official picture

British Soldiers Digging Trenches in the Mountains on the Italian Front

A detachment of our troops is here seen at work digging a trench in the mountainous country in which they are fighting on the Italian front. It is a type of country which is entirely new to many of our British troops, who have had no acquaintance with mountain warfare during the present war.

British official picture

Somewhere in Northern Italy

...themselves quite at home there. Two of them are seen standing on ... cauldron offers considerable attraction to the children of the vicinity.

factions—the Guelfs representing the Latin dwellers in the Tuscan and Lombard towns, and the latter the feudal German landowners—Bassano from the eleventh century was ruled by the Ghibelline family of the Ecelins, the most famous member of which was the terrible Ezzelino da Romano. In the long marketplace of the town are to be seen houses which bear traces of façade painting of an early date. The museum contains many works by the Da Ponte family, who were surnamed Bassano from the place of their birth. The cathedral and the church of San Giovanni Battista contain pictures by Jacopo Bassano. In 1796, four days after the battle of Roveredo, Napoleon defeated the Austrians under Wurmser at Bassano. It had only taken the French four days to march thither from Trent. Napoleon converted the district of Bassano into a duchy in 1809, and conferred the title upon Maret, his Secretary of State.

French official picture

The Timber Bridge over the Brenta at Bassano

The covered timber bridge shown above was built to replace the one which was blown up by the French when, under Napoleon, they defeated the Austrians at Bassano in 1796.

ITALIAN TROOPS PASSING THROUGH A MO

A PASS THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS ON THE ITALIAN

The mountain pass illustrated above, which is usually known as a [illegible], is typical of the terrain on which our Italian allies are fighting. A rough stone track, strewn with boulders and fragments of rock, runs through the bare, inhospitable mountains which tower above it on every side. To any troops save perhaps the mountain-bred Italian regiments of the [illegible] must be a heartbreaking country to fight in, offering extraordinary difficulties to [illegible] wherever it is. Transport has to be accomplished by [illegible] or mules, usually [illegible]

TAIN CORRIDOR : A GATEWAY IN THE ALPS.

CONTINGENT MARCHING THROUGH TO THEIR POSITIONS

[illegible] mountain positions have to be provisioned and casualties removed. The [illegible] a peak of the character shown is bound to be attended by far greater difficulty than an attack on the flat, but if successful then the success is correspondingly greater, for the enemy's retreat over such ground has every chance of developing into a debâcle. Mountain warfare gives a specially good opportunity to the airman who swoops low and fires on troops with his machine guns, for on these steep slopes his quarry cannot scatter so quickly as on level ground.

THE RED-WALLED HEART OF "WHITE-WA

The Damaged Church of the Twelve Apostles

The church of the Twelve Apostles was damaged by gunfire as shown above. It lies to the north ward of the Uspenski Sobor. It was built by Nikon, the greatest of the patriarchs of Moscow, he splendour in his day. The view shows where the Bolshevik gunners shot a hole in the dome was a of the building, knocking off the turfs and plates and revealing the bricks beneath.

The Chudov Monastery, Hit Sever

Religion has always counted for more in Russia than probably for any o European state. The red walls of the Kremlin enclose not only an arm palaces, barracks, and secular buildings, but no fewer than thirteen cha and two large monastic establishments. One of these, the Chudov Mona (Monastery of Miracles), is for monks; the second, the Voznesensky Convent vent of the Ascension), is for nuns. The Chudov Monastery was founded in by Alexei, Metropolitan Archbishop of Moscow, afterwards canonised. T present building, the one actually damaged by Bolshevik gunfire, is of no spe architectural merit. The monastery was in a sense a Tartar foundation, the of Jani Beg, a Tartar Khan, had been cured by Alexei of a dangerous illness in gratitude her husband made St. Alexei a grant for the establishment

The Damaged Gate of the Saviour

This picturesque gate-tower, which was damaged by gunfire in two places one shell striking the clock face and another lower down, but both fortunately doing a minimum of damage—is much venerated

The Damaged Little (so-called Alexander) Palace

The façade of this building was hit several times by the Bolshevik gunners, who appeared to be amateurs at less damage than might have been expected. The Little Palace of the Kremlin closely adjoins the Chudov Mon and the Voznesensky Convent. Its alternative name is owing to the birth in it of the Emperor Alexander

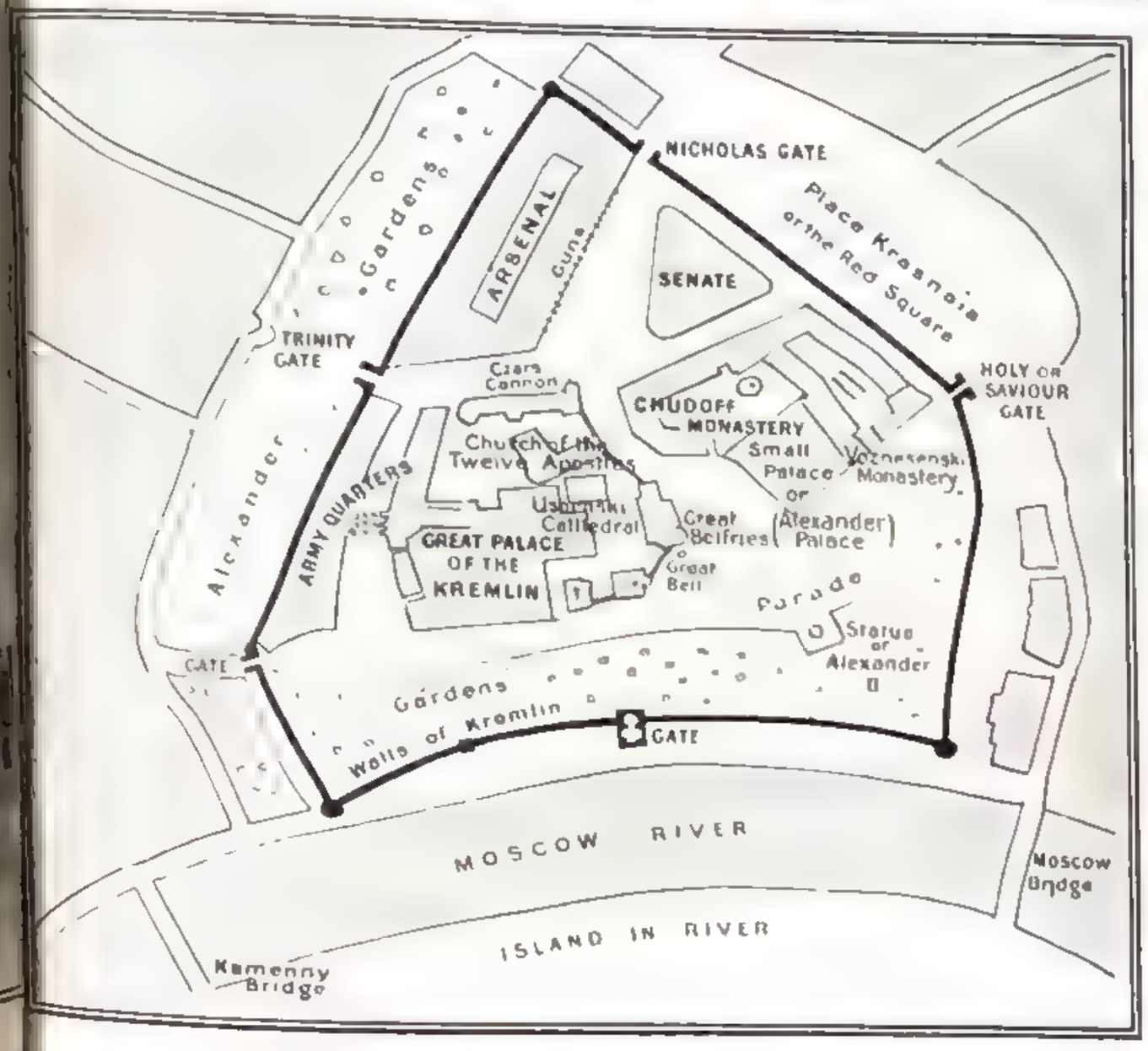
LED MOSCOW": *The Actual Amount of Damage Done to the Churches and Palaces of the Kremlin.*

Times by Bolshevik Gunfire

monastery. For several centuries it was the official residence of the Metropolitans of Moscow, and it is intimately connected with several important events in Russian history. It was here that the strange pretender, Grigori Otrepiev, who afterwards claimed to be the son of Ivan the Terrible, resided as a monk until unfrocked for some breach of his vows. He actually, though an impostor, lived to reign for a few months as Tsar Dmitri II. He is called by Russian historians the False Dmitri. He was eventually murdered by the Boyar Vasily Shuiski, who ruled as Tsar Vasily V. for a few disastrous years, until, overwhelmed with misfortune, he took the habit as a monk in the Chudov Monastery. In 1667 the Synod was held there, which deposed the autocratic patriarch, Nikon. Several Tsars were baptised there, the last being Alexander II., the liberator of the Serfs.

Cathedral of the Assumption, Damaged by Shellfire

The Cathedral of the Assumption, or Uspenskii Sobor, was damaged by a couple of shells through its main cupola and one adjacent cupola, besides other minor damage. A large calibre shell fell in the interior near the ancient carved box canopy appropriated to the tsars of Muscovy. It fortunately failed to explode, but the carvings were somewhat damaged.



The Plan of the Kremlin at Moscow

...ne buildings damaged by Bolshevik gunfire lie to the east, north, and south of the Kremlin area. The "Kremlin" ...rly Kremi or citadel ...is the nucleus from which Moscow spreads. The wall, about 1¼ miles long, is over 60 ft. high, built of red brick, with five gates and twenty-one towers.

A Damaged Room in the Little Palace

The Little Palace was used by the Emperors as a private residence, the Great Palace being a magnificent assemblage of apartments used only for state purposes.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

THEIR COUNTRY EITHER IN ACTION FROM WOUNDS OR OTHER CAUSES DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR

Captain A. D. Clark

[illegible] He was [illegible] son of the Hon. H. C. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible]

Lt.-Commander R. M. Mack

R.N. He was mentioned in despatches last June and is reported [illegible]

Captain A. Gilmour

Yeomanry. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gilmour [illegible]

Capt. W. M. Armstrong, M.C.

Hussars. He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. Son of Capt. and Mrs. M. F. Armstrong

Captain W. Swan

Sherwood Foresters (att. Durham L.I.). He was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. William Swan

2nd Lieutenant C. H. Churchill

R.G.A. He received his commission in September, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Churchill

Lieutenant S. W. Rowles

A.S.C. (attd. R.F.C.). He enlisted in 1914 and was after war given a commission

Lieutenant H. T. Barrett, M.C.

Nyasa and Forces. He was awarded the Military Cross last year

2nd Lieutenant E. Schult

Royal Fus. (attd. R. West Surrey Regt.). He obtained his commission in 1915

2nd Lieutenant F. A. Wray

Liverpool Regt. Previously reported missing. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Wray

2nd Lieutenant S. R. E. Carter

Yorkshire Light Infantry. Killed in action. He was the son of Mr. S. W. Carter and Mrs. Carter

Flight Sub-Lieutenant F. S. Strathy

Royal Navy. Aged 18. Only son of Mr. Stuart Strathy

Lieutenant F. W. Wilcox

R.F.C. Son of Mr. J. J. Wilcox. He enlisted in 1914

Surgeon-Probationer R. M. Macpherson

R.N.V.R. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Macpherson

2nd Lieutenant H. S. Griffen

Royal Berks Regt. He died of wounds received in action and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Griffen, Newbury

Major J. E. P. Rae

Duke of Cornwall's L.I. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Rae and was a scholar of Worcester College, Oxford. He obtained his majority last May

Captain and Adjutant A. N. Cousin

York and Lancaster Regt. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Cousin and was educated at University College. He was gazetted in 1914 and proceeded to Egypt in the following year

Major G. H. Wilson, M.C.

R.F.A. He was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Dublin, and was the son of Mr. W. H. Wilson. Mentioned in despatches, awarded the M.C.

Captain H. B. Roderick

Welsh Guards. Captain Roderick was a keen all-round sportsman and a fine shot. He was also a keen cricketer. He was wounded in action in December of last year while raising his company

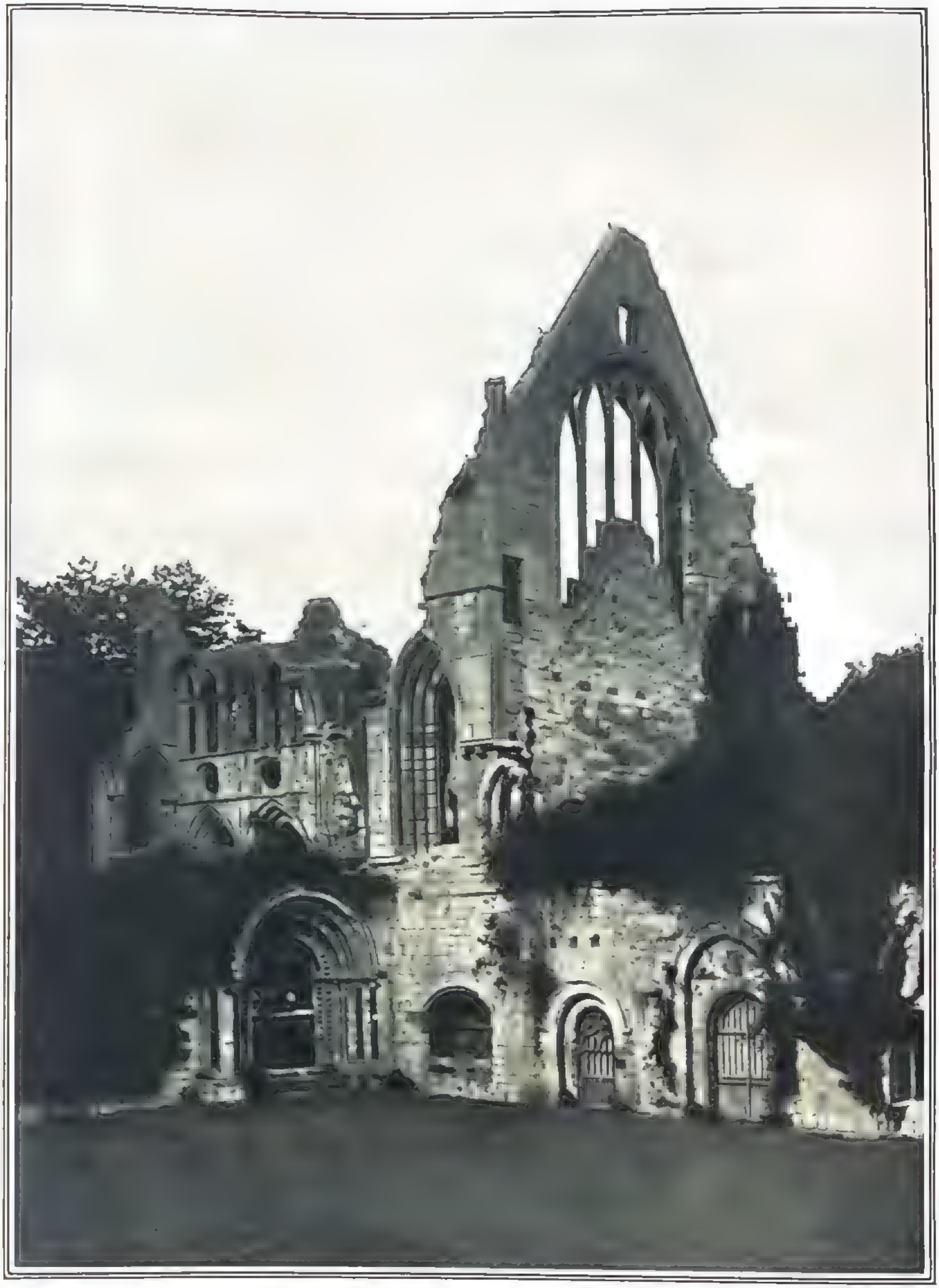
Major W. C. K. Birch, M.C.

Yorkshire Regt. He was the only son of C. D. W. Birch and Mrs. Birch, and was gazetted from Sandhurst. He was twice mentioned in despatches and was awarded the M.C. in 1918

Pro patria mori

DRYBURGH ABBEY : A Gift to the Nation

By Lord Glenconner.



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THE RUINS OF DRYBURGH ABBEY—A VIEW OF THE CLOISTERS

Dryburgh, which has been given to the nation by Lord Glenconner, is one of four great abbeys in the Border Country which were founded by David I. in the twelfth century. Edward II. of England, retreating from his Scottish wars in 1322, pitched his camp in the abbey demesne and set fire to it on leaving. It was restored soon afterwards by Robert I. It was again burned by the English under Sir George Bowes and Sir Brian Layton in 1554, and this time was never rebuilt. What the visitor now sees is a wonderfully picturesque mass of grey piers and outer walls. Much of the stone flooring has disappeared under a carpet of green turf. The chapter house with its beautiful portal and the cloister walks still survive. Sir Walter Scott, who was a descendant of the Haliburtons, who once owned the abbey, is buried in a portion of the north transept, known as St. Mary's Aisle.

THE NEW ADMIRALTY BOARD : The FINA

THE NEW DIRECTIVE ORGANISATION AT THE ADMIRALTY

when Sir Eric Geddes Becomes

O

Mr. Arthur F. Pease

Second C...

...Lord with Lord Fisher as ... was succeeded by ... the Navy entered upon ... which, unfortunately for ... Lords who "left everything ... be said to have repre... which preceded them.

... unsweetened character! ... should be duly appreciated! ... would so co-ordinate the ... operations" and "... Sir John Jellicoe, towards the end ... the place of Sir John Jellicoe.

Five months passed. ... Sir Eric Geddes ... of the Navy.

Then in ... his place being taken by Sir Eric Geddes, who, though new to ... practise the Admiralty on a new footing. An effort was ... May [illegible] 1917.

... Sir Eric Geddes and Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, with Mr. Arthur Pease as Lord in Waiting, "because they ... the new organisation would be working at full speed. They ... hoped that the completion of the reorganisation and for ... the ... What ... that the reforms ... May have been carried to their logical conclusion. ... The Lord has not ... [illegible] ... are not provided for. What ... with them immediately. And ... as it goes, both in the division and subdivision of functions and in the choice of officers to preside over the various branches, the work seems to be exceedingly well done. This is not to say that there are not both inclusions and exclusions which in the first case surprise, and in the other disappoint. But this, after all, is inevitable, and while we may be sure that the First Lord's new scheme of work is intended to be the foundation of a permanent fabric, we can be equally sure that such a fabric will call for a continual change in *personnel* as the needs of the situation and the aptitudes of different officers are revealed. To a great extent, no doubt, the most vital problems of all—those that arise in settling the use of weapons—while not specifically provided for in the new arrangements by new staff departments, are, nevertheless, not altogether neglected.

Mr. Pulen describes the nine new directors, mostly of forty years of age or less, as a group of men whom it is no exaggeration to call brilliant.

The Main Functions of a Staff

"A right conception of naval war shows at a glance the main functions of a staff necessary to prepare for it in peace and to deal with it when it comes. Sea power is brought into being for one purpose only—to destroy the sea power of the enemy. Its single objective, then, is to fight. It may be thwarted of its purpose, because the enemy has it in his power to withdraw his forces from the sea and to place them where sea power cannot reach them. The navy that is denied battle must then proceed to seize, so far as is possible, all the advantages that victorious battle would have given, and to inflict upon the enemy all the disadvantages which, by defeat, he would have incurred. The advantages gained by victory are freedom to use the sea, the ability to invade directly or indirectly, immunity from the threat of invasion. The disadvantage of defeat is a siege which the victorious fleet can inflict by blockade. But it is an error to suppose that the justification of a blockade is the gradual sapping of the enemy's civil endurance and military strength effected by the stringency it creates. The real military justification of a blockade is that the disadvantages of this stringency will compel the enemy to fight. There is in theory, and all the facts of history support it, no possible alternative to fighting being the primary purpose for which navies exist. It follows that if the General Staff is the mental extension of the chief command, fighting must be the only concern of the most important section of staff organisation."

The Welcome Result

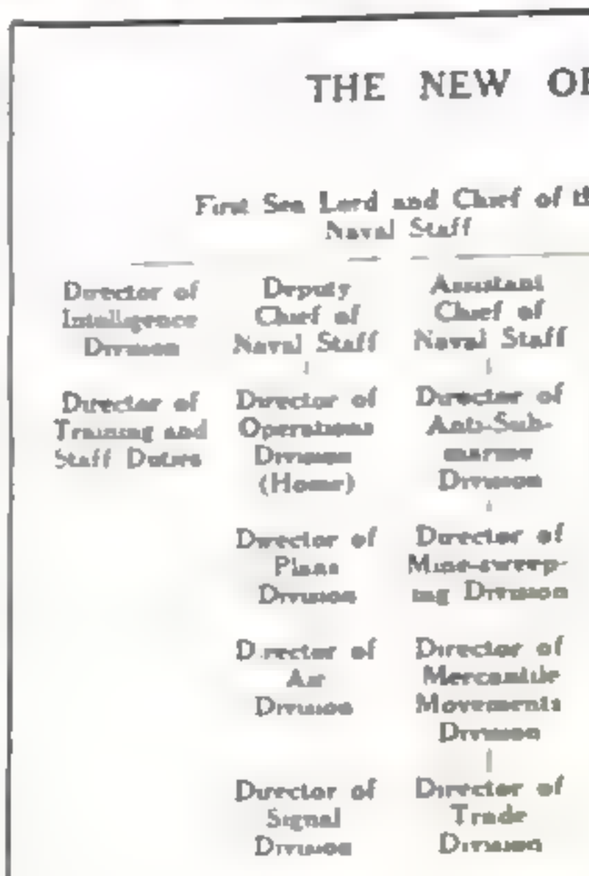
"The nine departments have been created for carrying on the actual daily work of the naval war, to the direction of which a group of very able younger captains have been appointed. The reorganisation, functional and personal, has undoubtedly created an entirely new confidence in the Admiralty. And it would be surprising if this were not as strongly felt by our Allies as it is by the public at home. And, arising out of this, it is natural that there should be speculation as to how the new men will tackle the new jobs." That, of course, the future will reveal.

The First Lord's Position

The position of the First Lord himself is one of the utmost importance to the nation as a whole. There is a Scylla and a Charybdis in this matter as in so many other walks of life. There is the danger of the First Lord relying too much on his own personal judgment, and there is the other, probably an equal danger, of the First Lord relying on his own judgment too little. One cannot feel that "leaving it to the sailors" is the ideal attitude for a perfect First Lord of the Admiralty. There is a *via media*, a golden way, which a First Lord can pursue, which will enable him to avoid first one rock and then the other. In all great organisations, the effect of a head who earnestly and whole-heartedly strives after the success in the work which lies before him is remarkable. It matters not whether the example be drawn from industry, commerce, or

THE NEW ORGANISATION O...

FIRST LORD ...



The Civil Lord will take charge of important ... tive work on the maintenance side of the Board. He ... therefore, be relieved by the Second Civil Lord of ... administration of the programme of Naval Works, ... the question of priority of labour and material ... arising therefrom and the superintendence of the Director ... Works Department.

It has further been decided that the exceptional ... and other difficulties now attending upon the execution ... very large programmes of urgent naval works in ... have so greatly transformed the functions of the Director ... Works' Department of the Admiralty that it is ... whilst these abnormal conditions last, to place that ... ment under the charge of an expert in the rapid ... of large engineering works. A Civil Engineer-in-Chief ...

STAGE in the REARRANGEMENT begun in 1917.

[illegible]

Rear-Admiral G. P. W. Hope, C.B.
Assistant First Sea Lord

The Right Hon. E. G. Pretyman

Sir Alan G. Anderson

[illegible] the controlling head permeates down to [illegible] and returns to their chief actions, [illegible] First Lord may be immense or it may be the opposite. In the one case, his influence will [illegible] knowing that its good work will be [illegible] with much tact and common sense. If he loves the sea [illegible] for the nation. For such an one then cannot help thinking of [illegible] the problems of the Navy. His work will never be perfunctory, but always in [illegible] actually with the tasks in front of them. He will be in a position to understand [illegible] to him and what they are thinking when [illegible] silent, which is not an altogether [illegible] in naval life. [illegible] a degree as [illegible] who knows nothing of the sea. But [illegible]

THE NEW FIRST SEA LORD

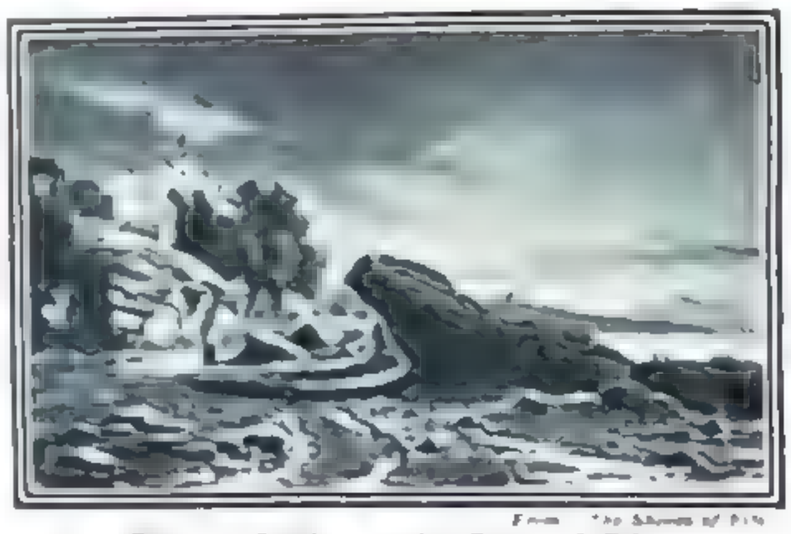
Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, who has been appointed First Sea Lord in succession to Sir John [illegible] was born in 1864, and is a son of the late Mr. James Erskine Wemyss of Wemyss Castle, [illegible] estate which marches for some distance with that of another famous Scottish family, [illegible]. He entered the Navy at the age of thirteen, attaining rear-admiral's rank in 1911, and on the [illegible] war flew his flag on the *Cæsyödus*. He was in command of the convoy which escorted the first [illegible] contingent across the Atlantic and afterwards of a squadron at the landing in Gallipoli. Sir [illegible] present at the evacuation of the Peninsula, and was subsequently appointed Commander-in-[illegible] East Indies Station, from which he came last August to the Admiralty as Second Sea Lord in [illegible] Sir Cecil Burney, although for some time past he has acted as Deputy First Sea Lord.

Comes from a Naval Family

[illegible]ral Wemyss comes of a family whose history is closely bound up with that of the Navy. His [illegible] entered the senior service, but reasons of health forced him to abandon his career, his grandfather, [illegible] Erskine Wemyss, a sailor at the age of twelve, was on the *Tonnant*, under Sir Edward Pellew, during the operations at Corunna in 1809. Even as early as 1720 a Wemyss was a lieutenant in the Navy, while an ancestor, Sir David Wemyss of Wemyss, was one of the two commissioners of Scotland despatched to Norway by the Scottish Estates in 1290 to bring home the little Princess Margaret, the sole descendant of Alexander III. of Scotland, who was killed at Kingborn in 1286 through a fall. The "Maid of Norway" died at the Orkney Islands on the homeward voyage, but the services of the commissioners were duly recognised, and Sir David was presented by the King of Norway with a massive silver basin still preserved as a heirloom by his descendants.

[illegible]

Acting-Admiral Sir R. E. Wemyss, K.C.B.
First Sea Lord and Chief of Staff



From "The Abode of Fife"

Wemyss Castle, on the Coast of Fife

Contains as a prized family heirloom the silver basin given to an ancestor by the King of Norway. The history of the castle is associated with Macduff and Mary Queen of Scots.

The Seat of the Wemyss Family

Wemyss Castle, the seat of the Wemyss family, stands high up, overlooking the Forth, and not far from it is the ruin known as Macduff's Castle, which tradition affirms to have been the dwelling and refuge of the inveterate foe of Macbeth. It was at Wemyss, during a tour through Fife, that Mary Stuart first saw Henry Darnley, who was destined to become her husband and the cause of much of her future sorrow.

What Sir Rosslyn's Appointment Means

Sir Rosslyn Wemyss was, until his appointment as Second Sea Lord a few months ago, almost unknown to the general public. Writing of his appointment in *Land and Water*, Mr. Arthur Pollen says: "The officer who is now First Sea Lord is where he is because it is war, and nothing else, that has shown him to be what he is. If, therefore, I am asked what the recent changes in the Board of Admiralty signify, my simplest answer is, to say that at last we have an officer appointed First Sea Lord, not because of his seniority in the Navy List, nor because he is blessed or cursed—with a newspaper or popular reputation, but simply on merit shown in war. I was in Washington when Sir Edward Carson joined the War Cabinet, and an enterprising interviewer asked me why the Premier had put an ex-railway manager, presumably ignorant of the sea affair, at the head of the British Navy. I replied that he had done so for the almost incredible, but nevertheless valid, reason that Sir Eric Geddes had shown himself to be the right man for the place. Just as Mr. Lloyd George passed over all the popular politicians and chose the ablest man he knew for the most difficult position that a civilian can fill, so now Sir Eric himself has passed over all the advertised admirals and appointed the proved man for the most difficult post a naval officer can fill.

"Each Separate Task Clearly Defined" for Each Man

"The abandonment of the Gallipoli adventure coincided, it may be remembered, with the beginning of the enemy's submarine activities on a large scale in the middle seas. The Mediterranean command was not limited to the Mediterranean, and it included the care of at least three lines of communications to different large army bases, and necessarily involved the closest co-operation with the French and Italian fleets. Few if any naval officers, therefore, have ever undertaken duties more difficult, more extensive and various, or more complicated than those which fell upon Sir Rosslyn Wemyss when he succeeded Admiral Sir John de Robeck in command of the Mediterranean in 1915. What ground is there for supposing that Sir Rosslyn Wemyss will do better than his predecessors? They are of the most solid possible description. They are in point of fact just those, that when faced with those extensive, varied, complicated, and difficult tasks to which I have alluded, Admiral Wemyss was able to deal with them successfully, precisely because, knowing exactly what he wished to do, and being resolute to get it done, he also knew how to organise the men at his disposal so that each separate task was clearly defined and plainly feasible."

THE ADMIRALTY BOARD

THE ADMIRALTY

	Second Sea Lord	Third Sea Lord	Fourth Sea Lord	Civil Lord	Controller
Director of Experiments and Research	Second Civil Lord		Financial Secretary	Permanent Secretary	

THESE EIGHT DEPARTMENTS WILL APPARENTLY REMAIN AS BEFORE, WITH CERTAIN INTERCHANGES OF FUNCTION

[illegible] before been appointed in the person of Colonel Sir A [illegible] Gibb, lent for the purpose by the Army Council. Mr. Charles H. Merz, M.Inst.C.E., a well-known electrical consulting engineer, has consented to serve as Director of Experiments and Research unpaid.

The result of this reorganisation is to place numerous departments and subsections of the naval administration each under a special director, and so to relieve the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty of much of the routine and administrative work by which his activities as a war chief were formerly hampered. The First Sea Lord is now in his proper position as the Director of Naval Strategy, while immediately beneath him are fourteen sectional chiefs, each in charge of a special department of naval strategy or administration.

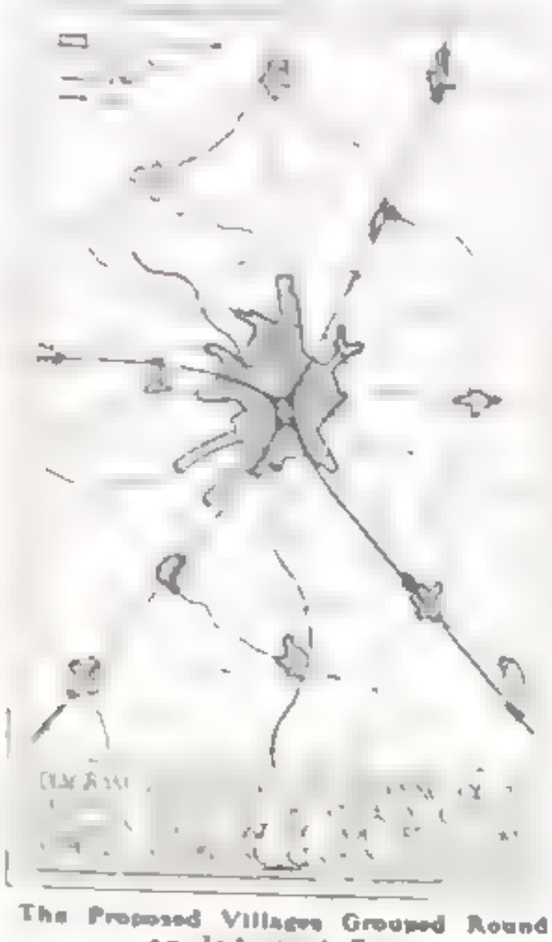
The DISABLED : A Reconstruction Suggestion

... Grouping Partially-disabled Men in Villages

A Detailed Plan of One of Mr. Mawson's Proposed Villages

... ultage out-door industry would be their sympathy and service and the power of organising and making effective the schemes for the employment of the more unfortunate villagers.

The employment of the villagers is to be determined by physical and mental capacity and by the natural bent of the employed. Farm work, though it will be encouraged in some of the villages in rural districts, will not meet the full need of the men first, because it can only provide employment for a small percentage, and, second, because it will only be possible



The Proposed Village Grouped Round an Industrial Town

... The author points ... the women folk will ... handicrafts, the majority, ... instructed in making by ... He proposes to have ... workers in each village—those ... of an artistic nature ... es in their own homes, ... workshops where a continuous ... established between a few ... employed in ordinary factory work ... layers all engaged in the ... same nature or of parts of the ... establishment very usefully a hub ... central employment—a central collecting and distributing ... and selling centre where all would obtain their ... materials on the wholesale terms only possible under co-operation and to which would be returned the finished ... articles for marketing under the best expert advice.

One illustration shows how this scheme may be carried out with an existing village as nucleus. Another is a diagram showing a type of village created entirely for the author's purpose. It will be seen that all the factories and ... workshops are arranged alongside the railway so that ... may be delivered and despatched without the expense of carting. This arrangement has the additional advantage of removing heavy traffic from the streets. There are six main roads all converging to the Central Square, which is designed to be the administrative centre of the village, containing the post office, the bank, the largest shops, and the parish council offices, together with the administrative offices of the committee (Mr. Mawson's solution of the inevitable financial problem) controlling the formation of the village and its industries.

AN OLD INN. By E. V. Lucas.

It would be absurd to say that the sleepy town of which I am thinking, and which for purposes of camouflage I will call Queensbridge, does not feel the war, because from this war there is now no escape for anyone, but it gives fewer signs of feeling it than places that are more actively busy and less remote from London. There are no queues, either for food or for pleasure, and it is too small to be held up by those new highwaymen, the tanks, and forced to deliver. Nor is there a garrison about. That is why I have already just sent to Queensbridge one friend invalided home from France, and shall probably send more.

I entered Queensbridge on foot, having forwarded my bag by train. This is a course marked by more prudence than has always distinguished my progress through life, for it liberates the traveller to select his inn at his ease. A man carrying luggage is not free; the bag in a way pledges him, at any rate proclaims the fact that he is a traveller and will probably need a bed, and makes it the more difficult for him to extricate himself from the hostel that has failed within doors to come up to the promise of the exterior—as too often is the hostel's habit. (All this is, of course, common knowledge, and why I should be taking any credit to myself for adopting the plan I cannot conceive.) All unburdened, then, I entered the town at lunch time at the top of its steep, main street, and as I walked down it I cast my glances this side and that to see which inn seemed most promising. The woman who, five miles away, had given me some bread and cheese, had named the Angel as the best. A man whom I had beaten at billiards the night before had mentioned the Red Lion; but I found myself more taken by the bow windows of the King's Head.

I did, however, nothing rash; I looked carefully at the Angel, which was at the very foot of the street, near the harbour and near the station, and at the Red Lion, and also at two or three others; and then I entered the King's Head and asked for lunch.

Never have I done a wiser thing.

It is odd how trifling are the determining factors in some of the most momentous decisions that face us in life. Here was I alone, and tired, and in a strange part of the country, with the necessity before me of finding "a home from home" for three or four days, and I disliked the bed that was placed at my disposal in a dingy room, with nothing whatever of decoration in it but a bust of George Washington, and I disliked the horsehair sofa in the sitting room, and was chilled by the empty vastness and decay of the whole place. And yet, even without entering any of the other inns, I agreed to stay in this one. And why? Well, a little because the landlord (a big, strong, leisurely man with a white beard and a massive head), who himself did the waiting, was pleasant and attentive, and a little because his daughter, who had charge of the bar, was attentive and pleasant. But the real reason was the pickled onions at lunch. Such was the excellence of these divine roots that I let everything else go. My nights might be bad—and indeed would be, for such a bed was never designed for sleep—my evenings might be cheerless, but, at any rate, my lunches and dinners would be good, for were there not these onions, pickled according to a recipe of the host's mother, now with God, but in her day famous for the best ways of preserving and curing and, indeed, of doing everything that a good housewife should?

The enthusiasm displayed by this patriarchal Boniface for his mother was perfectly charming. And novel too, its novelty being part of its charm. Very big landlords with white beards and footfalls that shake the house do not, as a rule, talk about their mothers at all. Should they, through strange martial vicissitudes, come, as this one had done, to wait at table, they wait and go. But the host of the King's Head hovered and talked reverently of his mother's household genius, giving me the while such delicious proofs of it that I could not have torn myself away.

To those exquisite esculents I shall be eternally grateful, for they brought me into knowledge of one of the most interesting inns. The King's Head is a survival, indeed, the word "posting," to my great satisfaction, occurred in my bill, for a journey by waggonette to a distant village was thus described. The stables are immense, and contain one horse. The coach house is immense, and contains seventeen carriages of various kinds, from omnibus to dog cart, but chiefly broughams, all in a state of mouldiness. Coming by degrees to be recognised as a member of the little family that, by ceaseless activity, runs this unwieldy place—father, daughter, a superb cook, a maidservant, and an ostler—I was free to wander as I would, and exploring the various doors and passages I came upon a billiard table whose cushions belonged to the Stone Age and an assembly room with a musicians' gallery. But neither in the assembly room nor the billiard room did I spend my time, but in the bar parlour. In the kitchen I watched at her mysteries the admirable lady who cooks and carries on the noble traditions of the landlord's mother as set forth in a manuscript book in her own hand. In the bar parlour I watched the landlord, according to the new regulations, water down his spirits, and heard instalments of his long life spent wholly, in this "house" and that, in ministering to the wants of his fellow creatures—tired, or hungry, or thirsty, or all three, but chiefly thirsty. Then later in the evening the little cosy room would fill, and I would quietly take my place as one of the best listeners that its *habitues* had ever talked to. Listening is an old accomplishment of mine, and here, amid the friendliest of strangers, I gave it full play; and you would be surprised to know how much I know of Queensbridge life. Probably their surprise would be even greater.

And still I have not really begun to describe this most alluring inn. In the cellar, for example, there is some '47 port. . . .

PELMANISM.

"THE LITTLE GREY BOOKS."

No books have achieved greater popularity during the war than "the little grey books," as they are affectionately called.

Soldiers pore over them in the trenches, sailors con them in their brief intervals of leisure in the Grand Fleet, business men and women consult them [illegible] opportunity, lawyers, doctors, and students declare them to be an [illegible] help, stimulation and encouragement.

[illegible] everybody is studying these wonderful "little grey books" in which the [illegible] of Pelmanism are so interestingly explained. "Pelmanism"—that extra- [illegible] force in modern life—the "cardinal factor of success," to quote TRUTH'S [illegible].

If you do not know the "little grey books," if you are not a Pelmanist, you should take up for last time. "Nobody who has not studied these books," says an [illegible] "can conceive the immeasurable benefits resulting from them. A single one of them would be cheap to me at a hundred pounds. [illegible] As a direct consequence of them I gained a step in promotion [illegible]."

[illegible] writes from France: "The importance of the Pelman Course can hardly [illegible] I agree it should be nationalised." [illegible] assistants, and salesmen tell how they doubled and trebled their [illegible] as the result of a few weeks' study of the Pelman Course. Tradesmen tell of [illegible] turnover," and 100 per cent. and 200 per cent. increase in profits. The latest reports from Pelman students including men and women of all occupations in [illegible] (at less than one per cent. of one in a hundred) failed to gain substantial [illegible] from the Pelman Course.

[illegible] half an hour or so a day for a few weeks." It sounds too [illegible], but there are thousands of letters to prove that it is absolutely true. [illegible] a class, not a business or trade or profession in these islands in which [illegible] has not proved itself a wonderful help to success. That is to say, a means [illegible] coherency and developing "braininess" to such a degree that promotion [illegible] salaries follow as surely as night follows day.

[illegible] one particularly keen on Pelmanism; it has proved such an enormous help [illegible] "getting on" in business. Many of them describe it as "the best investment [illegible].

[illegible] found it a truly fascinating study. I am generally sorry the course [illegible]. I have found it so absolutely interesting as well as profitable." These [illegible] are echoed by students of the Pelman Course.

[illegible] has made another report upon the progress of Pelmanism amongst [illegible]. It would be impossible to name a business, profession, or [illegible] there are not hundreds of Pelman students.

[illegible] are very keen on Pelmanism, 48 Generals, 10 Admirals, [illegible] are studying the course, as well as thousands of rank and [illegible] number of readers of THE SPHERE and other leading journals have taken it and have already profited by it in income and position.

[illegible] directors of the Institute have arranged a substantial reduction in the fee to [illegible] the readers of THE SPHERE to secure the complete course with a minimum [illegible].

To get the benefit of this liberal offer application should be made at once by post card to the address below.

INTERESTING LETTERS.

From a Director.

"[illegible] of the Pelman Course is of the utmost value. It tends [illegible] to observe [illegible] on the right way, which few realise who have not studied it. The great aim [illegible] is the realisation of greater power, power to train [illegible]. I gained from each lesson right up to the end of the Course."

From a Clerk.

"Looking back over the time since I first enrolled for the Course I [illegible] the [illegible] and wider sphere which it opened out to me. The personal [illegible] [illegible] a thousand-fold better memory. If [illegible] the public [illegible] would be literally besieged by prospective students."

From a Works Manager.

"Your system has certainly been of great assistance to me in a variety of ways. Up to [illegible] I was works manager for a big firm of yarn spinners, but have now attained the [illegible] of right-hand man to the owners, having [illegible] the executive to the admin- [illegible]."

From a Bank Cashier.

"It is much pleasure in testifying to the practical value of the Pelman System as a [illegible] of developing one's mental powers. My chief regret is that I did not take the [illegible] years ago. I have found the training of great value in clearness of mental [illegible] [illegible] decision and greater self-confidence. The outlay is quite nominal [illegible] [illegible] it also carries a [illegible]."

From a Textile Buyer.

"From my own experience I would strongly recommend the PELMAN Course to all who are ambitious and keenly desirous of success. Perhaps its greatest value is that it causes [illegible] more independent of circumstances of any and every kind. It tends to transfer [illegible] character into [illegible]."

From a Coachbuilder.

"It is a pleasure to me to express my appreciation of the PELMAN System. My powers [illegible] and concentration have increased so enormously that it seems scarcely [illegible] for such improvements to have taken place in so short a time. There seems to me [illegible] to the possibilities of the System."

From a Merchant.

"I think it right that I should tell you what benefits I have derived from the study. The greatest benefit is a larger interest in life—a keener appetite for business. It has awakened [illegible] a fuller knowledge of myself, giving me more confidence and making my powers [illegible]."

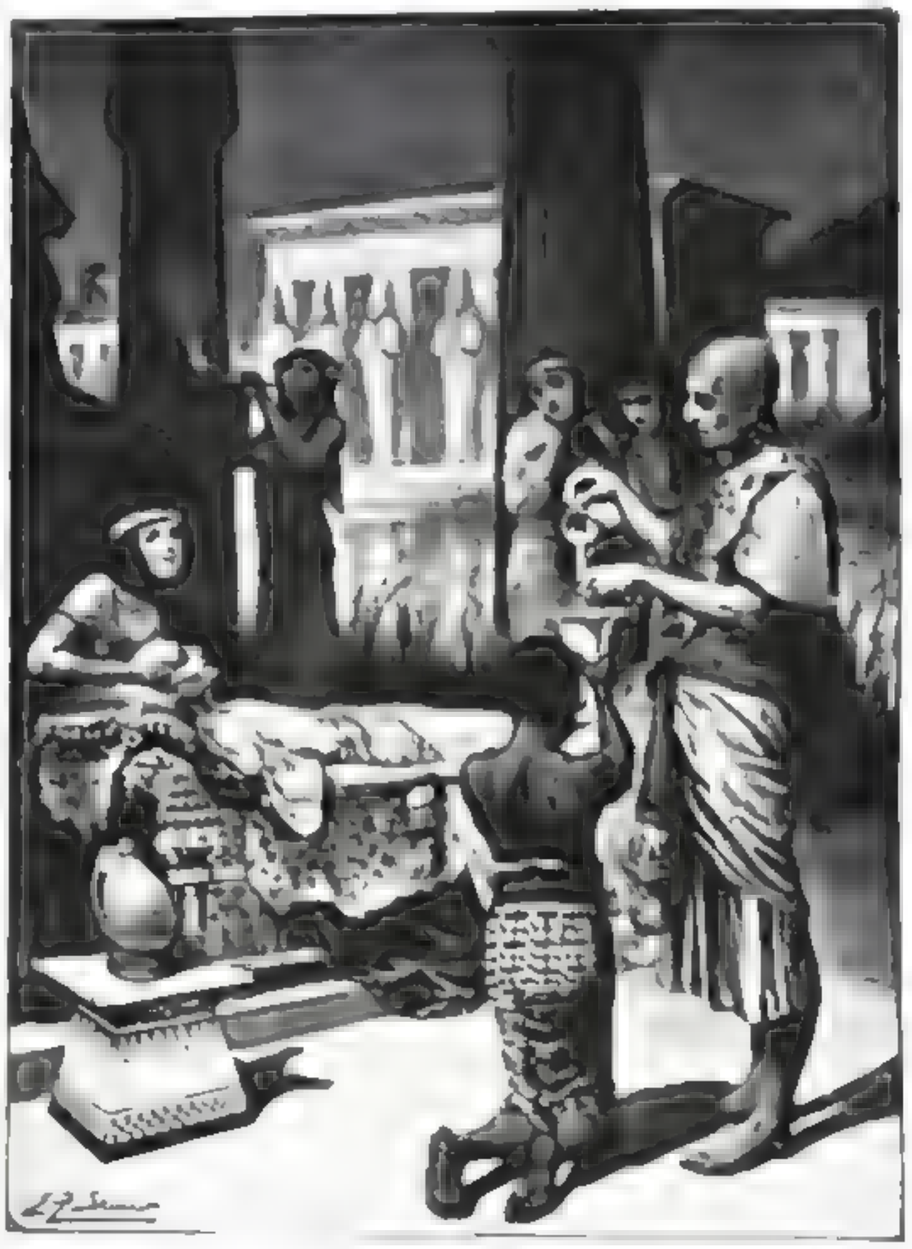
IMMEDIATE BENEFIT.

"Benefit," says *Truth*, "is derived from the very first, and this is the general experience of the vast majority of the students. Almost before they are aware of it the brain is being set methodically to work on the lines which will bring out its full capacity."

Over 250,000 Men and Women.

The Pelman Course has already been followed by over 250,000 men and women. *It is directed through the post, and is simple to follow.* It takes up very little time. It involves no hard study. It can be practised anywhere—in the trenches, in the office, [illegible] the train, in spare minutes during the day. And yet in spite of a short time it has the effect of developing the mind, just as physical exercise develops the muscles, of [illegible] increasing your personal efficiency, and thus doubling your all-round capacity [illegible] income-earning power.

A full description of the Pelman Course, with a complete synopsis of the lessons, is given in *Mind and Memory*, a free copy of which (together with "TRUTH'S" special supplement on "Pelmanism") will be sent post free to all readers of THE SPHERE who send a post card to the Pelman Institute, 67, Wenham House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.



THE WILL-TO-BE-WELL

"By the force of my will I shall subdue this disease."
Buddha.

"If you can force your heart, and nerve, and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you,
Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'"
Kipling.

"I must—I *will*—get back my health!"

The man who says this to himself—really meaning it—is thereby helping and hastening his own recovery—so much does will-power influence bodily processes.

In [illegible] weakness, unfortunately, the will power itself is [illegible] the patient is too limp and listless to make the [illegible] effort of volition, and it is here that Sanatogen come [illegible].

For Sanat[illegible] writes a physician in the *Medical Press and Circular*, "is as a powerful nervine tonic, supplying [illegible] the higher centres of the brain and spinal cord, and ***exciting the will-power to vigorous action.***"

Yet Sanatogen, though so wonderfully invigorating, is quite harmless—it causes [illegible] reaction—and its effects are permanent.

That is why all nerve sufferers should

FIRMLY RESOLVE TO TAKE

SANATOGEN

THE TRUE TONIC FOOD.

Do not, however, be misled into thinking that other preparations will produce the same effects. "At first glance," writes Professor Goldwater, M.D., in *Therapeutic Medicine*, "Sanatogen would not seem to be greatly different from other food powders on the market, but this similarity is only superficial, for a further study of its qualities proves that the union of the casein with the glycerophosphates *and so it* [illegible] *gives its unique properties.*"

Ask your chemist for the genuine original Sanatogen—from 1/9 to 9/6 per tin—and see that it bears our name and address on the label.

GENATOSAN, LTD. (British Purchasers of the Sanatogen Co.)
Chairman: Lady Mackworth. 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C.1.

Note: Sanatogen will later on be re-named Genatosan—genuine Sanatogen—to distinguish it from inferior substitutes.

LITERATURE : Some New Books of the Day.

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LIABILITIES

	£ s. d.
[illegible]	£17,000,000
[illegible]	£16,552,020
Shares of £20 each [illegible]	4,138,005 0 0
[illegible]	16,883 0 0
[illegible]	4,725,948 12 6
[illegible]	142,287,943 17 7
[illegible]	4,504,674 18 8
[illegible]	5,375,031 17 5
[illegible]	72,951 0 0
[illegible]	193,715 0 1
PROFIT AND LOSS	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	46,500 0 0
[illegible]	100,000 0 0
[illegible]	337,500 0 0
[illegible]	336,250 0 0
[illegible] carried forward	106,598 18 11
	£181,757,143 9 11

ASSETS

	£ s. d.
Cash	
In hand and at Bank of England	25,197,779 14 11
Money at Call and Short Notice	26,903,535 2 1
	52,101,314 17 0
Bills Discounted	26,388,335 13 2
Investments	
Consols and 5 per cent. War Loan (of which [illegible] and other Securities of a like character are guaranteed by the British Government	32,458,804 16 11
[illegible] Government Guaranteed Railway Stocks and Debentures	643,179 14 8
[illegible] Government Securities [illegible]	670,641 16 8
[illegible]	1,443,137 12 3
London County and Westminster Bank, Limited [illegible] £1,000 £5 Shares [illegible] paid	433,000 0 0
Current Rate Account [illegible] £1,000 £5 Shares £4 10s. paid	1,831,433 12 0
Advances to Customers and other Accounts (not otherwise classified) [illegible] Stock Exchange Loans	48,870,158 16 11
[illegible]	5,375,031 17 5
Bills Negotiable as per contra	72,951 0 0
Bank and other Premises (at cost less amounts written off)	1,700,279 12 6
	£181,757,143 9 11

WALTER LEAF
M. C. TURNER
C. SEYMOUR GRENFELL } *Directors*

F. J. DARTHORPE,
J. W. BUCKHURST, } *Joint General Managers*
A. G. PIKE, *Chief Accountant*

AUDITORS' REPORT

[illegible] sheet and compared it with the Books at Lothbury and Lombard Street Branches.

[illegible] Lombard Street and at the Bank of England and the Bills Discounted, Money at Call and Short Notice, and these [illegible]

[illegible] tion and explanations we have required and [illegible] the Balance Sheet [illegible] and correct view [illegible]

FRED JOHN YOUNG, F.C.A. } *Auditors*
G. D. SENDELL, F.C.A.

Cerebos SALT

British *and* BEST

GAMAGES

Complete Military Tailors and Service Providers.

Energy and Enterprise have given us the forefront position as Military Outfitters. Quality and full value for money have kept us there

WOUNDED OFFICERS.
We are always pleased to send a representative to any London Hospital to take instructions for New Kit.

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Field Service Jackets.
Serge, **55/-**; Barathea, **63/-**; Whipcord, **84/-**

Bedford Cord Riding Breeches
(Leather Strappings),
32/6, 37/6, 45/-

Bedford Cord Infantry Breeches
27/6, 30/-, 37/6

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NORVIC

The Shoe de Luxe

The perfect result of over 70 years' experience in the manufacture of Ladies' Boots and Shoes

Look for the Cathedral Trade Mark in the Shoe Store Window

SESSEL PEARLS

SESSEL PEARLS Are the finest [illegible] existing. They are made [illegible] a secret process which imparts to them that [illegible] shen, delicacy of tone, lustre and [illegible]

Beautiful Necklet of SESSEL Pearls [illegible] fitted case with 18-ct. Gold [illegible] £4 4 0

Real Diamond Clasp, with SESSEL [illegible] extra from £3 3 0

SESSEL Pearl Earrings, Studs, Scarf Pins, Rings, with SESSEL Pearls from £1 10 0

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Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc. taken in Exchange or purchased for Cash

SESSEL (Bourne, Ltd.),
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For Dyspeptics

and in convalescence whenever "special feeding" is required there is a case for Benger's Food.

It forms with milk a dainty and delicious food cream, which in preparation, becomes automatically made suitable for the weakliest digestion.

BENGER'S Food

contains the natural elements of self-digestion. Medical men know and approve its contents, and under their authority, it is used in civil, military and naval hospitals, and in convalescent and nursing institutions.

From an F.R.C.S.

"I cannot give your Food a better testimony than to say that I use it myself. I find it extremely useful and at the same time palatable."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
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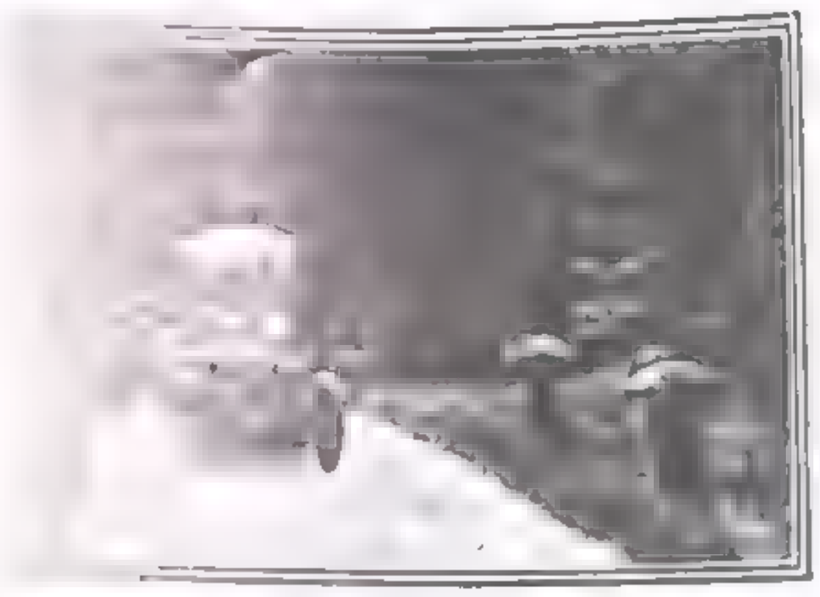
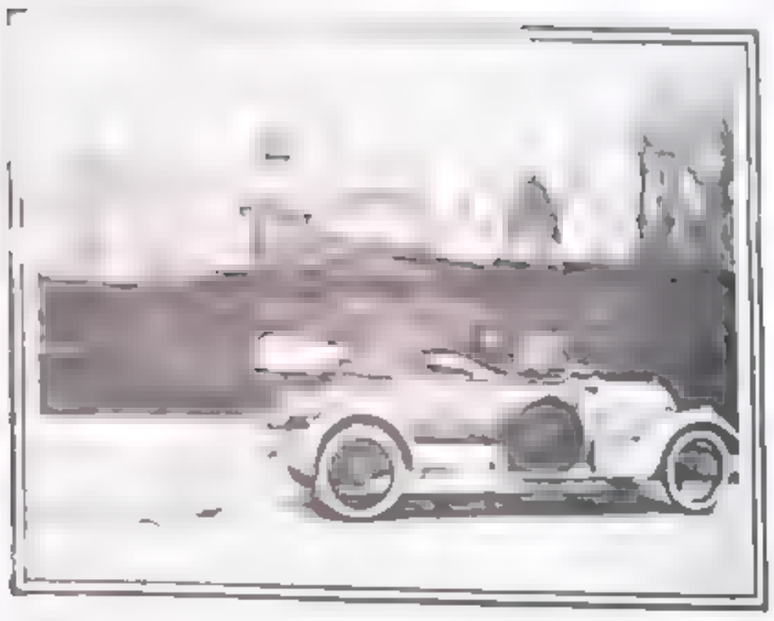
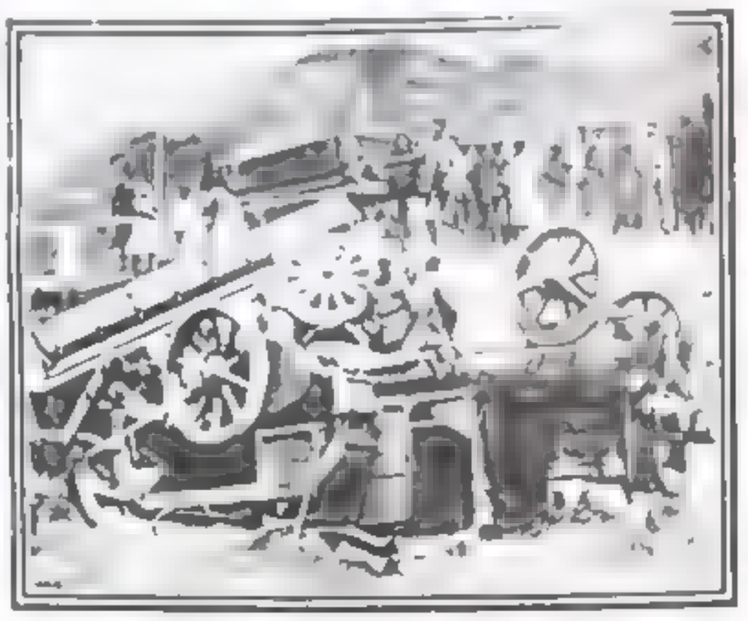
IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.



Sheep in a Farmyard near Cheltenham. In the Foreground is a Crossley Car



A Wolseley Car on the Road at Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire

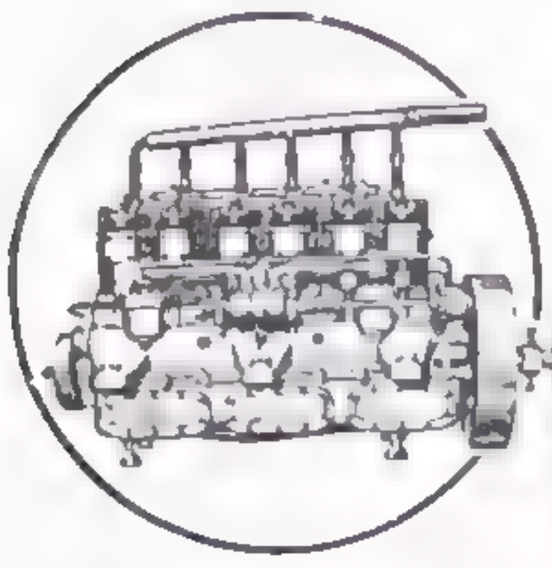


A Fiat Artillery Tractor Overturned on an Alpine Road During the Retreat

[illegible] entire Italian aviation [illegible] and [illegible] portion of the French [illegible] lorries are supplied with [illegible] Schelm has furnished his disc wheels [illegible] of fast lorries, and at the [illegible] undertook to popularise the wheel [illegible] cars requiring dual tyres on the [illegible] made a set of steel disc wheels [illegible] ont, duals in the rear—to ratio [illegible] wood wheels with detachable [illegible] that a complete wheel is carried [illegible] the total weight compared with [illegible] tachable rims. However, there is [illegible] steel is considerably stronger than [illegible] made.

The disc is forced into the rim, the [illegible] welded and cold riveted to this latter [illegible] rivets are riveted to the central [illegible] and these three thicknesses of metal [illegible] receive the five, six, or ten studs by [illegible] held in position.

[illegible] will be interested in the insurance [illegible] by the British Dominions General [illegible] and Exchange Avenue, E.C. [illegible] many instances owners are [illegible] by the use of their [illegible] cars to the coverage of their [illegible] tariffs, and great care is [illegible] being exercised in regard to the small supply of petrol. But owners feel on a [illegible] because whilst they realise the imprudence of running their cars unprotected from the possibility of serious third party risks or accidental damage they do not feel inclined to incur the expense of the usual covering policy at ordinary rates. In order to meet the new conditions the above mentioned company has decided to issue a special policy covering third party claims and accidental damage at a reduced inclusive premium.



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POWER *and* PERFORMANCE

THE silence and smoothness of the Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine is apt to deceive the uninitiated with regard to its power and performance.

The difference in design, however, which secures this silkiness in running is also responsible for its tremendous power—power which, to-day, is carrying unprecedented loads in cars and lorries in the war zones.

The TANK will become the symbol of irresistible POWER and PERFORMANCE. The Daimler is the original power-unit of the Tank.

The Daimler Company, Ltd.
Coventry

WINTER SAFEGUARDS

Burberry Weatherproofs ensure maximum resistance to wet and cold, whilst preserving perfect natural air-freedom, as their proofing needs no hidden and insalubrious support to its efficiency.

The Tricken-Warm

Officers' complete Kits in two to four days or READY FOR USE.

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Authorised Capital	£25,000,000	Paid-up Capital	£3,554,785 10s.
Subscribed Capital	£22,934,100	Reserve Fund	£1,150,000 0s.

Number of Proprietors – upwards of 10,500.

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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for the Year ending 31st December, 1917.

GENERAL BALANCE

LIABILITIES

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
[illegible]		3,554,785 10 0
[illegible]		1,153,000 0 0
	43,631,173 16 8	
	18,187,212 12 7	
		62,018,563 9 5
[illegible] guarantees		1,756,123 10 1
[illegible] Investments on Foreign		66,727 15 9
[illegible] not due and Current due [illegible] Accounts, &c.		1,324,428 1 3
		47,798 10 11
[illegible] brought forward	82,543 5 8	
[illegible] for the year	585,369 10 10	
	675,912 16 6	
Dividend for the year	133,384 9 2	
	542,528 7 4	
Transferred to Account	230,000 0 0	
		542,528 7 4
	£71,548,856 0 1	

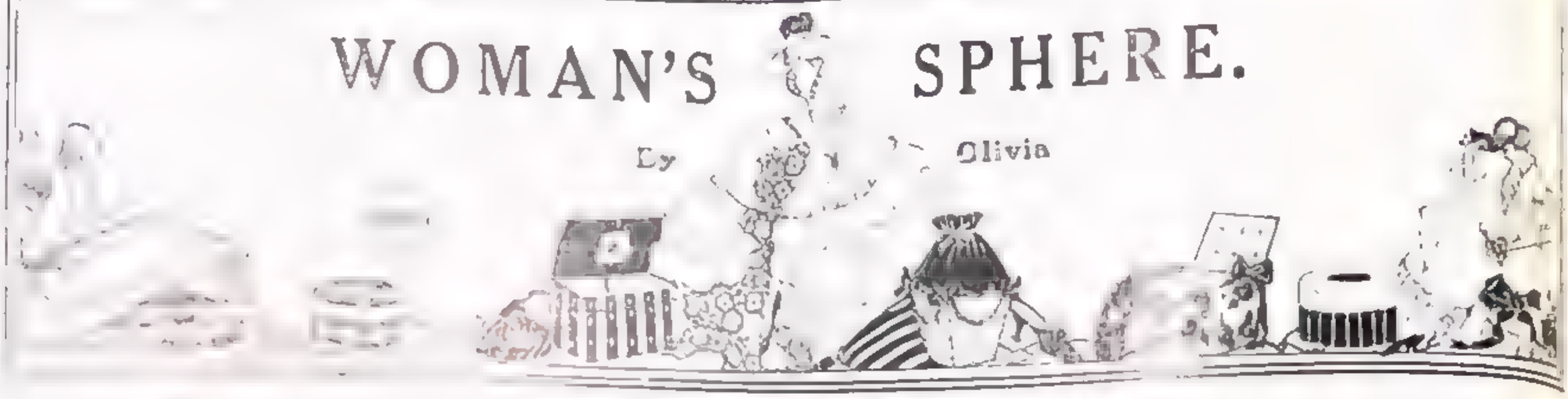
ASSETS

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash in hand	6,445,516 10 9	
in Bank of England	5,096,930 10 3	
		11,542,446 10 0
[illegible] on Notice		14,312,230 0 0
*Securities of and Guaranteed by the British Government	12,343,757 0 0	
India Stock and Indian Railways Guaranteed Bonds	74,000 0 0	
Corporation Stock, Railway and Waterworks Debentures and Preference Stocks, Colonial Stocks, Foreign Government and Railway Debenture Bonds	1,341,685 0 0	
Other investments	147,443 0 0	
	13,963,749 0 0	
Reserve Fund – £1,150,000 2½% (or War Loan 5½ 1929-47)	1,150,000 0 0	
		15,056,703 0 0
*The War Loans valued at cost		
Bills Discounted – (a) Three months and under	5,503,336 19 8	
(b) Exceeding Three months	579,301 11 10	
		6,082,638 11 6
Loans and Advances (including Stock Exchange Loans under Treasury Margin of 31st December 1917)		18,503,871 2 7
Acceptances of Customers on Acceptances [illegible] Loans as per Contra		1,756,123 10 1
[illegible] Customers for and as per Contra		66,727 15 9
[illegible] chiefly freehold at cost [illegible] Premises		1,321,036 8 5
Accounts, including interest due on Investments, &c.		438,002 17 8
		£71,548,856 0 1

[illegible] Joint General Managers.
[illegible] Chief Inspector.
[illegible] Secretary.
[illegible] Assistant Secretary.
[illegible] Assistant Secretary.
[illegible] Assistant

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

By Olivia



A House Frock
Of navy gabardine, showing the new slim skirt and pleated tunic

The cry of to-day belongs to the old [illegible] of Adam [illegible] to our traditions. Eve's apple is always the percept, and it will it is to be hoped [illegible] carry us through the pretty old trail from of coat

To Be, or Not to Be?

The question of the hour is not [illegible] feminine mind half so [illegible] and the skimpy skirts that are threatened. Are they to be—or not to be? That is the question. We [illegible] whether we are [illegible] capitated, or whether we are going to submit meekly to [illegible] on our freedom of movement. The [illegible] very well when we are compulsorily rationed, but [illegible] yards will be decidedly irksome after the freedom of five. Fashion, however, is determined to try and

more, as a glimpse at the advance [illegible] show. They are filled with [illegible] sheathlike frocks, blameless of a [illegible] did doubtless remain immaculate [illegible], but one trembles to think [illegible] ge in strenuous war work of

Coming Changes

[illegible] I fear the reign of the comfort [illegible] to be in the latest fashion, al[illegible] seem to have ousted it for [illegible] the best-dressed people of the [illegible] rest of which are certainly [illegible] ue in the realm of millinery to [illegible] plumes, but rather in the shape [illegible] ed fronds set quite close together [illegible] terials for the spring hat, trimmed [illegible] e so soft and becoming. We a[illegible] these flat [illegible] promised a revival of gay colours for our spring garb, perhaps owing [illegible] our capture of the German dye secrets. I have noticed that the [illegible] est colourings, emerald green, [illegible] le petunia being among them

Painted Furniture

The craze for painted furniture seems to increase. Queen Mary [illegible] set the seal of her approval upon it, and many other people have followed her example. I have seen a delicious lovely suite of bedroom furniture painted a soft French grey, with a delicate design of garlands in wa[illegible] The coverlet of the bed was of silver tissue with *motifs* of real [illegible] *appliqué* on it, and weighted at the corners with large silver ta[illegible] A set of black and white dining room furniture has just been compl[illegible] by a well known firm for a country house room, the carpet of whi[illegible] black, with vivid splashes of pink in its border; and jade green is [illegible] latest colour to capture our affections. A set of jade-green painted furniture for a boudoir, upholstered in green-and-silver damask, charming in its effect

Mr. HEINEMANN'S LIST

The Latest War Books

A DIARY WITHOUT DATES 2/6 net — By Enid Bagnold
[illegible] Daily News

ENGLISHMAN, KAMERAD! — By Captain Gilbert Nobbs
This remarkable volume gives a wonderfully vivid and minute [illegible] 3/6 net

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A Personal Record of War Travel on most of the Fronts 6/- net

Other Outstanding War Books

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DRIFTING (WITH BROWNE) By BYERS FLETCHER

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THE sick person has no taste for food, yet strength must be maintained at all costs. It is not possible to use a more satisfactory food than the 'Allenburys' Diet T, which has answered when all other kinds of food have failed. [illegible] following unsolicited testimonials from Medical Men, are taken from among many

A Doctor writes
I consider it a first class Diet, not only in illness but also in those cases where every other kind of food seems to disagree.
(Signed) M.B.

Another Doctor writes
'During recent family illness I found your Diet a most convenient and nourishing food and many a time when preparing it in the small hours for the patient I secretly blessed you for your valuable product.
(Signed) .... L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

Soothes, Nourishes, Restores.

'Allenburys' DIET
For Adults

No Cooking or Cow's Milk required. Made with boiling water only.

In Tins at 2-, 3/6 and 6/- of Chemists

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DOLLONDS

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The most reliable way of estimating the weather changes is by means of the Dollond Aneroid Barometer, an ingenious instrument made to measure accurately the pressure of the atmosphere. With a very little experience, reading the barometer and understanding it comes just as easily as telling the time.

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All children like Veno's Lightning Cough Cure are eager for "Veno time" to come round. And it cures—really cures—whooping cough and all the coughs and colds to which they are liable. Mothers should trust always to Veno's, because it is free from opium and everything harmful to children. There is nothing in it that a doctor would not approve.

Never Forget This.—A remedy that children like must ever be more beneficial to little sufferers than one against which the child nature revolts. That is self-evident.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the ideal home remedy for

COUGHS AND COLDS
LUNG TROUBLES
NASAL CATARRH
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11½d. a bottle.

DIFFICULT BREATHING
WHOOPING COUGH
RELAXED THROAT
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Larger sizes, 1/3 and 3/-. The 3/- size is the most economical.
Of Chemists and Medicine Vendors the world over.
Insist on having Veno's and refuse all substitutes.

The Remedy that

CHILDREN LIKE

and Take Willingly.

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SMITH'S GLASGOW MIXTURE

MILD MEDIUM FULL

Per 8½d. oz.

S 473

Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland) Ltd

The National Kitchen

...e rule
...k or

Next cut it up into loaves of [illegible] half an hour to rise. Then should then be put ... or less, and about a quarter of an hour later put ... quick oven to bake. The bread takes about ... minutes to bake in the loaves and ... minutes in the 2lb. size. If everyone who could ... grow his own crops of potatoes and ... make their bread from this recipe, the wheat ... would be solved and the fears of ... The potentialities of potatoes have ... [illegible] to be realised in this country. Those who ... House, S.W., for

War-time Miniature Lockets

... [illegible] ... would ... [illegible] ... pack it up ...

Treasures for the Red Cross

At the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company 112 Regent Street

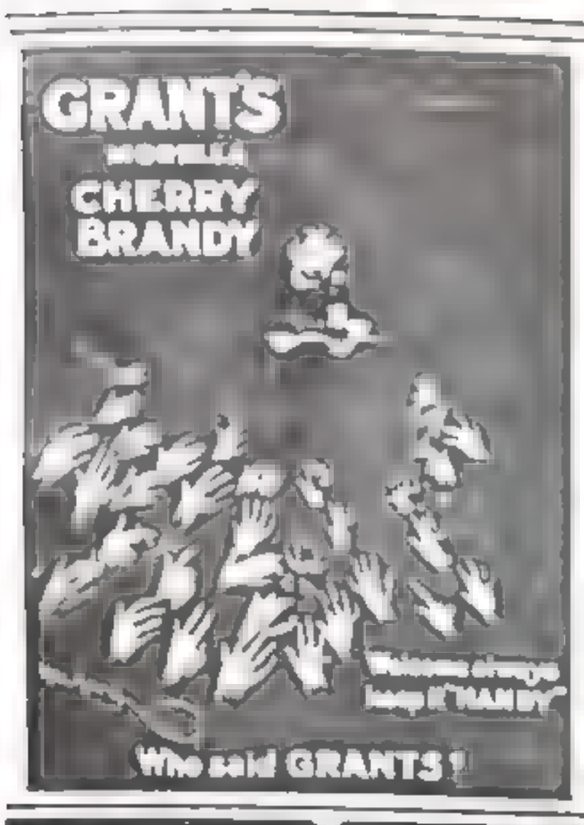
... of the British Red Cross ... on. The bare fact that its steady ... £60,000 a week will give some ... its need. Its activities spread ... tered battle fronts, reach half ... their benefits to our A... races who are fighting

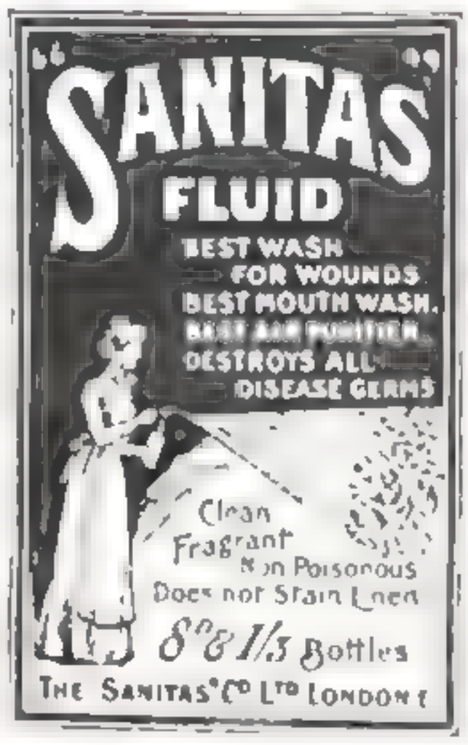
Potato Bread when Ready

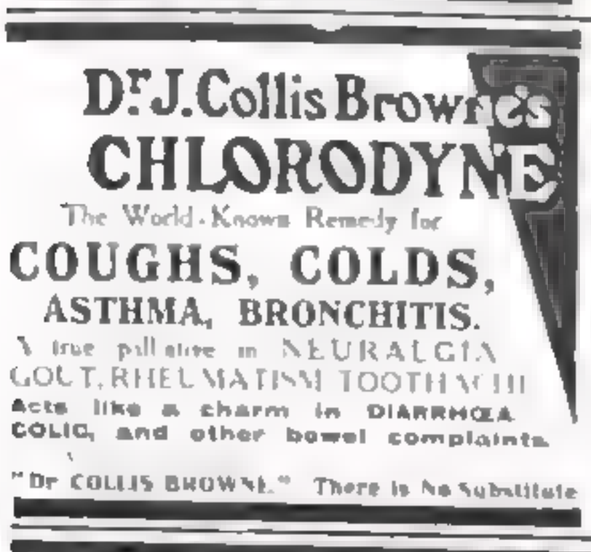
... and right. No cause ... that every one of us can ... we give at this ... be sold for the alleviation of ... the valuable th... Regent Street, and gifts ... by 11 to Sydney Morse Esq., S.W.1.

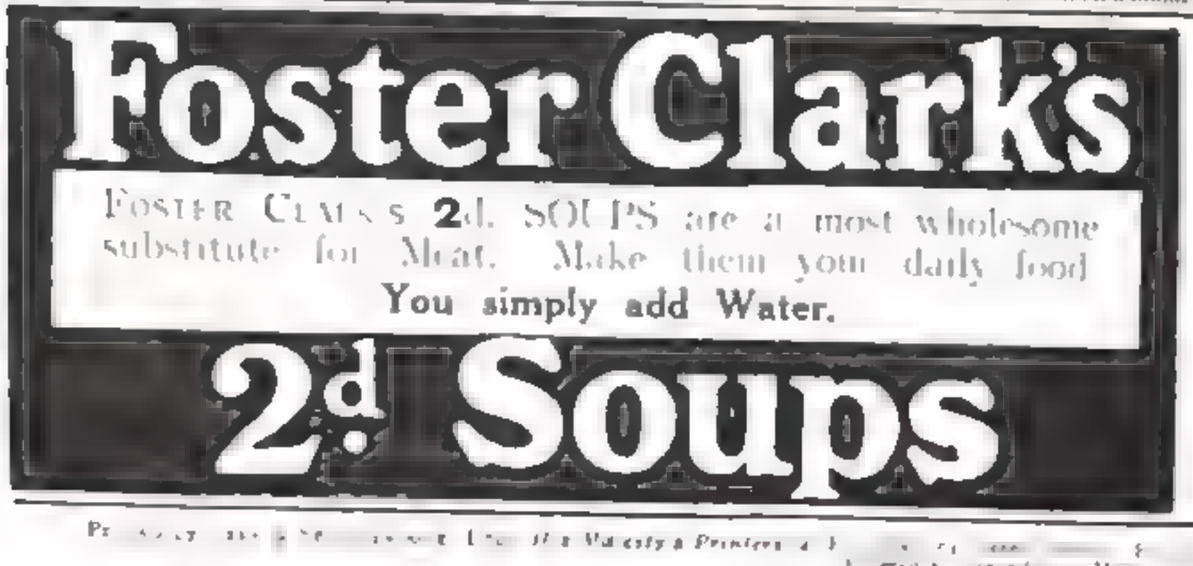
Babies' Jewel Fund

... sent for the benefit of ... welfare centres all over Engl... Duchess of Marlborough's appe... wonderful one. It includes ... m... and quite small trinkets, ... ring sent in by a poor wo... one worthy of helping it in ... in the Empire may be ... of her jewels to enrich the Empi... babies—all of them that ... be the British nation of the fu... clothes, and of the benefits that ... their lives for on the dreadful ... to-day. Let no Englishwo... bring her tribute to the well-... Gifts should be sent to the Duchess ... Jewel Fund, 175, New B... W.1.









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THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

Volume LXXII. No. 942. {REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER} London, February 9, 1918. Price Ninepence.

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DRAWN BY G H DAVIS

INTO THE BARRAGE—AS VIEWED FROM A BRITISH BOMBING PLANE

The drawing has been made from a Handley Page bombardment biplane, showing the pilot in the foreground with his illuminated instrument board before his eyes. In the extreme nose of the machine sits the bow gunner with his Lewis gun ready for any hostile aircraft that may come to attack. The fuselage of these gigantic aeroplanes projects well in front of the planes so that the sustaining surfaces are just outside the point of view taken. It is that tense moment just before the machine drives into the enemy's barrage which he is throwing up to protect a vital spot. Of the two similar machines just ahead one has just been caught in the converging rays of the searchlights and is now surrounded by the angry red flashes from the bursting shells as it drives at full speed through the hail of fire dropping its bombs as it goes. Another machine slightly nearer the observer is just going in. To the men in these machines the hostile barrage appears not unlike a gigantic firework display. The great fingers of light from the numerous searchlights probe the sky, the flash and fire of bursting shrapnel from the anti-aircraft artillery are a lurid screen, and the clusters of glowing balls from the Very lights gleam in the darkness. Running the gauntlet of the barrage is a feat which calls for all the skill and endurance that the pilot possesses.

THE SPHERE

London January Ninth 1915

Great New Street London E C 4

[illegible] SPHERE [illegible] FRIEND

[illegible] SPHERE

£2 5s [illegible] 10s 11d

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[illegible] Subscription to THE SPHERE [illegible] not nearly so [illegible] see page [illegible]

For Three Months it is only 10s 11d

[illegible] SPHERE [illegible]

PLAYS WORTH SEEING

[illegible]

*DALY'S.—"The Maid of the Mountains." [illegible]

*PALACE.—"Pamela." [illegible]

*GLOBE.—"Love in a Cottage." A very [illegible] Mr Glen Conway [illegible] who [illegible] her husband at the last she decides that love in a cottage is best. The piece is [illegible] acted by Miss Marie Lohr, who is now at [illegible]

*GARRICK.—"The Saving Grace." [illegible] by Mr [illegible] [illegible] Mr Hicks and Miss [illegible] [illegible] The piece is long and [illegible]

PLAYHOUSE.—"The Yellow Ticket." [illegible] a Mr and Mrs [illegible]

*HAYMARKET.—"General Post." A [illegible] [illegible]

*APOLLO.—"Inside the Lines." [illegible] drama with some [illegible] of the hotel [illegible] the governor and a [illegible]

*ROYALTY.—"Bluebird." [illegible] a [illegible] Lane and [illegible]

*HIPPODROME.—"Zig-Zag." [illegible]

*EMPIRE THEATRE.—War Pictures. [illegible]

*Matinées Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Where Revue, Variety, Musical Comedy and Burlesque may be seen:—

LYRIC.—[illegible] Revue.

ADELPHI.—W. H. Berry.

GAIETY.—Revue. Fanny Fox, Ivy Kirton, Mona Mav[illegible] and Harry Welchman.

SHAFTESBURY.—[illegible] Courtice and [illegible] Travers.

PRINCES'.—Dances and Dancers No. [illegible]

WYNDHAM'S.—[illegible]

THE RATE OF POSTAGE OF THIS WEEK'S SPHERE [illegible] to any [illegible] in the United Kingdom [illegible] Canada [illegible] Elsewhere across the [illegible] WEIGHT AND SIZE [illegible]

PASSAGE [illegible]

AUSTRALIA [illegible] ORIENT LINE

SOUTH AMERICA
WEST INDIES
SPAIN PORTUGAL
PANAMA BERMUDA
CENTRAL AMERICA
GIBRALTAR MOROCCO
ATLANTIC ISLES EGYPT
STRAITS CHINA JAPAN
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET Co
18 MOORGATE STREET LONDON E.C.

THE IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

[illegible] has been [illegible] the [illegible] and Naval and Military Trophies, [illegible] Pictures, Photographs and other items connected with the War. The [illegible] are now [illegible] Royal sources, but there are [illegible] small [illegible] of interest [illegible] Museum [illegible] Imperial upon [illegible] It is [illegible] that [illegible] should be [illegible]

1. **Naval Trophies:** Relics of sea fights and [illegible] and other [illegible] relating to the Navy.
2. **Battlefield Trophies.** [illegible]
3. **Aircraft:** Items of [illegible] [illegible]
4. **Medical.** Souvenirs of the [illegible] June by the Medical [illegible]
5. **Books and Documents:** Printed war [illegible] especially [illegible]
6. **Photographs.** Should be [illegible] and bromide prints [illegible]
7. **Posters.** [illegible]
8. **Cartoons.** [illegible]
9. **Coins and Commemorative Medals.**
10. **War Toys and Mascots.**
11. **Photographs and Details of Women's Work.**

[illegible] [illegible] such as are [illegible] and [illegible]

The Secretary, Imperial War [illegible] Grosvenor Gardens, South [illegible]

WHAT TO SEE AND HEAR IN LONDON

LEICESTER GALLERY.—The Senefelder Club [illegible] Exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square [illegible] many [illegible] and lithographs. Mrs Lucas King's [illegible] are also on [illegible]

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.—These Lectures are given [illegible] afternoon at 3 p.m. and the special Friday [illegible] at 9 p.m.

IMPERIAL WAR EXHIBITION, Burlington House. [illegible] to 5 p.m. [illegible] and [illegible] of the Royal Naval [illegible]

DOWDESWELL GALLERIES.—[illegible] House as Secretary [illegible] exhibiting some Dr. Lees [illegible] at the gallery between 10 and 5 o'clock, proceeds to the Red Cross and [illegible] Fund. Dr. Lees [illegible]

BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE SPHERE

[illegible] will be noticed in the [illegible]

MARY [illegible]

[illegible]

RECENT FICTION

[illegible] D. Warwick Deeping. 6s. net. *Cruise of the Speejacks.* By Margaret Storm Turner. 6s. [illegible]

[illegible] By E. Alken Norris. 3s. [illegible]

[illegible] By Helen Hudson. 6s. net. *Hodder and Stoughton.*

The Secret of Sarsson. By Baroness von Hutten. 6s. net. *Hutchinson.*

[illegible]

THE BAROMETER.

[illegible] the outward look of a barometer but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR: WEEK by WEEK.

MOTHERHOOD

I had no children, and for more I yearned,
At flower-faced children playing in the street
I smiled, perhaps a casual, "How sweet!"
Yet passed, uncovetous and unconcerned.
Until through London streets long columns came—
Young English soldiers marching off to France;
The broken bundles in the ambulance;

MOTHERHOOD

Blue-coated wounded, blind, and scarred, and lame.
At sight of these, oh, then I understood!
Fed with the very heart of motherhood
The immemorial instinct wakes and runs
Its claim through countless veins, bleeds at their wounds,
And all this torn flesh is my flesh, oh God,
And all these sons that perish are my sons!

MARTHA KINROSS

From *The Brooklyn Eagle*

German Advertising

A cartoon which appeared in "The Brooklyn Eagle" and which deals with the threatened and much advertised attack by the Germans armies on the Western front (see p. 144)

THE AIR RAIDS OF JANUARY

And the Psychological Effect of Raiding in General

The air raids over the country last week were limited to two. The weather on both the Monday and the Tuesday (January 28 and 29) was favourable in many points for air invasion. The moon, which had been at the full on Sunday, was shining from a clear sky, and it was judged that there was little wind stirring in the higher altitudes. Days which are suitable for air work at night do occur in this way in the winter time, but they are rare, as we have pointed out in these columns. December and January are as long statistics prove, stormy months. This gave us a period of quiescence from raids of forty days, the longest rest period since the coming of night raiders. Their reappearance on Monday of last week completely demolished many of the absurd stories which were in circulation among classes of people who really ought to have been aware of the [illegible] absurdity of the tales which they repeated.

The fact that such stories could be repeated by persons who in their own walk of life are quite sane, seemed to show that the technical education of these persons had been completely neglected. One could find no other explanation for the stories would be given out with no apparent appreciation of how silly they were. What, one wonders, will be the next tale? "Have you heard, sir, that they are erecting on Erewon Common [illegible]?" and so on, deeper and deeper still.

The orchestral effects of Monday night's raid were thus described by an observer. "The splash of the machine guns was a new feature—or, at all events, novel in the sense that it was a conspicuously distinctive element. The familiar characteristics of a raid chorus were all there—guns of both heavy and lighter calibre sometimes bussing in unison, then sending out deep notes singly at regular intervals until they worked up to another crescendo, the full volume of which, however, did not quite [illegible]. There was the shrapnel, too, bursting high overhead with picturesque effect as bunches of its stars momentarily jammed patches of sky."

A writer in *Flying* comments on the moral effect of air raids, notes that "the practice of night raiding [illegible] the danger to the Zeppelin, also lessened its power as a weapon of directed attack. For it must soon have been realised that the identification of particular land targets is often difficult enough when flying by day, is well nigh impossible in the dark, when the only clues to their position are the subdued street lamps or the beams of the searchlights. Assuming assuming the raiding airships to have accurate knowledge of their position in space, their course and speed relative to the ground must also be known in order that they may release their bombs with some chance of hitting the objective. The possibility of destroying military works by night raids becomes thus a matter of chance that the odds were heavily against the attacking side was, of course, evident from the British official reports, which persistently repeated the failure to effect damage of military value.

For the present, a condition of balance may be said to exist. Air raids are attempted when the phases of the moon and the weather conditions permit; sometimes the attacking squadrons break through the lines of defence and reach London; sometimes, again, the attack is dispersed before even the outermost defences can be passed. For our part, we execute occasional and apparently fairly destructive attacks upon towns such as Saarbrucken and Mannheim. Neither side, in fact, appears to be achieving any definite psychological ascendancy over the opposing population. This seems to us a difficult point: the evidence coming from the German side has to be very carefully weighed before one can come to a clear decision.

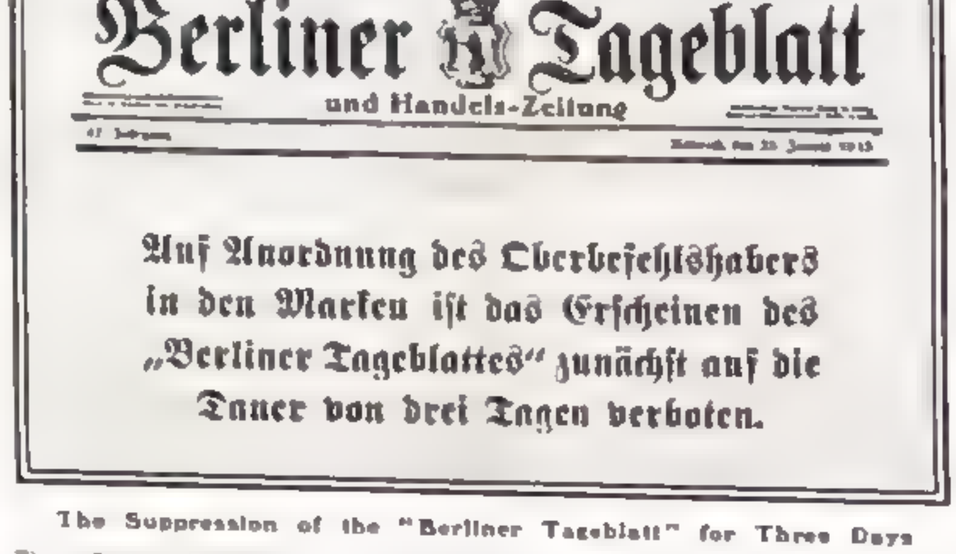
Of the moral of civilian Germany we know only of their submissiveness [illegible]. Disappointed and disillusioned as to the supposed almightiness of the Fatherland, they may show themselves poor-spirited when the realities of war are seen in their own streets. Not improbably the German Government have relied throughout the war upon moral effect, having gauged its worth from the results which they assume that it would have when produced among their own countrymen. If so it be, then we can look upon air raids over Germany as a field in which the ascendancy will be ours.

Meanwhile our defence consists of the weather, the gunners, and the airmen. Both the latter did excellent work last week, and it is pleasant to learn that all our pilots returned safely to their aerodromes.

Mr. R. P. Hearne points out that there is a tremendous change in the conditions governing the raids as compared with those existing less than a year ago. Of the many aeroplanes which may now approach London very few indeed get through. The massed fleet raid has given way to attacks by single machines or very small groups. Never again are we likely to have the bombilating spectacle of a big formation of enemy machines moving with searchlights over our capital. And now our danger comes from units and very small groups.

"Our aeroplanes are growing more skilful in breaking up the fleets and with further experience, aided by the more liberal use of very fast machines, we should be able to give every solo raider a terrific chase from the coast to London and back again.

Certainly the defence on the Tuesday night was very effective, and General Ashmore is to be congratulated upon the arrangements made by him for warding the approaches to London.



Berliner Tageblatt
und Handels-Zeitung

Auf Anordnung des Oberbefehlshabers in den Marken ist das Erscheinen des „Berliner Tageblattes" zunächst auf die Dauer von drei Tagen verboten.

The Suppression of the "Berliner Tageblatt" for Three Days

The Berliner Tageblatt was forbidden to appear for three days owing to the attitude assumed by that paper towards the air raids. Above is the poster issued by the Berliner Tageblatt to explain its non-appearance. It runs as follows: By order of the Commander-in-Chief of the district of the Mark the publication of the Berliner Tageblatt is forbidden during the ensuing three days.

Lafayette

The late Canon W. J. Knox-Little

Canon Knox-Little, who died on February 3 at Worcester, was one of the most eloquent preachers of the Anglican Church. He was made Canon of Worcester in 1881.

Lafayette

Lieut.-Colonel C. A'C. Repington, C.M.G.

Colonel Repington was until recently the military correspondent of "The Times." He is now attached to "The Morning Post" staff in that capacity.

Hoppé

The late Mr. Alfred de Rothschild

Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, who has just died, was the second son of the late Baron de Rothschild. He was a director of the Bank of England.

Swaine

Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Lawrence, K.C.B.

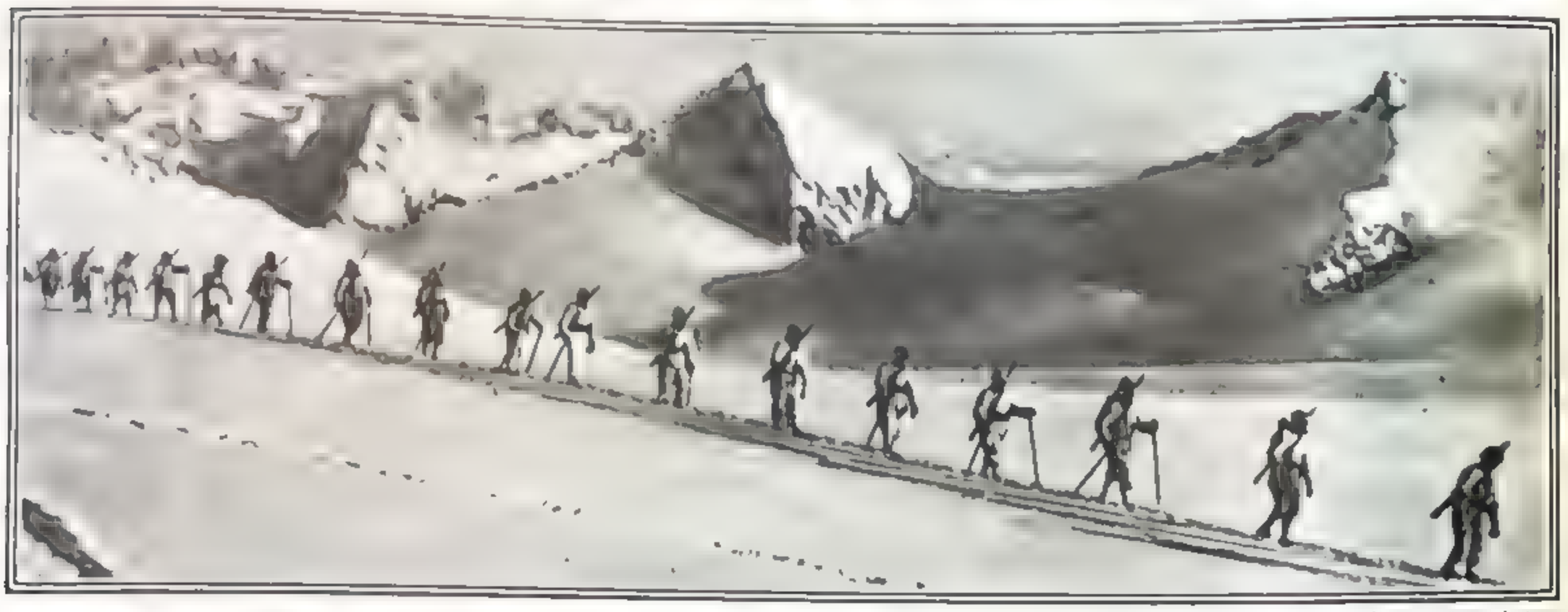
Who has succeeded Lieut.-General Sir L. E. Kiggell as Chief of Staff in France. He fought in the South African War and Gallipoli during the present war (see p. 144)

WINTER WARFARE IN THE ALPS : *WITH THE FAMOUS ALPINI.*

Illustrations Bureau

Alpini Advancing Among the Snows of the Mountains in Northern Italy

The Alpini are among the bravest of Italy's Brave. [illegible] mountaineers in that country which to a stranger would seem difficult to negotiate even in a peace time excursion and in which to campaign over their uniforms they are [illegible] to be at a little disadvantage against the background of snow and [illegible] have carried out many surprise attacks on the enemy.



Illustrations Bureau

Troops on Ski Moving Forward Across Deep Snow in the Mountain Regions of the North

Snow has fallen heavily in Northern Italy thus increasing the difficulties of transport in these mountainous regions. The flying men however revel in the presence of snow on the ground as it enables them to pick out their targets especially in the case of moving troops. Hence the white suits seen above.

Illustrations Bureau

A Detachment of Alpini Dressed in White Awaiting the Enemy in an Attack

White clad and shod with skis the Alpini are adepts in carrying out surprise attacks in the snow covered mountains. Their exploits in many cases have been so amazing in their daring that they were totally unexpected by the astonished Austrians. The camouflaging it can be seen is not absolute but among outcropping rocks would be very useful.

GUARDING ITALY'S MOUNTAIN FRONTIER.

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A RAID ON THE MOUNTAIN FRONTIER BY WHITE-CLOTHED ITALIAN SOLDIERS

DRAWN BY UGO MATANIA

White clothes have been served out to certain Italian troops guarding the high mountain frontiers. This camouflaging of the men is very helpful, for on the brilliant snow the ordinary uniform is bound to show up clearly (see opposite page)

THE THAW ON THE WESTERN FRONT : *The Waterlogged Countryside.*

A BRITISH SOLDIER EXAMINING THE SKELETON FRAMEWORK OF AN UNCOMPLETED "PILL-BOX"

British official photograph

The Germans holding low-lying positions in Flanders are not having a pleasant time judging from the accompanying picture of captured ground. The "Morning Post" writes as follows: "The thaw let loose masses of snow and ice, and many brooks and insignificant rivers have burst their channels. The [illegible] lakes in No Man's Land, and behind the German front line trenches have fallen in and field tracks are obliterated in the mud. There are miniature lakes on a larger scale."

A BIG GUN GOING FORWARD ACROSS THE WATERLOGGED BATTLE ZONE IN THE WEST

British official photograph

The rain, which has caused ditches and streams in the flat Flanders country to overflow and spread out in sheets of stagnant water, has made the going bad everywhere, particularly for heavy traffic. That arch-enemy of our men, the famous mud of the Western front, has to be overcome once more, and above is seen a big gun sunk in the treacherous marshy soil while the men drag and push and toil to release the wheels and haul it forward. The foreground of the picture, dotted with pools of water, shows the nature of the ground over which our armies fight at present on the Western front.

IMG 5330

A TANK in TROUBLE : Mudbound on the Fampoux Road.

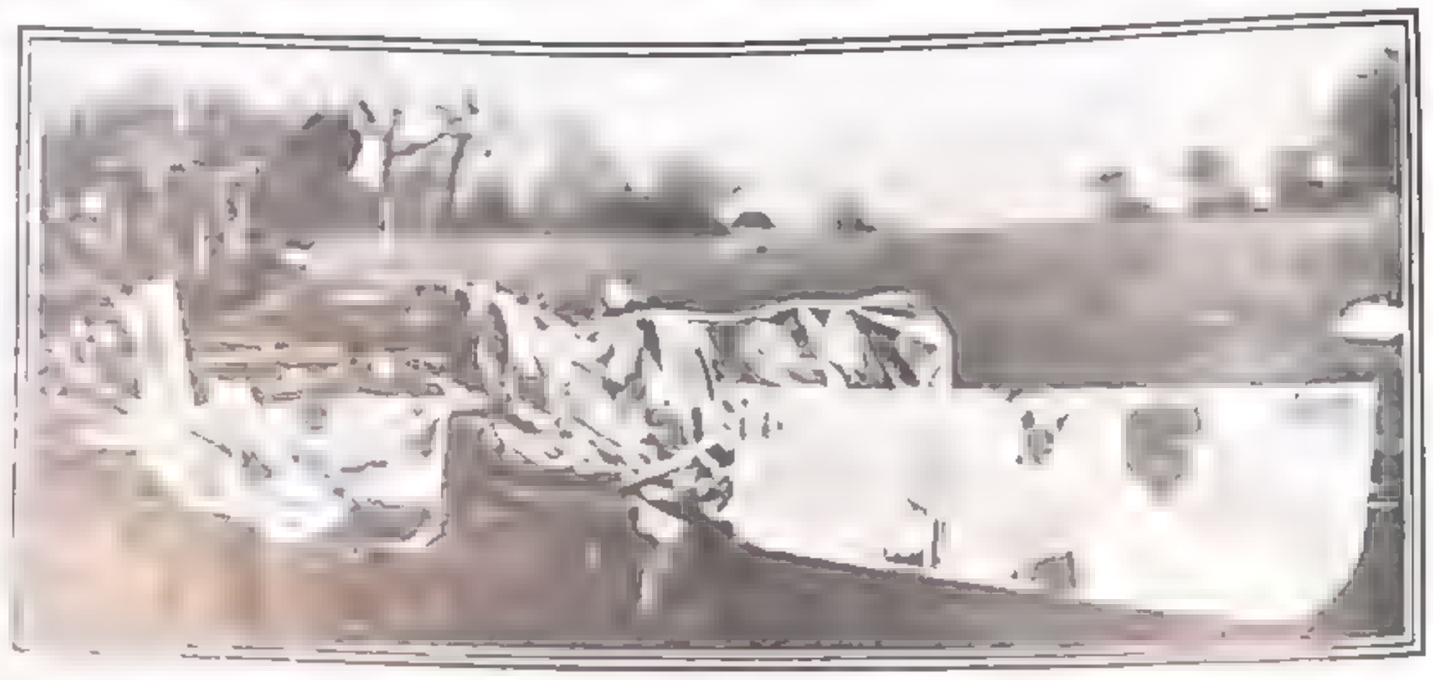
A TANK TRAPPED IN THE INEVITABLE MUD OF FLANDERS

British official picture

The rain has transformed the Flanders front into a sea of mud, and the tanks are among the chief sufferers by the weather conditions, for their weight demands a hard surface. Roads are [illegible] according to various accounts, and the tank seen above has been caught in the mud and bogged by the side of the Fampoux Road. "The enemy's batteries," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "are active in odd hal-hours against the outer edge of the Ypres salient and old places of note like Merchy and Fampoux are not health resorts for picnic parties."

THE FALLEN RAIDER: The Wrecked Gotha and its Conquerors.

Captain G. H. Hackwell, R.F.C.



The Wreckage of the Gotha Brought Down in Essex. Showing Camouflage Wings

[illegible] which took place on January 28 one Gotha was brought down in Essex. [illegible] River. After looking skywards for a few minutes we saw lights from the British searchlights [illegible] 10.30, and then the rapid firing of their machine guns, followed by a mysterious sound of something passing [illegible] we had time to think a bright ball of flame was seen high up in the [illegible] from my house. I ran to the spot and found it was a huge Gotha, well alight [illegible]

2nd Lieut. C. C. Banks, R.F.C.

Who, with Captain Hackwell, brought down a German raider in Essex on the night of January 28. 2nd Lieut. Banks, who is twenty-five years of age, was in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and joined the R.F.C. about eight months ago.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON RAIDING

[illegible] studying the question of aerial attack and defence. The production of cloud and fog is very considerable in this misty land, broken only by short spells of fine weather. These rare periods, when the suburban dweller begins to look at his garden and allotment plots with a different eye, are, as he is too sadly aware, often immediately followed by a spell of fog with the invariable accompaniment of delayed trains. Winter fog is generally due to cold air passing over relatively warm, moist ground, as shown in the annexed diagram, but fog forms under such varying isobaric conditions that generalisation as regards the barometer becomes difficult. Examples are quoted where fog remained light, or there was none at all, in spite of the barometric conditions favourable for fog.

When running streams are warmer than the air, fog is caused on [illegible] the converse reason the waters of the Gulf Stream, being warmer than the banks of Newfoundland, cause the well known fogs in that area.

Fogs are also caused by the dynamical cooling of air by diminished pressure.

Compressing air causes it to be warmed, expanding it causes it to be cooled. Diminished pressure therefore, aiding its expansion, renders it cooler. Hence we have cloud and rain with a falling barometer (which indicates diminished pressure).

Fog is also sometimes formed by radiation when the ground is cooled beyond the dew point. But it has also been shown that ordinary fogs (and clouds, which are elevated fogs) cannot be caused unless there be some nucleus of dust particles floating in the air. The vapour particles require some free surfaces to work on, and dust, invisible to the naked eye and numbering many particles to the inch, forms these surfaces.

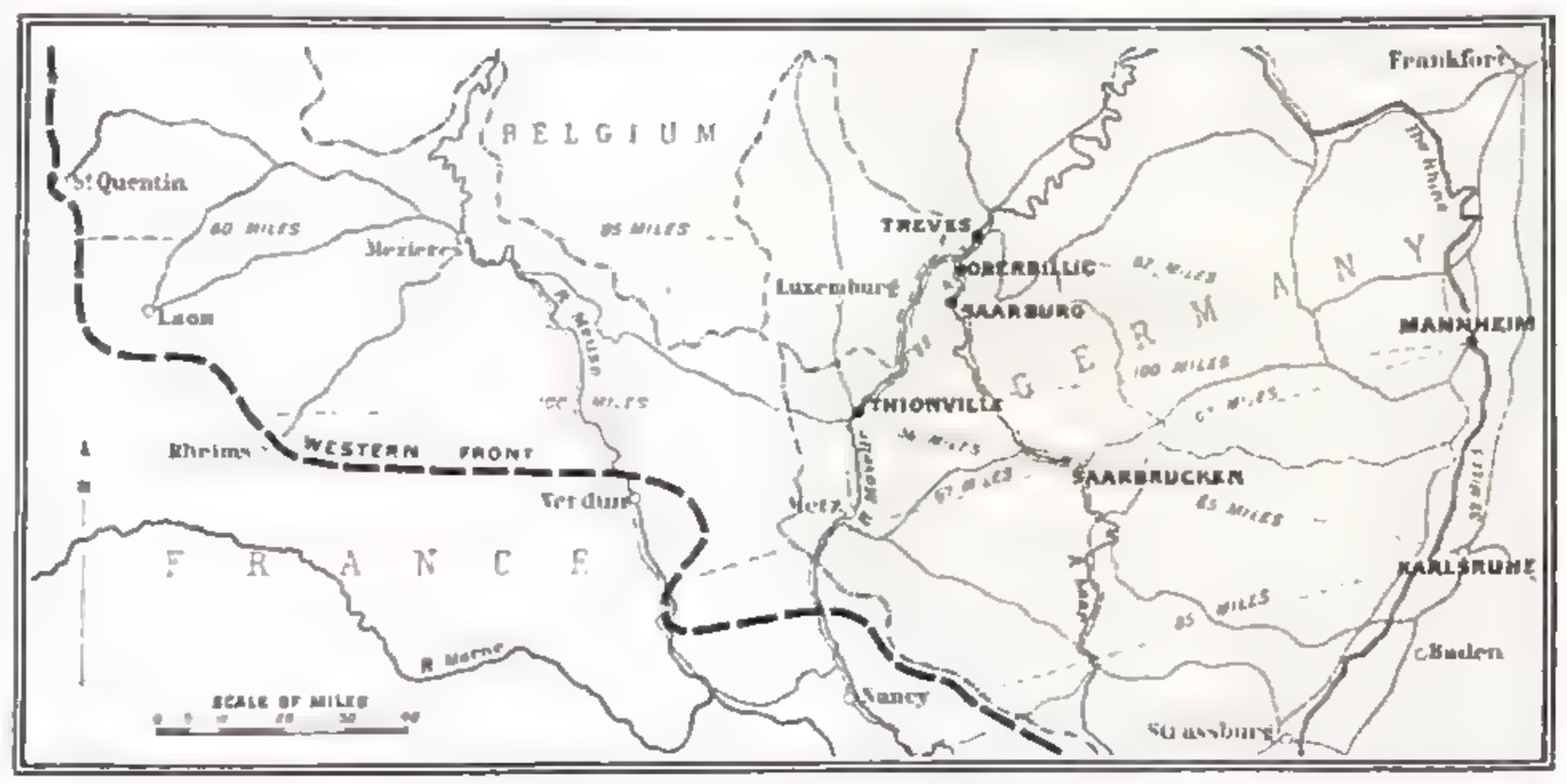
This is why fog is most prevalent in large towns. London, for instance, with its [illegible] the *débris* of combustion in extremely fine particles every winter day, causes very opaque fogs owing to the large amount of carbon held in suspension in the atmosphere.

We note in passing that Sir Oliver Lodge has successfully experimented on the dispersion of fogs by electricity, but it has not yet been tried on a large scale. There is yet another variation of fog and mist. This is known as haze, which may be described as the arrested condensation of fog.

The Production of Fog after Fine Weather in Winter

Land fog is formed in winter time by cold air passing over relatively warm, moist ground. This fog often forms when the barometer is high

This production of fog has a very intimate connection with aviation. As Professor W. G. Duffield points out in *Flying*: "If statistics were available, it would probably be found that fog has been responsible for the loss of more aeroplanes than any other meteorological condition. The trouble is that fog is liable to form on days when the weather conditions are otherwise ideal—often after a clear day, when the wind is very light and the barometer high. It is well known that the altimeter is by no means a reliable instrument for use in landing, and the predicament of an airman who suddenly finds a ground mist forming below him and obscuring the earth is a very serious one. Fortunately," continues Professor Duffield, "the conditions governing the formation of fog are gradually becoming understood, and it is generally possible to find out before going into the air whether there is a prospect of fog."



The British Air Raids into the Rhine Valley Towns and Factories

The map shows positions on which explosives were dropped from an average height of 1,500 ft. Mannheim (1,344 lb.), Karlsruhe, Saarbrucken, Oberbillic (280 lb. on railway), Saarburg, Metz, and Thionville (1,344 lb.). The distance from Treves to Mannheim is eighty-two miles, from Treves to Mezieres, eighty-five miles; Mezieres to the fighting line, sixty miles. From the fighting line to Saarbrucken is only sixty-seven miles, and Saarbrucken to Mannheim the same distance

OVER THE CLOUDS : WHAT AN AIRMAN SEES.

DAY—A Billowy Mass of Cloud Roofing a Valley, with Hills as Promontories

This picture is taken from an actual photograph obtained by an aviator flying over a cloud-covered valley. In the left-hand top corner is a town, but it is hidden from view. The aviator can discern a couple of hill tops jutting out like capes into this ribbed sea of cloud and a little lake in between, but all the fertile valley beyond is hidden from his gaze. He circles round and round, and at moments gets a fleeting glimpse through a gap in the clouds. But the swirling masses meet again and the rent is mended.

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NIGHT—An Aviator Flying above a Sea of Low-lying Clouds

DRAWN BY G. BRON

This cloud sea is fairly level on its upper surface, and is illumined by the rays of a full moon. The upper surface is moving restlessly under the influence of air currents, but the general level of the mass is retained. The aviator has no landmarks to guide him. Below if the cloud belt is thick land and sea are comparatively dark, and in some conditions very dark. The clouds do not always assume this level aspect, but take the form of great icebergs towering upwards.

SAILING THROUGH THE AIR : BRITISH SQU

EN ROUTE FOR A GOTHA NEST

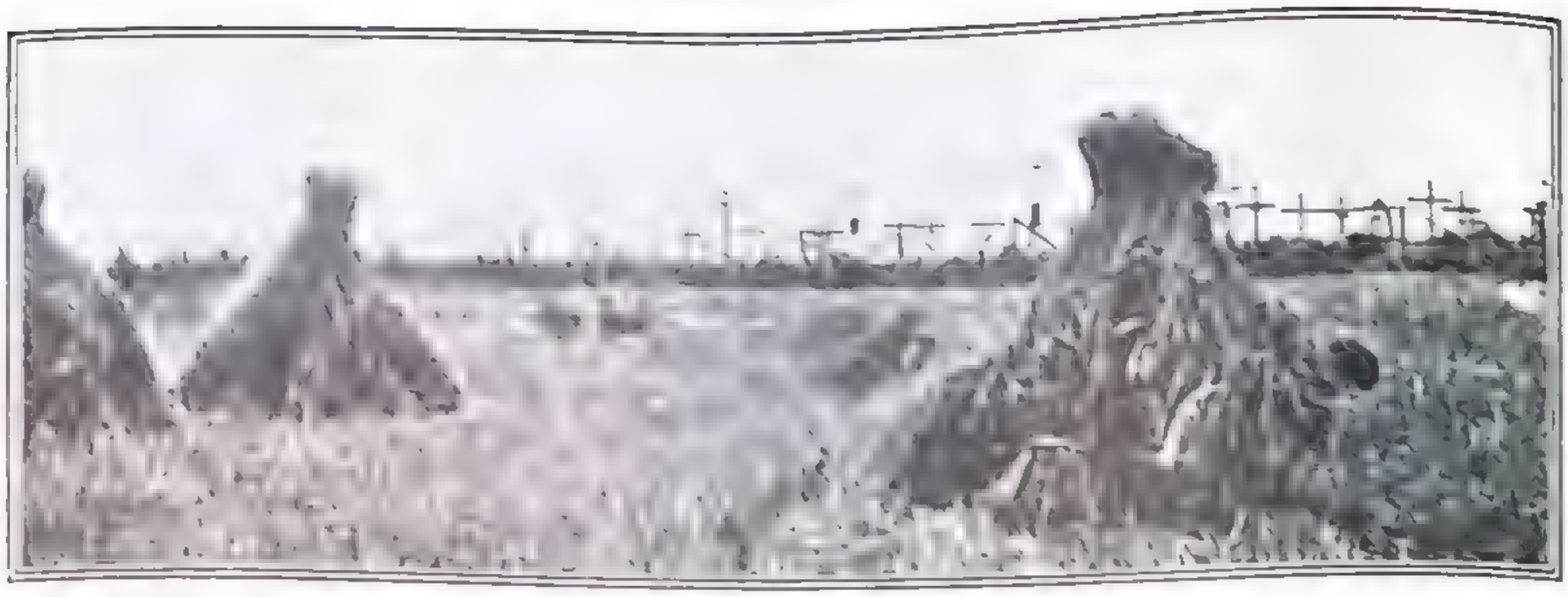
The squadron with its escorts has just started away in the moonlight, and to add the finishing touch each machine has a navigation light burning. On the tail fin can be seen the powerful rear light which [illegible] can take place as easily as at sea. The electric lamps are stream

DRON WITH NAVIGATION LIGHTS SHOWING.

RITISH BOMBING SQUADRON ON THE WING

DRAWN BY G. H. DAVIS

...and starboard interplane struts (or in some cases mounted higher) are the red and green lamps as used in navigation at sea. The air, especially at night, has to be navigated ... carried on many motor cars, and can be switched on and off at the will of the pilot



"AFTER THE WAR." By Scotland Liddell.

"A Corner of the Square in the Little Town near my Section of the Line"

With "THE SPHERE'S" CORRESPONDENT in RUSSIA.

A TYPICAL RUSSIAN FAMILY JUST BEHIND THE LINES AT [illegible]

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN FINLAND: *The Struggle for Independence.*

In the days before the war the disturbed conditions in Finland occupied these pages from time to time. The troubles in that country arose from the attempted Russification of the Grand Duchy, and many stories filtered through to this country of the methods of the police and military to carry out the policy of the then autocratic Government of Russia.

Finland as an Independent State

When the Russian Revolution broke out it seemed certain that Finland would take up an attitude of complete independence. Its independence was suggested by the Bolsheviks on their accession to power, and shortly after by the Scandinavian States, by France and Germany. Enquiries were made in London regarding recognition from Great Britain also. They pointed out, rightly enough from their own point of view, that Finland had always had its internal autonomy, and that its relations to the Russian Republic involved no difficulties or hardships. The Finland Government quite recently made an agreement with the Provisional Government for the appointment of a joint commission to settle the question of public property. Now the Bolshevik Government of Petrograd is forcing its will upon the people of Finland by means of the Red Guard in order, so they say, "to rescue the proletariat of Finland from its *bourgeoisie*."

The Finnish deputation point out that one of the principles for which the Entente is fighting is the right of small nationalities to determine their own future. They also, considering the active sympathy of British public men with Finland during the attempted Russification, expect that Britain will recognise her independence.

Finland has always been an appanage rather than an integral part of the Russian Empire. When it was ceded to Russia by the Treaty of Fredrikshamn on September 17, 1809, it was granted, by a decree of Alexander I., the enjoyment of the Swedish Constitution of 1772 (reformed in 1789). This was slightly modified in 1869 and 1882, but the Finns remained completely autonomous until 1899.

A Policy of Aggressive Russification

In that year the ex-Emperor Nicholas, egged on by his reactionary bureaucrats, commenced a policy of oppressive Russification. In July, 1900, the Russian Language was decreed to be the official speech in the chief public departments, and in 1901 the Russian military system superseded that of Finland. In 1905, owing to the rise of popular ideas in Russia and the disasters of the Japanese War, concessions were made to the Finns, but in 1908–10 further encroachments were made upon the treaty rights of the Grand Duchy. The natural results were widespread discontent and a great increase in emigration.

The Danger of Famine

It is to be feared that in one respect the Finnish deputies will be grievously disappointed. Finland is not self-supporting as regards food supplies. Previous to the war she imported from Russia the greater proportion—between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 kilogrammes (300,000 to 400,000 tons)—of flour and grain. Last year Russian imports had dwindled to 25,000,000 kilogrammes (less than 25,000 tons), and the population of Finland was swelled by refugees and mutinous or disbanded Russian troops. The Government has purchased 40,000 tons of flour from the United States, but the difficulties of transport have prevented it reaching the country. The Finnish rulers in consequence have to ask for immediate diplomatic relations with Great Britain and the United States in order to get the food, because we cannot act any more through the Russian Government, which you have not recognised. . . . We could not wait until the Peace Conference because our people would starve, and therefore we had immediately to proclaim the independence of Finland in order to save the population from entire starvation and disappearance."

This statement throws some light on the position of the country. It may be observed that the recognition or non-recognition of the Russian Bolshevik Government by Britain has no bearing on the question, for in the present chaotic state of Russia no food supplies would have any chance of reaching their destination. If not left to rot owing to the disorganisation of the railways, they would certainly be pillaged by the disorderly supporters of the present Government, or by its opponents. Nor are the Grand Allies in a position to assist the re-provisioning of Finland as far as shipping transport is concerned—they need every vessel which they possess. Still, the facts put before the British [illegible] by the Finnish delegation will, no doubt, have their effect in obtaining sympathetic recognition of the position of the distressed country. Its members include some of the most influential men in Finland. Dr. Rudolf Holsti, a senator, Mr. Lorenz Kihlman, formerly Procurator of the Finnish Government under Russian rule; and Mr. Fogen Wolff, who was British Vice-Consul in Viborg.

(See opposite page.)

Map of Finland, Showing the Principal Industrial Features of the Country

The above map shows the chief industries of Finland with their centres, and also the distribution of the forests, which cover two-thirds of the country. The areas occupied by Swedes, Finns, and Lapps are indicated down the right-hand side of the map.

NOTES ON THE CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY

Finland, "Suomi" in Finnish, is a rocky table-land dotted over with lakes, which occupy one-tenth of the total area of the country, and having here and there patches of fertile soil reclaimed with much labour from the marsh and forest lands. It is a country of rocks and lakes and pine forests, picturesque but unprofitable. There are few hills which rise to over 500 ft., the highest being Haldefjael (4,126 ft.) in Lapland, near the Norwegian frontier. The largest lake is Lake Saima, in the south-east, which in reality consists of a large number of lakes and channels, so that lake craft can ply as far as Joensuu, Kuopio, and Idensalmi. It is connected with the Gulf of Viborg by a canal, which was opened in 1856, and which runs for many miles through granite. The overflow from the lake, the Vocka, forms the magnificent rapids at Imatra, where the river flings itself down from a height of about 50 ft. and crashes through an opening in the granite rocks, through which the force of the waters has worn its way. The people can be divided into three categories—Lapps, Finns, and Swedes, of which the latter have settled along the south coast. The mass of the people are agricultural, the only manufacturing town of any importance being Tammerfors. In medieval times the chief seaport and commercial centre was Abo, the former capital, but since the annexation of the country to Russia the trade has been transferred to Viborg and to Helsingfors, the present capital, both of which are flourishing and prosperous towns. Tammerfors, sometimes called the Finnish Manchester, has cotton mills for the manufacture of textile cotton goods, and machinery is also made there. The chief industry of the country is connected with timber, as might be expected when it is realised that four-fifths of Finland are covered with forest. A glance at the adjacent map will show the distribution of trees. Larch, Scotch fir, and Norway spruce flourish in the north, while birch, oak, alder, and ash are found in abundance in the central and southern regions. The chief exports are timber, planks, and tar, together with various products and by-products of the timber trade. In normal times a certain amount of fish, butter, and hides was also exported. The fauna of Finland is that of Northern Europe. In the extreme north reindeer, wolf, and bear are met with; and otter, lynx, and ermine are to be found in the central regions.

FIGHTING IN FINLAND : Scenes in Helsingfors.

Members of the Finnish Parliament Leaving the Church of St. Nicholas

Civil war obtains in Finland and all kinds of excesses are being committed by the mob. The Russian yoke has been shaken off but the power of the new Government is being attacked by the Bolshevike Red Guard. Our illustration shows members of Parliament leaving St. Nicholas Church, Helsingfors, after a service. The church is modern, dating only from the middle of the nineteenth century.

Horses and Sledges in the Marketplace of Helsingfors

Since 1812 Helsingfors has been the capital of Finland. The new Government has been recognised by the Allies. The battle is now between the Red Guards of the Bolsheviks and the White Guards of the new Finnish Government. The shortage of food has aggravated the difficulties of the situation.

A BRITISH WARSHIP HOMEWARD BOUND THR

Copyrighted in the U.S.A.

THE WARSHIP MAKING HER WAY HOME TO HE

The recently reported loss of two destroyers, which ran ashore off the coast of Scotland while returning to their base during a violent gale accompanied by heavy snow, is a reminder that the Germans are not the only foes which our ships are called upon to face. Winter gales and sto add very considerably to the difficulties of the already arduous task guarding coasts and convoys, and after a spell at sea the watchers o

UGH A SNOWSTORM—BAD WEATHER AT SEA.

ORT THROUGH A WINTER GALE AND BLIZZARD

FROM A PAINTING BY MONTAGUE DAWSON. FEBRUARY 191

to their northern base ports with decks and masts slippery with the that sheathes them. The artist has depicted a homeward-bound p making her way towards her base port through a violent snowstorm which has burst upon the ship. Her bridge, coated with snow and congealed spray, shows white against the storm clouds beating up from the wild Atlantic.

The LONDON MOTOR TRANSPORT VOLUNTEERS.

Meeting Troops on Leave at a London Terminus

[illegible] Motor Transport V[illegible] have done excellent work [illegible] London from one station [illegible]

A Lift for a Party of Soldiers and Sailors

A [illegible] was [illegible] station by a member of the M.T.V. [illegible] trains and tubes have ceased running [illegible] continued during the [illegible]

TWO STORIES. By E. V. Lucas.

I have just heard two stories of the war—new and true.

[illegible] of a hospital in France for those soldiers in whom tuberculosis makes its ravages. No hospitals are sadder than these; in part because a use of doom hangs over them, and in part because they have no aspect that appeals to the public imagination, and therefore they do not share in the interest in pity or generosity. The maimed man and the wounded man make a certain dramatic appeal, the tubercular fails to do so, although he has often given much more for his flag. Life is full of such ironies.

It follows then that a rather special kind of devotion is necessary to impel amateurs to service in these foreign establishments, but that such devotion is forthcoming I know, for it is with an English lady who [illegible] comfort and make easier the dark days of the patients in one of them that the story is concerned, and of her factotum, an Algerian, told off to assist her in her very comprehensive duties, ranging from cooking the meals and keeping the accounts to smoothing the pillows of the dying.

This Algerian, who was of the profoundest blackness, was a man of education and wide sympathies, curiously familiar with the literatures of the world, but with all the lack of ambition which African blood often confers. Although a soldier, never can he have wished to attack anybody even in his own interests, and he had emerged from the fight which had been thrust upon him for France sick and with even less belief in himself and fewer hopes for himself. To have tasted a touch of what is intellectually finest—to have gazed through the gates of such a paradise—and be black as soot and tubercular as well: that is not the high road to complacency. He was thus a man without a future but the present was made joyful to him by his adoration for the English lady. So long as he was serving her he was happy.

And then another blow fell, for the doctor signed him as *réformé*, well enough, at any rate, to have to leave the hospital and go home. . . .

On his last day he was waiting upon the kitchen staff as usual, while they had their lunch after the patients had been fed. Suddenly he stopped and said, "I want to tell you a story." Surprised by [illegible] but [illegible] by the earnestness of his manner, they prepared to listen. "The story I want to tell you," he began, "is the story of a worm and a star." And then, with extraordinary intensity, a rapt and exalted seriousness that held the room silent, he narrated his fable, how the tiny, crawling thing conceived a passion for a star; how it waited for the dusk to come, counting all daylight as lost time; how it yearned with joy when the night was clear, how it ached with disappointment when clouds covered the sky. "That is the story," he said as he finished and hurried away to collect [illegible] belongings and leave.

A little later he returned, all ready to go: a pathetic figure enough, with ill health and friendlessness [illegible] all over him, and Africa—if of Africa he was thinking—so far. By this time the English lady was done, but words of farewell he had none. All that he said, as he saluted and turned away, was this: "You are that star."

My other story is of a commanding officer who although he had lost an eye and was otherwise wounded, had but one thought, and that was to waste no more time in hospital but return to the front. It had been a point of honour with him hitherto not to replace the lost eye, but to wear a black patch over the empty socket. Anything false was obnoxious. But the most important thing in the world being to get back to the task of beating the Germans, and his chances of doing so increased by the semblance, at [illegible] of unimpaired vision he [illegible] reluctantly consented to the insertion of a glass eye; and this furnished he went to his examination, and was passed for active service.

The first thing he did after leaving the War Office was to open the window of his taxi and pitch the glass eye out of it. And if any reader of this page chanced to be in Whitehall at the time and picked it up, I hope he will preserve it carefully as a souvenir of a very gallant gentleman.

Some months later he won the V.C.; but that is another story, and it was after he had lost his left arm, too.

A Hospital for British Officers in Bombay : *The Gift of the Gaekwar of Baroda.*

The Hospital Seen from the Garden

The establishment of this hospital for officers was undertaken by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and is a typical instance of the generosity and loyalty shown by the ruling princes of India during the war.

The Interior of One of the Wards

The building in which the hospital is [illegible] has lent itself admirably to the transformation and the huge lofty rooms make admirable wards. The hospital is fitted up with every appliance that can increase the comfort of the patients.

"PAMELA" AT THE PALACE :

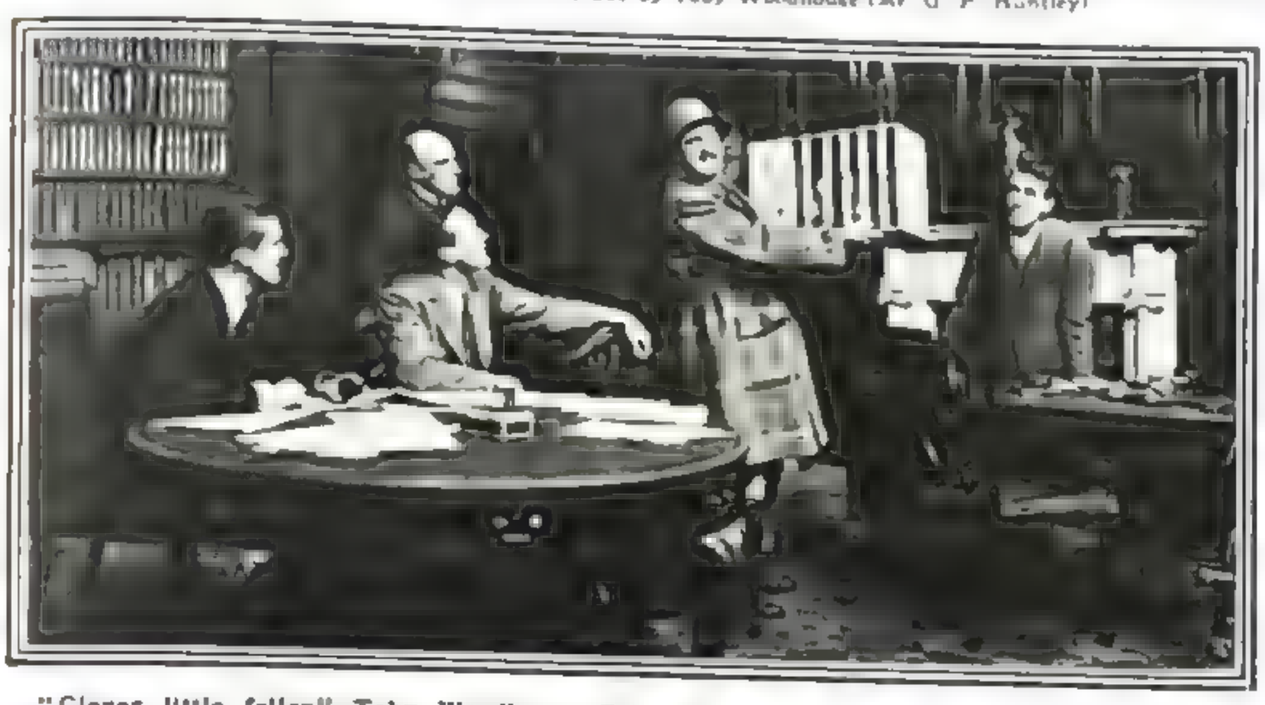
Lily Elsie in a Pleasant Musical Comedy.

"Good idea, what!"—The Concealed Wine Cupboard in Guy Tremayne's Legal Chambers

Mr. Owen Nares as Guy Tremayne has the most sumptuous legal chambers imaginable in which no legal work appears to be done. Sir Rupert Tremayne (Mr. Spencer Trevor) pays a visit and during the search for a scientific volume, the discovery of a hidden wine cupboard is made by Toby Woodhouse (Mr. G. P. Huntley).

Mr. G. P. Huntley as Toby Woodhouse

Toby Woodhouse is one of the band of gentlemen adventurers who form a plot that one of their number shall marry money.



"Clever little feller"—Toby Woodhouse Brings the Rabbit to Guy Tremayne's Rooms

On the left is Hughie Hickling (Mr. Clifford Cobbe). Seated at the table in centre is Guy Tremayne (Mr. Owen Nares). Standing behind him is Hugaine, the valet (Mr. Arthur Chesney). Also standing is Toby Woodhouse (Mr. G. P. Huntley), and on the extreme right is Andy McIntosh (Mr. George Tawde).

Pictures by Stage Photo Co.

The Final Curtain—Pamela and Guy

Pamela and Guy, after many lovers' misunderstandings discover that all is well. Miss Lily Elsie wears a gorgeous Persian dress in this final act.

The Quarrel Between the Rivals for Pamela Durham's Hand

Pamela (Miss Lily Elsie) is seated at the table on the front near the Casino. Her two suitors quarrel. On the left is Mr. Dare Phillip and on the right Mr. Owen Nares.

Miss Lily Elsie looks very charming and acts very sweetly in this "comedy with music" at the Palace Theatre. Mr. Owen Nares makes a most effective hero, so that in the episodes between the lovers one gets some very good acting indeed. The first act takes place in the hero's rooms in London, and subsequently the scene is shifted to a Spanish watering-place. Altogether a very pleasant evening may be spent at the Palace.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

2nd Lieut. H. S. Dowdeswell

[illegible]

2nd Lieut. D. F. Hood

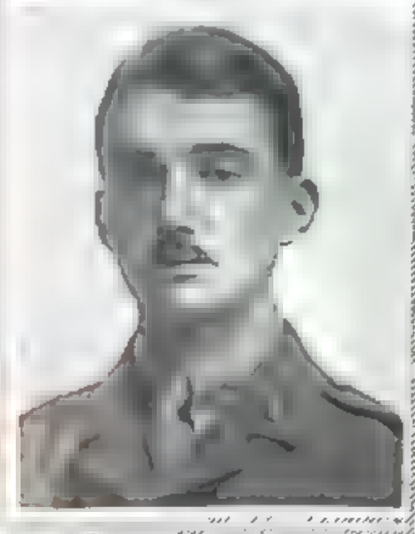
[illegible]

2nd Lieut. R. P. Hood

[illegible]

2nd Lieut. W. R. Hamilton

Coldstream Guards. He was killed in action last October and [illegible]



2nd Lieut. A. H. Oxley

R.F.A. He was the third surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. [illegible] and was killed in action

Lieutenant H. T. Bowen

Canadian Forces. He was the son of Mr. J. E. Bowen and was educated at Rossall School

Captain M. Bowen, M.C.

Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry. Son of Mr. J. E. Bowen. Awarded the M.C. last year

2nd Lieutenant A. H. W. Woodruff

Dorsetshire Regt. He was the elder son of the Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Woodruff

Captain O. S. Royal-Dawson

Oxford and Bucks L.I. He was educated at St. Paul's School and Cambridge

Captain R. F. Greenhill

Lancashire Fusiliers. He was the only son of the late Dr. E. F. Greenhill and died of wounds

Captain C. K. Merewether

Wiltshire Regt. He was educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford. He died of wounds

Lieut.-Commander D. R. Mason

R.N.R. Mentioned in despatches. He fought in the South African War

Captain J. B. Lorimer

Cameron Highlanders. He enlisted and was afterwards given a commission

Commander C. S. West, D.S.O.

R.N.V.R., R.N.D. He saw service at Antwerp and Gallipoli

Captain R. S. B. Chambers

K.R.R. He entered the army at the beginning of the war and was gazetted in February, 1917

The Rev. E. N. Moore, M.C.

C.F. He was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Moore and was educated at Highgate School and Exeter College, Oxford. He was appointed Chaplain to the Forces in 1916

Captain F. H. Tate

K.R.R. He was a scholar of Winchester and New College, Oxford, and was the son of the late Mr. J. W. Tate and Mrs. Tate. He was mentioned in despatches and had been twenty-two months at the front

Major C. H. Mallock, D.S.O.

R.F.A. Served at the front continuously since August, 1914. Eldest son of the late Mr. R. Mallock, formerly M.P. for the Torquay Division

Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Liston-Foulis

R.M.A. (attached R.G.A.) He was educated at the Royal Naval School, Eltham, and entered the service in 1892. He was the fourth son of the late Sir James Liston-Foulis and Lady Liston-Foulis, and was mentioned in despatches

Major B. L. Strauss, M.C.

E. Kent Regt. He had served with his battalion at the front since October, 1915, and was awarded the M.C. in the New Year Honours List. He was an exhibitioner of New College, Oxford

Pro patria mori

ROSSALL SCHOOL O.T.C. : A Pioneer Corps.

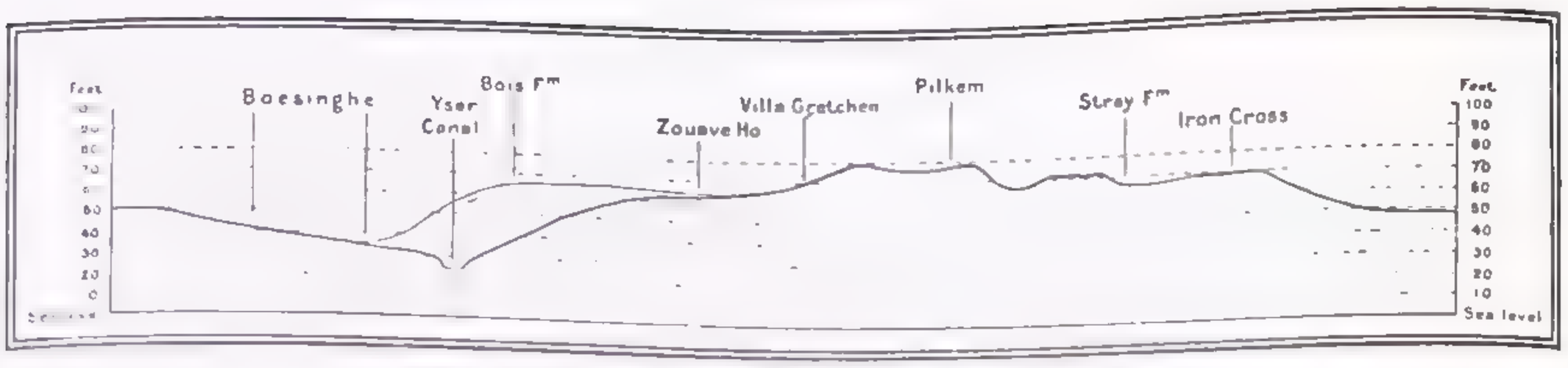
THE HEADMASTER AND MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL COUNCIL WATCHING AN INSPECTION OF THE CORPS

The Rossall Corps was recognised officially by the War Office in 1860, and was the first public school corps to be thus enrolled. At first a rifle corps, in 1890 it was transformed into an engineer cadet corps, and remained so until the introduction of the O.T.C. scheme in 1908

A GROUP OF THE OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ROSSALL SCHOOL CORPS

Photo by Bassano

Rossall School, at Fleetwood, Lancashire, was founded in 1844. The corps has frequently distinguished itself, winning the Ashburton Shield in 1899 with a record score, and in 1912 the Public Schools' Rapid-firing Competition at Bisley. Before the introduction of compulsory military service 76 per cent. of the past members of the corps were already serving



Sectional View Through Boesinghe, the Yser Canal and the Pilkem Ridge

A CHARACTERISTIC RIDGE PROBLEM OF 1917

It here is possible to take in hand our free disposal on [illegible] our main effort [illegible] of Ypres. Owing to the great [illegible] of the front from Ob[illegible]

The various problems [illegible] 1st French Army [illegible] trable from the mounting of a great [illegible] out from [illegible]

[illegible] the improvement and construction of roads and railways, the provision of [illegible] the formation of dumps [illegible] bury and registering of [illegible] battle under conditions [illegible] not expecting the [illegible] the ground from which [illegible] servation. Even after [illegible] he still possessed [illegible] south-east as well as [illegible] faced to correspond with [illegible] in the days prior to the [illegible] the vast caves and cellars which proved a [illegible] for the troops presented a very serious problem.—[From Sir Douglas Haig's Despatch.]

THE STRATEGY OF 1917 : *DAYS OF DISCUSSION AND CRITICISM.*

The past days have been characterised by the voicing of criticism which has for some time remained unspoken concerning the military results of the campaign of 1917. The Cambrai discussion in Parliament threw no light upon many essential points, and criticism seemed to be deprecated by the Government. Professor Spenser Wilkinson in *The Sunday Times* maintained that this was asking an impossibility. "The Under Secretary of State," he wrote, "thought it 'cruel' to discuss the actions of the Commander in Chief in France. It is possible to go too far in deprecating criticism. When a nation is fighting for its existence, when its young men are falling like leaves in autumn, and its money is being spent by millions a day, it is absurd to ask the people not to think. No self respecting man at home wishes to do anything but hold up the hands of the generals, the officers, and the men who are continuously facing death for us. Our hearts are with them, but the more that is the case and the deeper the interest we feel in the war, the more we are anxious to understand what is going on. The moment we think we try to appreciate; we rejoice at what is well done, and if there is a failure anywhere—are we then to strangle our minds and think nothing? It is impossible. We believe that the cause for which we are fighting is in part that of representative government, of responsible government. The generals are no more irresponsible than the statesmen."

The military correspondent of *The Outlook* took up other important aspects of the situation. "True," he says," the Chancellor assures us that Sir Douglas Haig's leave taking (whether on his own initiative or under pressure from Whitehall is not stated) of the heads of the Operation, Intelligence, and Supply sections at G.H.Q. was in no way connected with the Cambrai reverse. If so it must be obvious that the Commander in Chief is dispensing with their services for earlier shortcomings, and we can only ask why, in that case, they were not combed out before? For nobody will suggest that these three important officers have been suddenly and simultaneously stricken with ill health.

"The Government's lack of straightforward dealing over this episode is disquieting and deplorable in its effect on the public mind. It can but increase the suspicion that on the wider question as to whether the men who have been at the head of our armies during the past two years have deserved well of their country or not, Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues have not the courage to speak and act in accordance with their convictions on the subject, for whatever those convictions may be worth. The opinion of the country cannot be kept much longer in suspense on so grave an issue, or it will be rent in twain, and the army likewise. For the opinion of the country—quite apart from the Cambrai episode—has noted the strange disparity between promise and performance, between effort and result, which has marked the military campaign throughout 1917. Last spring our superiority in numbers and gun power over the enemy was frankly overwhelming, and it remained so until the late summer, when the effects of the Russian collapse began to make themselves felt in the West. Why was so little achieved during the first eight months of the year?"

In view of this discussion, we print in full Sir Douglas Haig's plan for 1917 as set forth in his own despatch. There is an evident disparity between certain phraseology of the despatch and the military critics' estimates of the strength of the Western front at the beginning of last year.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S PLAN OF ACTION

AS SET FORTH IN HIS OWN WORDS IN THE JANUARY OFFICIAL DESPATCH

The Point at which Sir Douglas Haig's First Efforts were going to be Directed—An Attempt to Pinch Off the German Salient

(2) Briefly stated, my plan of action for the armies under my command in the proposed general offensive was as follows:—

In the spring, as soon as all the Allied armies were ready to commence operations, my first efforts were to be directed against the enemy's troops occupying the salient between the Scarpe and the Ancre, into which they had been pressed as a result of the Somme battle.

It was my intention to attack both shoulders of this salient simultaneously, the Fifth Army operating on the Ancre front while the Third Army attacked from the north-west about Arras. These converging attacks, if successful, would pinch off the whole salient and would be likely to make the withdrawal of the enemy's troops from it a very costly manœuvre for him if it were not commenced in good time.

The Capture of the Vimy Ridge Sketched out as Necessary, Forcing the Enemy "to Use up Reserves"

The front of attack on the Arras side was to include the Vimy Ridge, possession of which I considered necessary to secure the left flank of the operations on the south bank of the Scarpe. The capture of this ridge, which was to be carried out by the First Army, also offered other important advantages. It would deprive the enemy of valuable observation and give us a wide view over the plains stretching from the eastern foot of the ridge to Douai and beyond. Moreover, although it was evident that the enemy might, by a timely withdrawal, avoid a battle in the awkward salient still held by him between the Scarpe and the Ancre, no such withdrawal from his important Vimy Ridge positions was likely. He would be almost certain to fight for this ridge and, as my object was to deal him a blow which would force him to use up reserves, it was important that he should not evade my attack.

A Main Offensive in Flanders as long as the Forces at Sir Douglas Haig's Disposal would Permit

(3) With the forces at my disposal, even combined with what the French proposed to undertake in co-operation, I did not consider that any great strategical results were likely to be gained by following up a success on the front about Arras and to the south of it beyond the capture of the objectives aimed at as described above. It was therefore my intention to transfer my main offensive to another part of my front after these objects had been secured.

The front selected for these further operations was in Flanders. They were to be commenced as soon as possible after the Arras offensive and continued throughout the summer, so far as the forces at my disposal would permit.

British Positions in Front of Messines Ridge to be Improved

(4) The positions held by us in the Ypres salient since May, 1915, were far from satisfactory. They were completely overlooked by the enemy. Their defence involved a considerable strain on the troops occupying them, and they were certain to be costly to maintain against a serious attack, in which the enemy would enjoy all the advantages in observation and in the placing of his artillery. Our positions would be much improved by the capture of the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge and of the high ground which extends thence north-eastwards for some seven miles and then trends north through Broodseinde and Passchendaele.

Sir Douglas's Justification for the Messines Plan and his Hope of being Able to Strike a Hard Blow

The operation in its first stages was a very difficult one, and in 1916 I had judged that the general situation was not yet ripe to attempt it. In the summer of 1917, however, as larger forces would be at my disposal, and, as in the Somme battle, our new armies had proved their ability to overcome the enemy's strongest defences, and had lowered his power of resistance, I considered myself justified in undertaking it. Various preliminary steps had already been taken including the necessary development of railways in the area, which had been proceeding quietly from early in 1916. I therefore hoped, after completing my spring offensive further south, to be able to develop this Flanders attack without great delay, and to strike hard in the north before the enemy realised that the attack in the south would not be pressed further.

[The above was the "plan of action" which Sir Douglas proposed to carry out, prior to any subsequent modification by the higher authorities concerned. Certain adjustments had to be made, but these occurred later. The above remains the Commander-in-Chief's plan of action for 1917 as set forth in his official despatch.]

PEACE and WAR at the LEICESTER GALLERIES.

"My Lady of the Rocks." From an Oil Study by Laura Knight

Mrs. Laura Knight is represented at the Leicester Galleries by a very interesting collection of what one may term seascape portraits. The sea is there in very vigorous form, but in every case the directness and force of the humans who inhabit these pictures is so telling that they easily maintain their ascendency. All these maidens of the rocks, whether shock-haired or not, are full of interest to the spectator. Readers of "The Sphere" will recollect that a charming picture by Mrs. Laura Knight, entitled, "On the Ice," appeared in the 1917 Christmas Number

"With the British in France." From a Lithograph by Captain Spencer Pryse, M.C.

The eighth exhibition of the Senefelder Club (for the advancement of artistic photography) is also being held at the Leicester Galleries. This exhibition includes lithographs of historical interest in addition to works by members of the club and other English contributors. The one selected for reproduction is a masterly piece of work by Captain Spencer Pryse. It is full of dark velvety shadows which possess an extraordinary richness although the effect is obtained by simple black ink on quite ordinary paper

LITERATURE : SOME NEW BOOKS OF THE DAY.

"... He Gets Love"

... have ... Nevertheless amongst the New ...

... Wonderful Adventure

I. ...

... Through North and South Britain

On foot ... A book ... brought the ... and ... rose to be welcomed to-day. Though here and there one comes across hints that the writer is not oblivious of the testing time through which the nation is passing, the sounds of war are very distant and muffled, and one seems to see nature ... Mr. Grant is a ... to Alresford, the home of Miss Mitford, among the Itchen ... grey Itchen with its beautiful flowers ... on a fine summer day, pointing out the things which interest him, letting them into the secret of his enjoyment. So he tells one of Hursley, the little village associated with Richard Cromwell, the great Protector's amiable but incompetent son, and with John Keble, once a year there and now lying at rest in the churchyard, of Salisbury and Bemerton, of Winchester, of Aldworth and Lord Tennyson, of Farnham and Waverley Abbey. The first part of the book is devoted to Scottish scenes, to the sacred isle of Iona, to the land of Lorn, and to the romantic events of Killiecrankie, but the author seems more at home with the south country, for ... he has a real sympathy and understanding.

"Calculated, Calculated Terrorism"

That is Mr. Hugh Gibson's summing up as a neutral ... of the burning of Louvain and of the wholesale slaughter of its ... inhabitants. A neutral spectator, for ... *Diplomatic Diary*, Hallier and Stockton ... day to day when at the beginning of the ... to the American Legation in Brussels the ...

From "The Boston Transcript" November 14

"A Kiss for Cinderella"

Some sketches of the characters which appear in Sir J. M. Barrie's delightful fantasy, "A Kiss for Cinderella," which is still proving immensely popular with playgoers

... all he could in their interests. A friendly German officer, who ... We ... that ... Her ... Mr. Gibson could but dare not tell, but what will one day be told in history. Indeed, the whole of this neutral's diary is horrifying ... Miss Cavell. ... Mr. Gibson's ... pleading for ... was ... may be judged from the ... of the arbiters of her fate. "I would rather ... see Miss Cavell ... than have harm come to the humblest German soldier, and my only regret is that we have not three ... of the ... shot." Yet the slaughter and ... in Louvain and the execution of Nurse Cavell are far ... from being the worst German outrages recorded in the ... Perpetrators says Mr. Crawshay-Williams ... That, to quote a namesake of his in ... is a ... less shot out of an elder gun."

A Cat Story

Wanted a Tortoise Shell, by Peter Blundell (John ... Hurton J. Bliss, a young American ... small island of Jallagar to study ... colonial rule. Short-sighted and ... eager professor was prepared to ... to the Government, to spend some ... with its palm groves and glaring ... Governor of this particular island ... of cats, endeavouring to restore ... breed which had been worshipped in ... took place, the professor being ... for a male tortoise-shell cat ... task he had undertaken to please ... daughter, who refused to consider ... had secured this rare possession ... consequently led into many ... and he secures his reward. If the ... to overlook all impossibilities, to ... of life, he will find this book both ...

"Friends in Council" and "Correspondence"

Correspondence of Sir Arthur Helps, edited by his ... (John Lane, 12s. 6d. net) may have led a few ... present writer, to re-read, in *Friends in Council*, ... impossa of Milverton, Ellesmere, and ... Dunsford, and see if their charm had evaporated like ... faded scent. Though far from being as vapid as faded ... scent, something has gone from them, or me, or both ... which makes A. K. H. B.'s declaration in one of these ... letters, that he had read Helps's lucubrations twenty times ... seem extravagant. To be sure, "A. K. H. B.," who was ... far contemporary essayist, was a twaddler ... of twaddlers, whose appreciation would weigh as light as ... all his other banal opinions. But what of the appreciation ... to which we owe much of this interesting *Correspondence* ... such contemporaries as Carlyle, Ruskin, Emerson, and ... froude? Even the saturnine and surly Carlyle writes: "Long may you live, dear Helps, to write new books and ... purify and pacify your distracted fellow-creatures with ... sensible notes of mild wisdom in a form all your own!" By the way, Carlyle's oft-quoted comment upon the saying that "no man is a hero to his *valet de chambre*" is ... shown in the *Correspondence* to have been taken from ... Goethe, who in turn took it from Hegel. The saying ... itself, I might add, which Carlyle attributes to Marshal ... Catinat is to be found in Plutarch. Not Carlyle only, ... but all the other correspondents, whether men of letters ... or of affairs, seem to open out their whole hearts to Helps ... as flowers to the sun. Hence the interest of this *Correspondence*, in which the writers communicate their ... thoughts freely as friends in council. Ruskin, in professing his indebtedness to Helps, makes the yet more ... modest confession that he seems to himself "a mere faint ... echo of Carlyle." Froude advocates "an Imperial Parliament sitting at Westminster with representation from ... Canada, Australia, and India," a forecast more probable, ... let us hope, than this other from the same letter: "Practically my expectation for England is that it will one day be ... re-annexed to the United States." And here is the future ... of the United States and England and Europe as seen by ... the most solidly sensible, perhaps, of all Helps's political correspondents: [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

The Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops

FOR PERMANENTLY DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The Picture below shows where the existing Workshops are and the kind of work the disabled men do. It shows the growth of this splendid National undertaking, and so justifies your help and support.

The National Tribute to Lord Roberts Fund

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Hon. Treasurer: Rt. Hon. Sir F. Milner, Bart., P.C. Comptroller: Major A. Tudor Craig, F.S.A. Hon. Appeal Organizer: C. F. Higham.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

By Olivia

[illegible] are seem[illegible]
[illegible] a genuine will and desire to shape [illegible]
[illegible] where there's a will, we know, a wa[illegible]
There are many visible [illegible]ns that we are

I [illegible]
[illegible] thread of my own dreamings on this subject has always run deliciously the story of a certain cardinal he lived [illegible] hundred years ago—who, being on his deathbed, sent for his confessor and admitted, humbly craving for absolution, that he had several times in his life committed the presumptuous sin of thinking that "had he been present at the creation of the world he could have made some quite useful suggestions." It is recorded that absolution was *not* withheld. This, however, is by the way. Probably the net result of all our dreams, if realised, would come to much the same thing—happiness being the real aim of most of us—though we should arrive at it in different ways. At least, so it would seem from the books written by thinking men in other ages on the world as it might and ought to be—Bacon's, for instance, in *The New Atlantis*, Sir Thomas More's in *Utopia*, William Morris's in *News from Nowhere*, and Bellamy's in *Looking Backward*. In all their "new worlds" a kind of ideal Socialism prevailed. The abolition of the extremes of riches and poverty was the foundation upon which their Utopias were built. The fear of want eliminated, comfort and culture within the reach of all—and all *must* be happy, they held.

What is Happiness?

But is it so? Is not happiness, after all, a subtle, spiritual thing, very independent of such considerations? We have not far to look to see that the "good things" of life do not bring happiness, but character and goodness of heart, love, and the laughter of children, health, and the ability to take delight in the small, common things of everyday life—things which are given to the poor equally with the rich. For this idea of Socialism the Bolsheviks are shedding blood in Russia, and committees of reconstruction nearer home are laying down plans for the fashioning of the new world after the war with as little regard for the things that really matter forgetting that they cannot be obtained either by force or by legislation. The future of the world depends more than anything else on the development of character, self-control, and larger heartedness first in individuals and then in nations. When women cease to be "cats," and men cease from the great game of grab, and both cease from selfishness, the millennium will come—and not till then

> Then shall the nation's dreams come true
> And we shall shape the world anew

Individual Responsibility

Thus we can all bear our part in shaping the world anew, for "the world," after all, lies within and close beside us. After the war is over, it will be "up to" every one of us to help in the reconstruction by tending our own little corner of it with the great ideal in view.

Two Simple Nightdresses

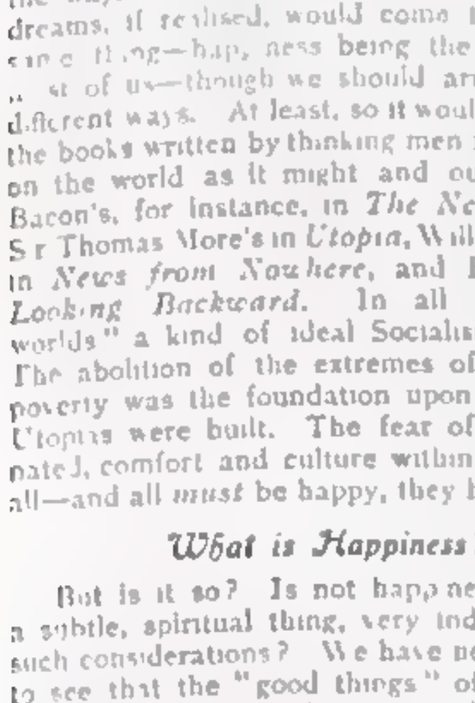
Of cambric trimmed with embroidery and filet lace

moving towards better things, and the war has quickened the impulse. President Wilson and others have indicated the way that nations may enter into league for happiness and freedom; it remains for us as individuals to cease from all those smaller tyrannies and cruelties and oppressions from which the larger spring, the aggregation of which brought this war and all its attendant horrors into being.

> For just the art of being kind
> Is all this sad world needs

The Great Red Cross Appeal

The spring of 1918 finds the work of the Red Cross and St. John of Jerusalem far from finished, and indeed if anything, more necessary than ever by reason of the very large numbers who are risking life or limb for their country. The Societies' financial requirements amount to a very large sum every day, and they are largely dependent upon voluntary contributions to enable them to carry on this great work. In view of a further sale to be held this spring at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, the silver committee has been requested to resume its duties. It therefore appeals to you of your generosity to send gifts of silver (antique for preference), Sheffield plate, jewellery, or enamels, for inclusion in such sale. The last day for sending in treasure for the great Red Cross sale at Christie's is fast approaching—February 14—and although numberless gifts have been given by generous donors, many more are still wanted. There must still be, up and down the country, many beautiful things whose antiquity or historic interests make them saleable to the connoisseur, and in this great forthcoming auction a fine opportunity presents itself for giving them to the finest of all causes. And how gladly should they be given as a thank-offering for "our land inviolate"—for every English life saved by the bodies of our men interposed between it and the unspeakable atrocities done to the Belgians. But for these broken men, for the healing of whose grievous [illegible] Society is appealing for treasure. [illegible] certainly have been even worse than [illegible] Half of our worldly goods would hardly [illegible]. Surely we can all spare at least one [illegible] *for them*. Illustrated on this page are [illegible] the gifts sent in this week—a fine [illegible] collet necklace and pin, given by [illegible] Mrs. Percy Graham, and a handsome [illegible] with cover, of the date of George I. [illegible] Tipping Collection, given by Mrs. [illegible] Cook. Many of the things already given [illegible] on view at 112, Regent Street, and all gifts [illegible] sent to 20, King Street, St. James's, [illegible] on or before February 14.



A Diamond Collet Necklace and Pin. Given by Mr. and Mrs. Percy Graham

A gift for the great Red Cross Sale at Christie's

The White Sales

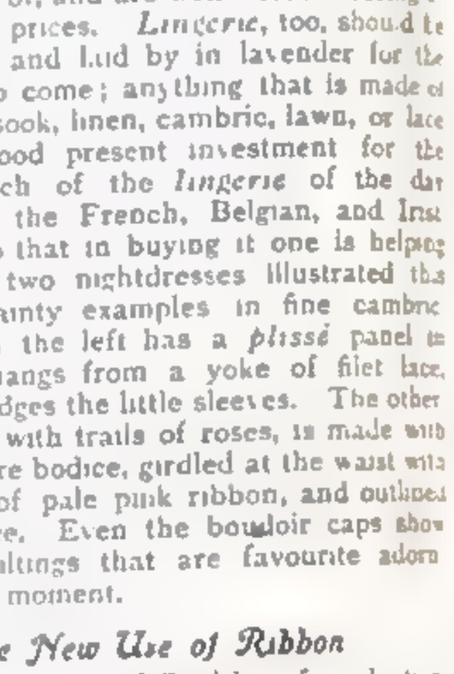
[illegible] January—the month of white sales! This year they are invested with an unusually serious [illegible] owing to the likelihood that the prices of cotton and linen are going up by leaps and bounds in the near future. It is pretty certain that if the war goes on much longer many of the things we were wont to get at these *expositions de blanc* will disappear altogether, so that the prudent must avail themselves of this opportunity of replenishing their linen cupboards with as little delay as possible. Sheets, pillow cases, tablecloths, table napkins, towels, and dusters are all things to lay in stocks of, and are well worth securing at their present prices. *Lingerie*, too, should be bought now, and laid by in lavender for the lean years to come; anything that is made of chiffon, nainsook, linen, cambric, lawn, or lace will be a good present investment for the future. Much of the *lingerie* of the day is made by the French, Belgian, and Italian peasantry, so that in buying it one is helping them. The two nightdresses illustrated this week are dainty examples in fine cambric. The one on the left has a *plissé* panel in front, and hangs from a yoke of filet lace, which also edges the little sleeves. The other, embroidered with trails of roses, is made with a little Empire bodice, girdled at the waist with a swathing of pale pink ribbon, and outlined with filet lace. Even the boudoir caps show the *plissé* kiltings that are favourite adornments of the moment.

The New Use of Ribbon

Despite the many difficulties of production, the ribbons of the season will be more beautiful than ever, and are to play an important part not only as the etceteras but in the actual construction of many of the new frocks and blouses. Ribbon and hand embroideries are, in fact, among the few trimmings left to us. Both have at least the advantage of giving quaint and picturesque effects for a small outlay of money. Some of the new evening frocks for young girls have broad sashes of soft satin ribbon harmonising or contrasting with them, and long, floating ends reaching to the hem of the skirt, recalling the fashions of mid Victorian days and the pictures of Kate Greenaway. An excellent way of using up small bits of ribbon of various colours is to make a folded ceinture of them. These rainbow-hued waist finishings figure on several of the new stage frocks, and give quite a *chic* touch to a perfectly simple garment. Ribbon is appearing in much profusion on the newest spring millinery

To "Michael and Marcus"—In Acknowledgment

The secretary of the Evelina Hospital for Children, Southwark, gratefully thanks "Michael and Marcus" for the £5 note so kindly sent in response to his urgent appeal. OLIVIA.



Silver Cup with Cover, Date George I., from the Tipping Collection. Given by Mrs. Frank Cook

A gift for the great Red Cross Sale at Christie's

Stop Worrying about FLOUR

FOR months now—ever since Miss Wright's solution of the present flour problem was published—thousands of women have been making cakes as nice as pre-war ones. And, better still, they make them at practically pre-war cost and get over the flour difficulty beautifully.

Users of GOODALL'S Egg Powder have no FLOUR troubles

INSTEAD of the dry, tasteless things most people have to be content with nowadays, they have delicious—yet patriotic because thoroughly rationed—cakes, perfect in texture, colour, moisture, richness, and everything else—and, best of all, they save three-fourths of the cost of eggs!

Few of the better people are wasting their money on eggs to-day—instead, when say 3 eggs are required in a recipe, they use *one* and a 1½d. packet of Goodall's Egg Powder. This reduces the cost by at least 8½d.—a very welcome sum—enough to buy ¾lb. of Margarine!

A famous cook's report:

Miss Elsie Mary Wright:

"Cordon Bleu" Medal of the National Training School of Cookery, Lecturer, Editress, "Everywoman's Weekly," etc., and one of the best-known cookery experts in London, says:

"With the present war-time flour it is often a problem to produce light and delicious pastry, but Goodall's Egg Powder completely solves the difficulty."

Proved by analysis superior to its rivals

IN the "Times" special Food Number there appeared an independent analysis of the leading varieties of Egg Powder.

How poorly its rivals compare with Goodall's is shown plainly in Miss Wright's report:

The Analysis of Goodall's Egg Powder in the Times Food Number is very different from most unfairly and unscientifically figured. Its great advantage over other Egg Substitutes is that it contains no [illegible] baking powder, the consequence being that cakes, etc., made with it have a fine red tint instead of being dry and [illegible]. The analysis also shows that Goodall's Egg Powder contains valuable albumen and phosphates."

Judge by analysis—not guess-work, and be very sure that "Goodall's" is good enough for you. It is better to make with. Don't let Goodall's Egg Powder save money for other people alone—suggest that it helps you, let it help you too. But be sure you get the genuine—there are many Egg Powders but none so good as Goodall's.

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AT THE FRONT.

Extract from a letter received from France:—

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Hot OXO is an inestimable boon to the fighting forces at this time of the year.

It aids and increases nutrition; it stimulates and builds up strength to resist climatic changes, and is invaluable for all who have to undergo exertion either to promote fitness or to recuperate after fatigue.

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IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

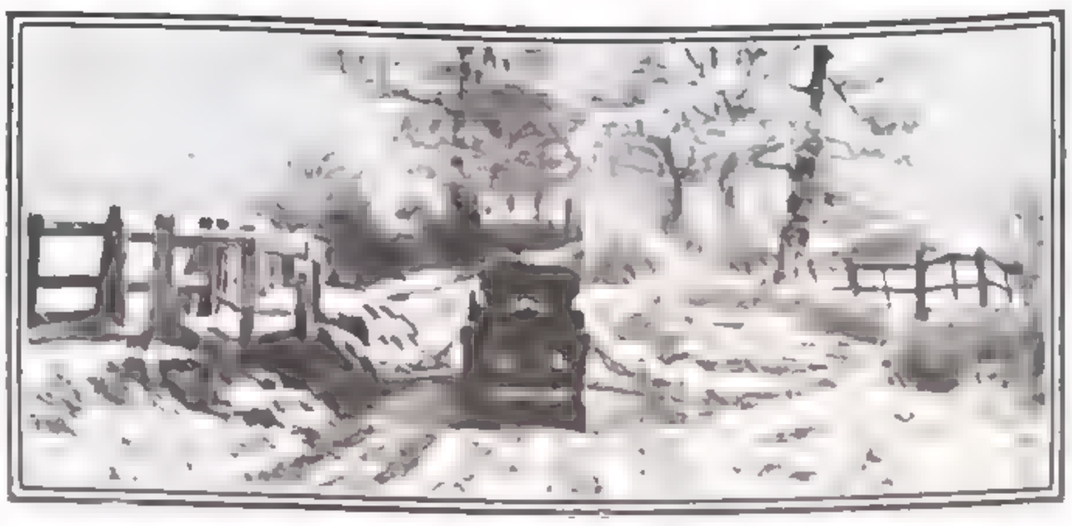
Mr. Arthur Goodwin and the Motor Trade Association deserve the gratitude of [illegible] community for their spirited effort to bring about united action in the defence of the motor movement. A pamphlet [illegible] the M.T.A. which well sets [illegible]

I [illegible]

[illegible] and entails a great deal of prejudice against [illegible] and, as [illegible]

[illegible] representation has in a very [illegible] operated as an influence in [illegible] has restricted [illegible]

ordinarily [illegible] While [illegible] of the



A Picturesque Winter Scene in Warwickshire, with a Standard Light Car in the Foreground

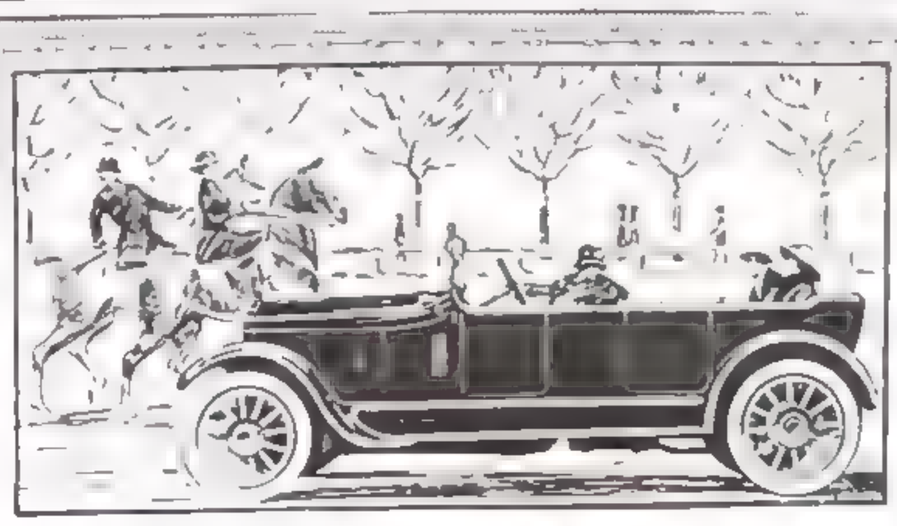
One of the Machine Shops of the Swift Motor Car Company Engaged on the Production of Engines

United States is only twice the population of this country, the number of motor vehicles in [illegible] at least five times greater.

"The reasons for the slow development of the [illegible] industry by comparison with the American are many, but, doubtless one of the most important of those reasons is discovered in the attitude adopted [illegible] towards motoring. Taxation [illegible] taxation of the fuel of the [illegible] repressive restrictions of great [illegible] have left their marks.

I [illegible] that the M.T.A. thus refers to [illegible] state of the motor industry [illegible] On the one hand the motor industry is called upon to recognise its great importance as a key industry and the necessity for it to be ready and at the point of maximum [illegible] the war after the war; and on the [illegible] organisation is diverted to other [illegible] plant is largely rendered useless [illegible] construction, its market is murdered by [illegible] taxation and drastic fuel restrictions, and in every conceivable way its maximum [illegible] reduced to a minimum for the purpose of peace time production."

As regards war profits, the situation is thus [illegible] "While in common with other [illegible] motor firms have made profits, [illegible] often only been able to do so [illegible] converting their plants and adapting their organisations to deal with an output entirely [illegible] their ordinary business. A factory that has for years been turning out nothing [illegible] shells will be of little immediate use for [illegible] when motor cars for public consumption again be manufactured. Until these factories have been re-organised and re-equipped, their owners will certainly not be able to revert to motor-car production." In short, the situation is very serious, and unless motorists and motor manufacturers combine for united action things will get worse.



Austin

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No. 3—Appearance

THE car owner views his "mount" with similar feelings to those experienced by the horseman when he contemplates the symmetry and well-groomed appearance of his thoroughbred. The appeal made by practical car design, free from anything superfluous, and a harmonious "tout ensemble," is unmistakable; the "Austin" displays these characteristics in high degree. *May we not add your name to our Priority List?*

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MANCHESTER - - - - - - - - - - 130, DEANSGATE.
'Phone—[illegible] Grams—"Austinette"
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LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31st December, 1917.

LIABILITIES	£ s. d.	ASSETS	£ s. d.
[illegible]	3,000,000 0 0	Cash in hand at Call and Short Notice	35,305,940 4 4
[illegible]	2,100,000 0 0	INVESTMENTS:	
Deposit and other Accounts, [illegible] rebate on Bills not due, [illegible] for bad and doubtful debts, [illegible] &c.	112,587,460 10 7	British Government Securities £37,712,085 13 1	
[illegible]	1,982,954 7 7	Other Securities 4,450,024 10 3	
[illegible] Account to 31st December, 1918	182,952 0 2		42,162,109 3 4
		Lloyds Bank (France) and National Provincial Bank (France), Ltd. 2,000 Shares of £5 each, £3 paid	360,000 0 0
		Bills Discounted, Loans, &c.	48,256,957 0 2
		Acceptances, Endorsements, &c. as per Contra	
		Bank Premises	1,982,954 7 7
			824,542 14 11
	£119,853,364 10 4		£119,853,364 10 4

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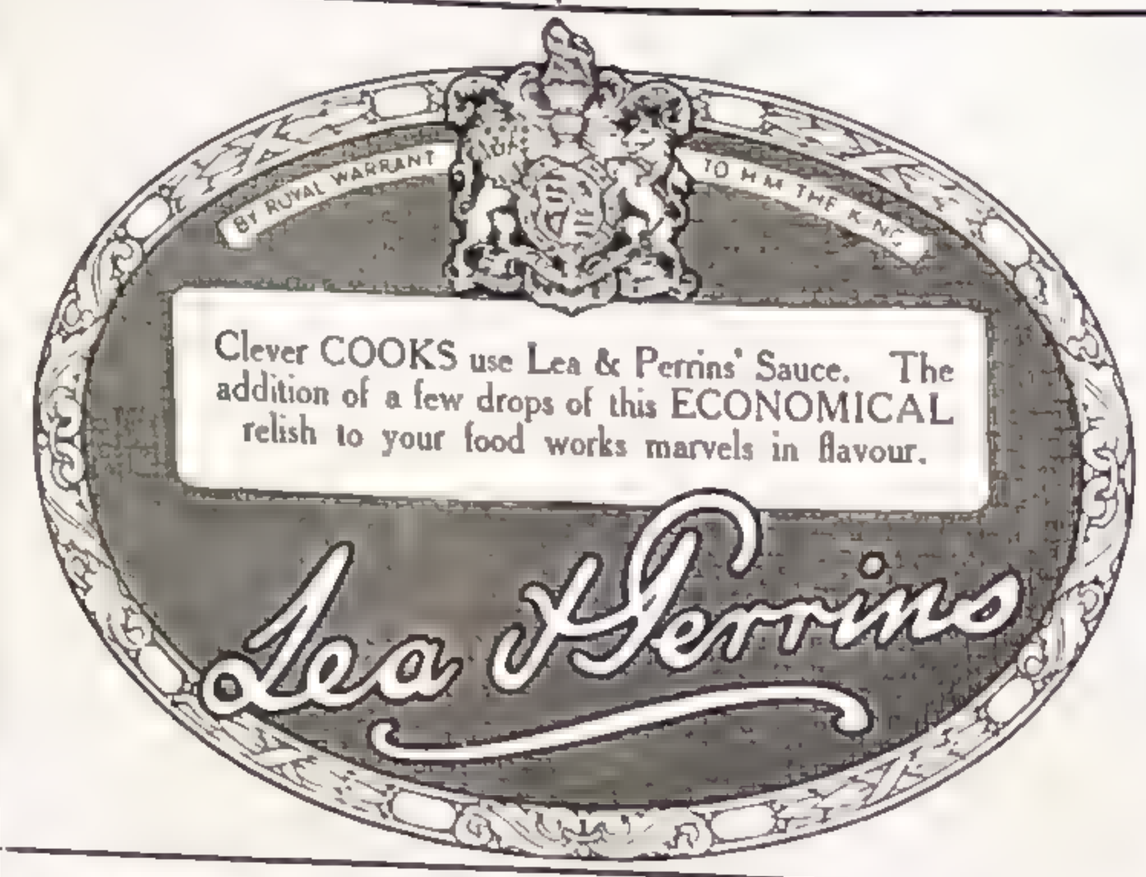

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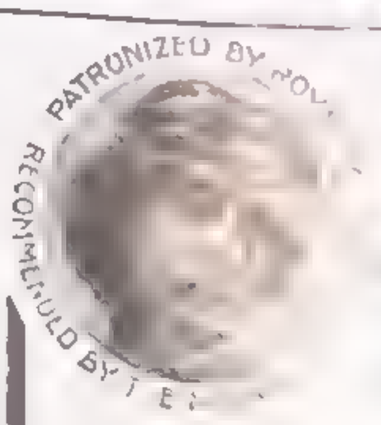

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When brainwork, nerve strain, and lack of exercise make you feel languid—tired—"blue"—a little

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

in a glass of cold water will clear your head and tone your nerves.

This world famous natural aperient for over 40 years has been the standard remedy for constipation, biliousness, impure blood and indigestion.

It is pleasant and convenient to take, gentle in action, positive in results. The safest and most dependable digestive regulator.

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Super Reefer Jacket, Waistcoat, and Trousers, complete, including Gold Lace on Sleeve.

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1156

Delta

PURCHASERS of Delta are always thoroughly protected against profiteering.

For the prices of these boots are not only branded on the soles by the makers but are also based on the actual cost of production, plus a fixed moderate percentage of profit for makers and sellers.

And, on account of higher prices, this percentage of profit is lower to-day than it was before the war.

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The only thing that can raise either Lotus or Delta prices, as it did last August, is an increase in the cost of leather and wages.

Lotus Ltd Stafford
Makers of Delta and Lotus Boots
Agents Everywhere

205—37/-

Delta Service and Casual Boot

"BEAUTIFULLY COOL AND SWEET SMOKING

Player's Navy Cut Tobacco

Packed in varying degrees of strength to suit every class of smoker

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PLAYER'S "WHITE LABEL" NAVY CUT . 7½d

Also PLAYER'S NAVY CUT DE LUXE (a development of Player's Navy Cut) packed in Airtight Tins

TINS 1/9 3/6

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT

Player's Navy Cut Cigarettes

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

They are made from fine quality Virginia Tobacco

MILD AND MEDIUM

MILD (Gold Leaf)
100 for 4/6 50 for 2/3
24 for 1/1 12 for 6½d.

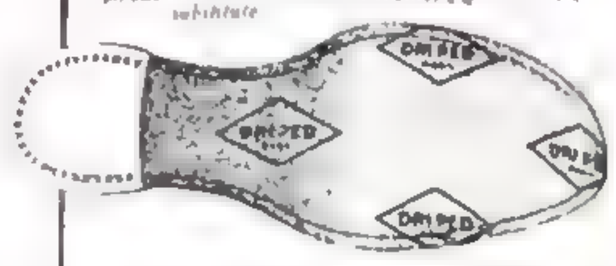
MEDIUM
100 for 3/5 50 for 1/9
20 for 3½d. 10 for 1½d

IN PACKETS AND TINS FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS AND STORES

These Cigarettes (and Tobaccos) are supplied at DUTY FREE RATES for gratuitous distribution to wounded Soldiers and Sailors in hospital.

JOHN PLAYER & SONS Nottingham

See the Dri-ped Diamond Trade Mark in purple on each sole: without it the leather is a substitute



Think yourself a lucky man—

when you succeed in getting Dri-ped. Congratulate yourself—don't complain about the time spent in trying half a dozen repairers. But be sure to see the Purple Diamond Trade Mark.

Dri-ped's Double Wear and Wet-resistance

make it worth while trying, with a little persistence you'll discover some of the small supply available for "Civil" wear.

Soldiers can get Dri-ped. Officers and men can usually obtain Dri-ped easily. Many repairers have Government permits enabling them to get stocks for naval and military work.

GET THIS BOOKLET!

Write now on a post card for interesting free booklet "How the Diamond Starts Dry."

Sole Manufacturers
WM WALKER & SONS, LTD.,
Bolton, Lancs.

DRI-PED

THE SUPER-LEATHER FOR SOLES.

67

TAKE

BEECHAM'S PILLS

And Look Pleasant

Printed by SPOTTISWOODE, LTD., *His Majesty's Printers*, at East Harding Street, London, E.C., and Published Weekly by THE SPHERE AND TATLER, LTD., Great New Street, London, E.C.—*February 9, 1918*
Entered as Second-class Matter at the New York (N.Y.) Post Office, 1903

THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

Volume LXXII No. 943. [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER] London, February 16, 1918. Price Ninepence.

CESSATION OF FIGHTING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT A SCENE AT BREST-LITOVSK

The announcement was made on Monday from German sources that a kind of peace had been arranged with the Bolsheviki to cease along what has for three years and more been known as the Eastern front. Here, from photographic material, shows G. Trotsky arriving at Brest Litovsk in company with G. Kameneff, who is reported to be about to visit this country, and G. Joffe receiving the Russian party. German officers are at the moment depicted

THE SPHERE

An Illustrated Newspaper for the Home

London February Sixteenth 1918

EDITORIAL AND GENERAL OFFICES

Great New Street London E C 4

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THE SPHERE.

PLAYS WORTH SEEING

This condensed guide to the theatres of London is specially prepared for THE SPHERE. The theatres personally visited by the SPHERE critic are indicated by a star. The order in which the plays are here given is not without significance.

*DALY'S.—"The Maid of the Mountains."—A most attractive musical comedy with some pleasant songs and picturesque scenes. Going well. Seats can be secured.

*PALACE.—"Pamela."—A new musical comedy is running at this house in place of the variety performance hitherto given. Lily Elsie, Owen Nares, G. P. Huntley, George Lauder make a strong company.

*GLOBE.—"Love in a Cottage."—A very pleasant Somerset Maugham comedy of a nurse who interests wealthy men in her husband, at the cost of a divorce, that love in a cottage is best. The nurse is admirably acted by Miss Marie Lohr, who is now her own manager.

*GARRICK.—"The Saving Grace."—A witty and whimsical comedy by Mr. Haddon Chambers. Mr. Hawtrey is a delightfully frank uncle and Miss Lucy Brooke a most charming niece. The play is going as strongly as ever.

*PLAYHOUSE.—"The Yellow Ticket." [illegible] Kessa under the old prince conditions. Gladys Cooper and Alan Aynesworth acting to great advantage.

*HAYMARKET.—"General Post."—A well-developed [illegible] worth an enthusiastic [illegible] be made [illegible] the [illegible] dresses.

*APOLLO.—"Inside the Lines."—Quite a good secret service drama with some excellent acting, notwithstanding on the part of [illegible] governor, and a superb major.

ROYALTY.—"Billeted."—A light amusing sketch in which a touch of farce. Deals with a young officer (Dennis Eadie) and his young wife (Iris Hoey).

*HIPPODROME.—"Zig-Zag." [illegible] at the Hippodrome is one of [illegible] the present stage. Scenery, Stage [illegible] specialties which [illegible]

*SCALA THEATRE.—War Pictures. [illegible] and are all outlined at the various fronts dealt with.

Where popular actors and actresses may be seen:—

LYRIC.—Doris Keane.

ADELPHI.—W. H. Berry.

GAIETY.—Regine Flory, Peggy Kenton, Mona Maresprino, and Arthur Whitby.

SHAFTESBURY.—Joseph Coyne and Winifred Barnes.

PRINCES'.—Delysia and Lauri de Marchi.

WYNDHAM'S.—Gerald du Maurier.

PALLADIUM. [illegible] the Fast Variety Entertainment [illegible] THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY [illegible] Jos. Ma[illegible] Week commencing Feb. 11th—Madame Clara Jos. Ma[illegible] Ethel Whitelaw and Co., Coram, Will Warner, Fred Barnes, Jack Pleasance, Parker, Hartley Wrenfern, Preston Gibb, Lou Barker & Percy Parker.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE

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Saloon Passage interchangeable with P and O Line

Managers [illegible] (Anderson, Anderson & Co.)

For passage apply [illegible] Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3.

THE IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

[illegible] Pictures, Broadsheets, Photographs, and other [illegible] of the War. The larger [illegible] to be obtained from official sources, but there are [illegible] which the Museum must be dependent upon [illegible]

[illegible] may be communicated with [illegible]

1. **Naval Trophies:** [illegible] and [illegible] to the Navy.
2. **Battlefield Trophies.** [illegible] bayonets, [illegible] helmets, and [illegible].
3. **Aircraft.** [illegible] of popular interest, especially [illegible] connected with the personnel of the Service.
4. **Medical.** [illegible] of the work done by the Medical [illegible].
5. **Books and Documents:** [illegible]
6. **Photographs.** [illegible]
7. **Pictures.** [illegible] by Artists during the War.
8. **Cartoons.** [illegible]
9. **Civil and Conspicuous Gallantry Medals.**
10. **War Toys and Souvenirs.**
11. **Designs, Models and Details of Women's Work.**

[illegible] may be obtained at the Imperial War Museum, Crown Copyright Reserved.

WHAT TO SEE AND HEAR IN LONDON.

GRAFTON GALLERIES, 5 New Bond Street. [illegible] Annual Exhibition of Modern French Art. Open 10 to 6. Admission 1s.

NEW GALLERY. [illegible] the Loan Exhibition of Pictures by Old Masters. Open 10 to 6. Admission 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.—These [illegible] in the afternoon at the Theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, and the special Friday discourses at 9 p.m.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S LECTURES. [illegible] Tales are given in the house by members of the Society. Those who [illegible] are followed by well-known travellers at 8.30 p.m. [illegible] Monday [illegible] was a most informative paper on Mexico, dealing with [illegible] roads and the [illegible] The work of the Land Society was also noted, and the great help they are giving was described. Other societies of a kindred nature are being started in great provincial cities.

IMPERIAL WAR EXHIBITION, Crystal Palace, Upper Terrace. This Exhibition is now open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. It contains an immense number of interesting and most vivid exhibits. In the Artist section there are [illegible] exhibited several original drawings by *The Sphere*. The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit work of the Red Cross Society.

LIST OF DRAWINGS

By Mr. F. MATANIA, the famous "Sphere" Artist, PUBLISHED IN SEPARATE FORM

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Portfolio containing a series of 12 beautiful Reproductions of the most striking and dramatic incidents of the War [illegible] style of photogravure. The issue is strictly limited to 600 portfolios, each containing 12 artist-signed Proofs and stamped by the Fine Art Trade Guild.

Engraved surface of each plate 14 × 9 inches.

Price £4 4 0.

INTO CAPTIVITY. A Scene in a Belgian Town.

One of the most pathetic pictures of the German occupation of Belgium. Published in photogravure. Size of work 17½ × 11½ inches. Size of paper 23 × 16½ inches. Artist's signed Proofs 21/- each, postage 3d.

Proofs 6/- each, postage 3d.

&c., &c.

Full-sized colours of above, with a small reproduction of 6 others, may be had post free on application to THE SPHERE AND TATLER Ltd., 6 Great New St., E.C.4.

BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE SPHERE.

Publishers are requested to attach the price to all books sent.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE BEST BOOK ON GARDENING. 1s 3d. (*Temple Press.*)

IN THE DAYS OF VICTORIA. By Thomas F. Plowman. 10s 6d net. (*Lane.*)

RECENT FICTION

HIS JOB. By Horace Pinckley. 6s. (*Lane.*)

A DAUGHTER OF CROESUS. I. By H. Llewellyn Johnson. 6s. net. (*Elliot Stock.*)

The Editor particularly requests that no applications for copies of books may be sent to THE SPHERE direct. Letters received from readers and addressed to one or other will not receive attention, as for example "[illegible]."

THE BAROMETER.

We all know the outward look of a barometer, but it is not so easy to read as it at first appears.

[illegible] as he describes it, as an instrument for determining the state of the atmosphere, consisting of a glass tube containing mercury, standing in a small cistern of mercury, the whole fixed in a frame with a scaled index ranging from 28 to 32. [illegible] of the scientific barometer. The aneroid is more generally used. It has [illegible] cury (*Aneroid*—Greek—*non*, liquid: *eros*, wet), consists of a metal box from which the air has been exhausted. [illegible] the closing of the box by the pressure of the [illegible] atmosphere [illegible] made [illegible] which [illegible] the index hand of a dial with the barometric [illegible] to [illegible] the index hand [illegible] instruments have to be [illegible] [illegible] with a [illegible] [illegible] are subject to occasional changes. [illegible] they are identical with the mercurial barometer.

(Continued on page 151.)

CORRECTION FOR ALTITUDE NECESSARY.

Mercurial barometers have to be corrected for temperature, as expansion or contraction of the mercury in the tube must be accounted for as quite distinct from changes of [illegible]. The [illegible] is attached to the frame in such a way as to [illegible] the temperature of the barometer tube itself, when corrected [illegible] it will give at a glance the allowance to be made. [illegible] a further correction known as "gravity correction," to allow for the difference at any given station from that at [illegible] 45°.

Both of these two corrections apply to the aneroid barometer [illegible] a special one, the first because it contains no mercury, and the second, because its results do not depend on the elasticity of a metal spring.

In the scale of barometers an allowance has to be made [illegible] a barometer reading 29 inches lower at the top of a hill than [illegible] set for sea level (for Great Britain mean half-tide level). [illegible] one-tenth of an inch has to be allowed for every [illegible] instrument is above the sea level—say 30 feet for the height of THE SPHERE office, which means that any [illegible] barometer here—say it is 30, must be read as in the [illegible] interval between 30 and 31.

DAILY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM PERIODS.

[illegible] as to remember are the daily maximum [illegible] periods for the barometric fluctuations are of two [illegible] the [illegible] period—and ten a.m. and ten p.m., which [illegible] in each case, are the times of the diurnal maximum [illegible] and four p.m. (more or less) the diurnal minimum. [illegible] of variation alters with latitude, and by a study of [illegible] any observer will soon get accustomed to these [illegible] events and allow accordingly. There is [illegible] annual variation, but its importance for the public is [illegible].

DISTURBANCES FAR AND NEAR.

[illegible] in mind the correction for altitude and these [illegible] barometer rises, the free hand can be set in the [illegible] to weather, and results watched and waited for with the [illegible] which will give a fair indication of the coming weather [illegible] for thirty-six hours ahead—if we could be [illegible] certain. This no man has been able to do thoroughly, even Admiral FitzRoy himself, who probably read it best. [illegible] seen and unseen, far and near, that go to make [illegible] accurately as yet for thorough analysis. Readers, however, with [illegible] learning and familiarity with the barometer [illegible] barometers all have their little individual ways like clocks, [illegible] at the [illegible] at hand and big things far away will have [illegible] somewhat confusing effect on the dial and at times greatly [illegible] round the legends "Stormy," "Rain," "Change," "Fair," and [illegible] Yesterday [illegible] there and, to the observer, obscure the [illegible] methods; but in the main, reading the barometer and understanding it [illegible] easily enough with a little experience.

SIMULTANEOUS RISE OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER.

Various pairs of various values have been put on record by observers from time to time, and we will call a few of those more or less admirably sound.

"The barometer tells us for warm, wet, or more wind, rises for cold, dry, or less wind."

Written around the dial of the fisherman's barometer of the National Lifeboat Institution.

"[illegible] rises for less wind and rain—fair weather."

"When [illegible] rises [illegible] for instance, the [illegible] gales from the N. have been soon after it has risen from a very low point although it continues to rise."

"A simultaneous rise of [illegible] and [illegible] is a sign of steady, fine weather coming."

"Fine weather during a low barometer is not stable."

"A height of 30·2 inch is indicative of enduring fine weather [illegible] when it may blow strongly!"

"30·2 may be accompanied by rain with a S.W. wind, but not for long."

"When the wind is on the W. side of the compass the temperature accompanies the weather, but on the E. side generally it does not."

(This appears to mean that with westerly winds the barometer does not forete.)

FALLS LOWEST FOR HIGH WINDS.

To discern coming weather the barometer should be watched some time before, as at any particular time of noting it may be [illegible] affected by some far-off disturbance not materializing in the observer's locality.

"Long foretold, long last;
Short notice, soon past."

as applied to the gradual rising and falling of the barometer is a relative adage.

"Falls lowest for high winds, but heavy rains often cause a great depression."

"If in winter the wind is E.N.E. a rise indicates frost, and should the frost continue and the rise continue, snow may be looked for."

"If while it freezes the barometer falls two-tenths or three-tenths of an inch a thaw may be expected."

There are many more, mostly to the same or similar effect, but these are enough to go on with.

As before said, the barometer is marked from 28 inches to 31. In the British Isles the highest reading was 31·68 (Perthshire, January 9, 1890), and the lowest 27·33 at the same place, July 25, 1884.

Highest [illegible] reading 30·975, January 18, 1902, 10 a.m.

THE RATE OF POSTAGE OF THIS WEEK'S SPHERE is as follows:—Anywhere in the United Kingdom, 1d. per copy. Canada, 1½d. per copy. Elsewhere abroad the rate would be 1d. FOR EVERY TWO OUNCES. Care should therefore be taken to WEIGH AND STAMP correctly all copies before forwarding.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR: WEEK by WEEK

PALS

"What's become o' the ship you went
to sea with
A month ago or more?
An' what's become o' the pal you
used to be with
When you was last ashore?"

"She's made a far port an' a quiet
mooring,
An' a strange landfall;
She's where she won't heed the sea's
roaring,
If she hears it there at all.

"There's no bell to strike or watch
to keep there,
An' no wind to blow;

It's a spell o' rest he's found an' a
deep sleep there,
An' a long watch below.

"An' I'll find many another ship to
sign in,
For they clear with every tide,
An' I'll find plenty ports with pals
o' mine in,
For the world's good an' wide.

"An' I'll maybe find a ship as good
as she was,
But never another friend,
Never another pal as good as he was,
Not till the world's end . . ."

C. FOX SMITH

Adulation of the Kaiser

Reduced facsimile of a decorative heading in the "Illustrierte Zeitung," January, 1918. It is a roughly reminiscent of pictures of the worship of Cæsar in the days of Imperial Rome.

THE COMING RATIONING
Of Meat, Butter, and Margarine

By the courtesy of the Ministry of Food we are enabled to put before our readers reduced facsimiles of the food cards which will soon be issued to every person within the area of London and the adjacent home counties affected by this food order. Outside areas will be officially controlled, if necessary, at a later date. In the meantime, local committees are controlling food supplies for provincial districts by various methods and in varying degree.

The problem of the London area, with its six to seven millions of hungry mouths, is naturally of a special character, and the present shortage of meat and butter and the unequal distribution has led to the creation of the coming food-card system of rationing.

Each household will have three types of cards, if there are children. If there are no children the household will have two types of card—one for meat and another for butter and margarine. If there are children the parents or guardians will have to possess for them special cards for meat. Their card is distinguished by the ration numbers being enclosed in a circle, as shown on the annexed reduced facsimile.

Each of these three types of card is available for a period of twenty weeks, each week being divided into sections of four divisions. The two meat cards are semi-perforated, so that the sections can be detached. One will have to begin to tear off the little portions at the right-hand bottom corner and work to the left, then again to the right, and so on from the first week to the eighth week.

Then the ninth week begins at the top, and one works to the right. Then down one side for the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth weeks, and up the final side for the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth weeks. In this way one will, as it were, crop one's card, and the little portions can be detached without disturbing the others.

The halving of the portions for each week will be fully explained later. The apparent complexity will vanish with a little practical use of the cards.

FOOD CARD. D 5
London and Home Counties.

Customer's Name
Address

A. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 / 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 — CUSTOMER'S PART

B. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 / 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

C. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 / 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

D. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 / 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

D. Shopkeeper's Name
Address

C. Shopkeeper's Name
Address

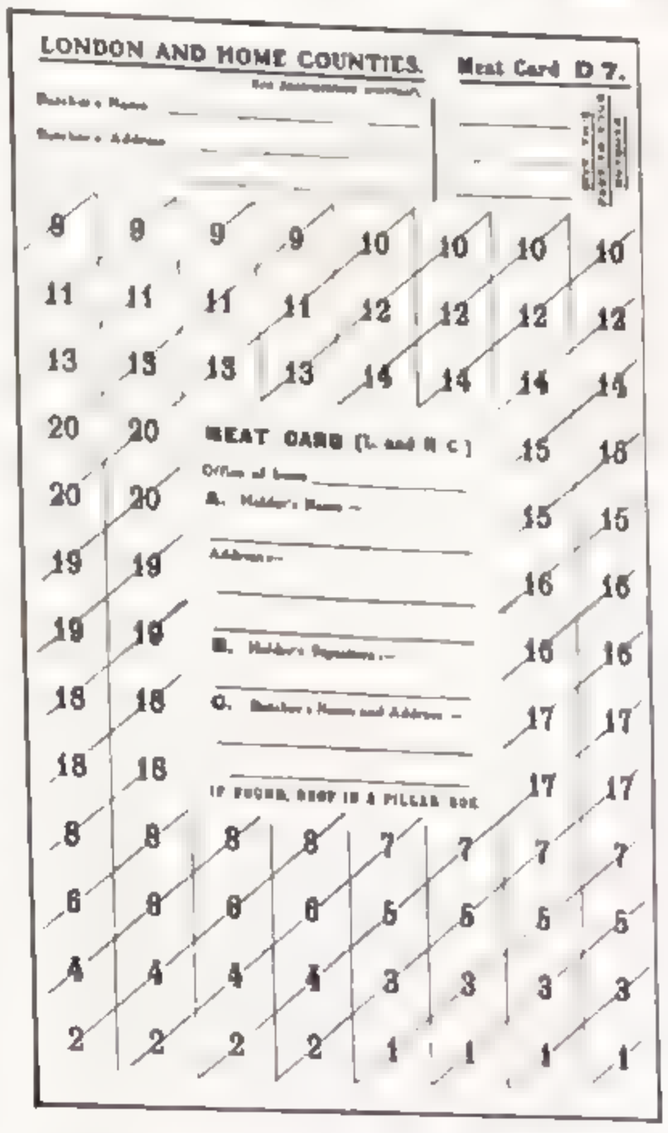
B. Shopkeeper's Name
Address

Give this part to your Shopkeeper.

A. Butter and Margarine.
Shopkeeper's Name
Address

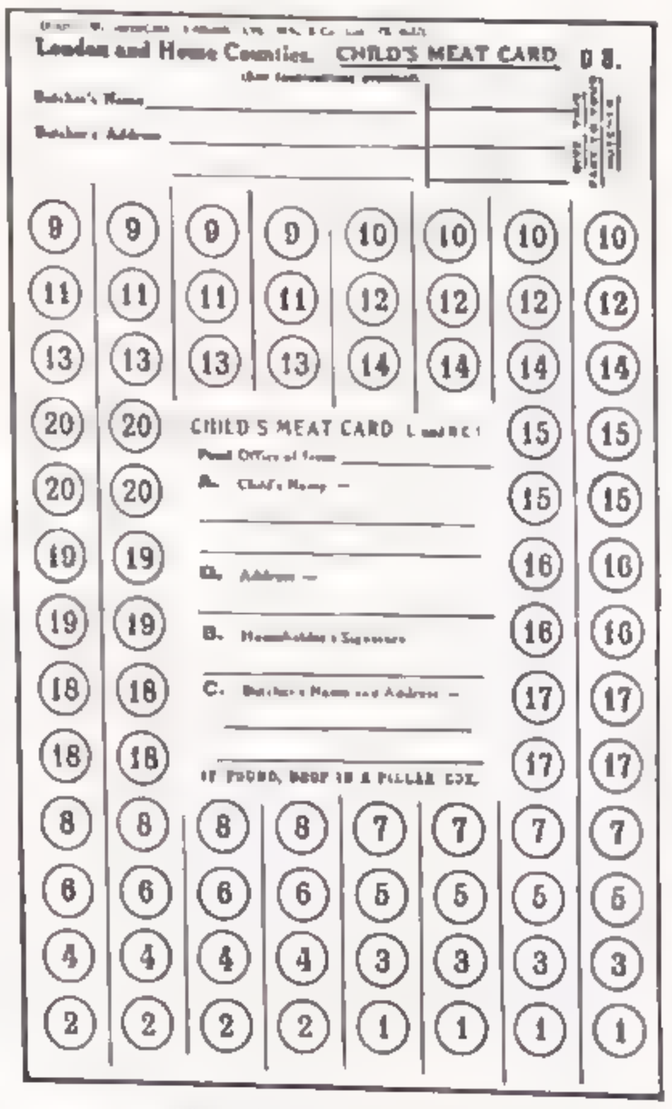
Card for Butter and Margarine

The above card is to be used at first for obtaining supplies of butter and margarine. The section of the card marked "A" at bottom, is deposited with the dealer with whom the customer has registered.



Meat Card for Adults

We reproduce above the new meat card. Each numbered coupon represents a quarter of the week's ration, and can be used only during the week to which it relates. Customers must register with a butcher for meat.



Meat Card for Children

The child's card is used in exactly the same way as the adult's—that is to say, a coupon must be removed by the shopkeeper each time a purchase is made on the child's behalf. Children under ten have half rations.

PALS

It's a spell o' rest he's found an' a
deep sleep there,
An' a long watch below.

"An' I'll find many another ship to
sign in,
For they clear with every tide,
An' I'll find plenty ports with pals
o' mine in,
For the world's good an' wide.

"An' I'll maybe find a ship as good
as she was,
But never another friend,
Never another pal as good as he was,
Not till the world's end . . ."

C. FOX SMITH

THE WESTERN FRONT
Some Aspects of the Present Situation

"Hardly less admirable than the war policy of President Wilson and his military advisers have been the swiftness and immunity with which American troops have been transported to Europe during recent months on the ocean greyhounds once Herr Ballin's proud possession," wrote *The Outlook* last week. Scarcely were the words in print when we had news of the sinking of the transport, *Tuscania*, with American troops on board. We trust that this will be an exception proving the rule.

"Mr. Daniels," continues *The Outlook*, "on behalf of the Navy Department, is able to guarantee the fulfilment of his Army colleague's pledge to dispatch half a million American troops to the Western front this spring. As a matter of fact, the American units already in France should be sufficiently numerous, with the 1919 French class, to counterbalance the German divisions so far transferred from the East, some thirty to thirty-five at the very most. For, according to the latest calculations of General Pétain's Intelligence Department, the aggregate figure of German divisions in the West, which stood at 155 before Russia's collapse, has now been raised to something like 185.

"Even if, in order to err on the safe side, we credit these thirty to thirty-five German units with an effective strength of 12,000 men apiece, their nominal establishment on the reduced footing, instead of 10,000 men, the average total to which they are reliably stated to have shrunk, it is none the less the fact that the enemy reinforcements do not exceed 400,000 all told at the present moment, and seem unlikely ever to exceed 600,000.

"This enables us to understand Mr. Baker's remark that the Allies still enjoy in the West an appreciable superiority in numbers, and will continue to enjoy it.

"Indeed, has not Sir Auckland Geddes himself assured us that it would take 1,500,000 Austro-Germans practically the whole enemy force echeloned between the Baltic and the Black Sea—to re-establish something like a numerical equality on the main front?"

THE SINKING OF THE AMERICAN TRANSPOR

BRITISH DESTROYERS TO THE RESCUE—THE SCENE AS THE TORPE

"TUSCANIA," OFF THE IRISH COAST: THE LINER HEELING OVER.

TRANSPORT SETTLED DOWN IN THE WATER, FEBRUARY 5, ABOUT SIX P.M. DRAWN BY D. WALTHAM FROM A PENCIL SKETCH.

[illegible] the neck of the destroyer. The destroyer took off several hundreds as the ... were ... Then she went away. She had come up along the starboard side of the Tuscania and ... steamed away with her. A couple of Americans, another Herald destroyer emerged out of the darkness as the Tuscania's port side, now high out of the water. The men, although surprised at this unexpected and novel manœuvre, scrambled to reach the elevated port side, some with the aid of ropes ... on their hands and knees.

The vessel is described by the survivors as being struck on the starboard side near one of the stokeholds, a great rent being made. Over 2,000 men were rescued.

BRITAIN'S "WOODEN WALLS" BROUGHT UP-TO

ONE OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON OF DUMMY BATTLESHIPS—H.M.S.

When the full history of the Navy's doings during this war comes to be written, one incident yet to be chronicled will be that which was played on the enemy by the ships of his Majesty's Sc... is seen the sham Dreadnought "Oruba" (otherwise the "Orion"), which was sunk at Keyhalo to form a breakwater against the fierce north-westerly gales. The false upper works of the ...

A BREAKWATER OF WOODEN WARSHIPS WHICH DECEIVED THE ENEMY

We have heard officially little of the uses to which these impressive if innocuous vessels have been put, but we know that they have rendered valuable services in many ways, and one instance ... is on record of a valuable convoy proceeding to the Dardanelles and counting among her escort a "cruiser" of the dummy ... which followed some distance behind her charges. The ...

DATE : The Adventures of a Convoy to the Dardanelles.

"ORUBA" SUNK IN THE HARBOUR OF KEPHALO AT THE DARDANELLES

British official picture

For seven months they sailed the North Sea, and the Germans endeavoured faithfully to destroy them, and ended by being destroyed into the Battle of the Dogger Bank. Above [illegible] were [illegible] as a stout timbered framework which can be seen in front of the panelled sides of pre-war days. Conning towers, turrets, tripod masts, all were painted sham

ANOTHER OF THE NAVY'S DECOY SHIPS, SHOWING PORT HOLES OF PRE-WAR DAYS

British official picture

The convoy bound for the Dardanelles presently fell in with a German submarine, but she, seeing the cruiser behind, reserved her energies for the latter, and the convoy passed safely. The "cruiser" was duty but, and the U-boat commander must have had a shock when he saw the "warship's" big guns floating unconcernedly away from the wreckage

THE POSITION OF ROUMANIA : The Rumoured Ultimatum.

Roumania's Position in Regard to Surrounding Enemy Forces

[illegible] is in an extraordinary one since the defection of Rou[illegible] has re-created itself after the retreat along a line as shown above in very remarkable fashion. The sea [illegible]

THE ROUMANIAN SITUATION

It was announced on Saturday evening last (February 9) in German telegrams which reached this country via Amsterdam that a peace had been definitely concluded with the Ukraine. And almost at the same time it was rumoured that an ultimatum had been delivered to Roumania to the effect that that country was given four days in which to decide whether she should make peace with the Central Powers, a list of force being naturally attached to the ultimatum.

At the time of writing no definite news was available concerning this threat to Roumania, but the resignation of the Roumanian Cabinet pointed to a state of unusual tension in the country. A glance at the map shows sufficiently clearly the position in which Roumania is now placed. Immediately to the rear of the positions of the Roumanian Army are the south Russian lands surrounding Odessa and the Black Sea ports. These are outside the limit of what may be described as the nucleus of Ukrainia. This area is indicated by a darker shade. The southern lands to which the Ukrainians aspire are shown by a lighter tint. The military and political states of these southern lands is very uncertain, for the Ukraine is by no means an unchallenged master. To the north of Kieff we have large areas held by Russian troops under more or less direct Bolshevik control.

"The "peace" made with the Bolshevik government of Petrograd has been the subject of rejoicing [illegible] there bells have been rung and flags [illegible] national rejoicing over the new [illegible]

[illegible] has been burst, thanks to the victorious advance of our army [illegible] the first time a peace

Czernin Embarrassed by Germany

[illegible] defeat

[illegible] of candidly applying them, he [illegible] that Austria can respond to the purpose expressed by the United States with less [illegible] Germany. He would proceed further had it not been for the [illegible] Austria's alliances, and of her dependence [illegible] Germany.

[illegible] *The Engineer*, published the [illegible] last. "One of the inevitable [illegible] between Russia and the Central [illegible] free, at all events for the time being, [illegible] forces in the Baltic and the Black Sea. In the North Sea the German [illegible] squadron of pre-Dreadnought battleships, and a number of [illegible] destroyers, and a number of [illegible] Our contemporary forgets [illegible] Goeben and the *Breslau*. The [illegible] that the *Breslau* is believed [illegible] and still further

The Emperors of the Central Powers Together

Here we see the two Emperors together during a recent visit to the Italian scene of action. The Emperor Karl is seen on the right. Just what the point is with regard to the Emperor William is much canvassed.

The German Emperor at a recent Review of Troops

This photograph [illegible] interest as showing the spectacled type of soldier which is now to be found in the German Army. Before the war even a bespectacled man would not have been considered by military authorities as suitable for military service.

ON THE ROAD IN FRANCE: Transport and Cavalry Units.

A French Transport Convoy on the March at Night

From a sketch by a correspondent

The horses harnessed to the transport waggons make their weary way along a muddy French road as darkness falls. Mounted soldiers, with rifles slung at their backs, ride alongside, and on the right a British trooper watches the procession of men and horses as it passes on its way

French Cavalry Waiting Behind the Lines for Orders to Advance

[illegible] cavalry which is waiting behind the lines during an attack until the word comes through to advance, an order which the cavalry awaited, for the cavalry have had less opportunity during this war than any other branch of the service

From a drawing by J. Simont

The Letters that were Waiting—"They're Both Alive"

An old Frenchman among the repatriated civilians arriving at Evian finds a letter telling him that both his boys are safe. It is the first news after many weary months of waiting.

The Return of French Civilians from War Captivity.

The Work of the Central Organisation at Evian

From a drawing by J. Simont

A Helping Hand from the Station

A tall American Red Cross ambulance officer helps two frail old Frenchwomen to the motors that are waiting.

They were called the "Rapatriés" at Evian although they had never left the soil of France. But for over three years they had lived in the invaded districts under the rule of Germany. They had seen their houses burnt, their trees cut down, their daughters taken away nobody knew where, and their sons forced into German labour battalions. For the "Rapatriés" were either very old or very young. One day the Germans realised that they were useless mouths to feed, so they took them off. Men and the grandmothers and the babies, and "evacuated" them from the villages where they had lived all their lives. They went docilely, holding tightly to the bundles which contained the poor treasures they had been able to save, herded along the muddy roads by German soldiers. Then a train journey and the beginning of freedom. They were in Switzerland, and at the stations sympathetic crowds had gathered to cheer them on their way, food was pressed upon them, and toys for the little French children, who had forgotten how to play.

At first they hardly realised that they were in France. They had become so used to brutality and starvation that they expected nothing else; they had grown almost indifferent to cruelty. But at Evian there is an admirable American organisation which deals with all this forlorn and dazed humanity, and is ready with food, clothing, and the welcome that means much to those who have spent three years under German rule. They were taken first to the Casino and given a good meal, then they heard a sound to which they had long been strangers, the notes of the "Marseillaise," and tired and broken as they were they struggled to their feet and remained standing until it was finished. There was an old soldier among them, wearing a veteran's medal. "We've come home," he said, as the last refrain died away. Then came another great moment, the distribution of the letters which were waiting for the "Rapatriés." News of husbands, sons, and brothers—good news, bad news, no news. That was the worst. After that the doctors: those who were too ill to proceed on their journey were kept at Evian, and some of them were kept for always in the graveyard on the hill, overlooking the waters of Lake Leman.

Saddest to see were the children, many of them too thin and worn with [illegible] heavy for their years. There were little girls of twelve or thirteen, [illegible] in charge of half a dozen younger brothers and sisters—and perhaps a dog or a canary in a cage—the father fighting, the mother dead, or worse. Those who were ill were kept in the hospital, and after a month you would not be able to recognise them, the babies were taken to the crèche installed in the [illegible] of the Casino and left to sleep or play contentedly under the eyes of the Red Cross workers in charge. Those among the returning civilians who needed boots and clothing had their wants supplied, and finally came the business of the [illegible] of money of the invaded districts. These poor people had only the [illegible] tokens issued by the French municipalities, owing to the lack of coinage, where they lived. All this had to be exchanged for its value in French currency, [illegible] standing both time and patience. Many of the arrivals were penniless and [illegible] monetary relief as well as clothing. Then, as it was growing late, the [illegible]ers were piloted to the various hotels where they were to spend the night, and during the next few days they would leave for the homes which would be theirs until they could go back to their own villages. Many of them had friends [illegible]sons, who came to fetch them, but they were the lucky ones; others had [illegible] unfortunate homes were found in towns and villages in [illegible] 'Rapatriés' have been dealt [illegible] established for their relief at Evian and at Annemasse, a third of [illegible] young children.

IN FRANCE—A LETTER FROM THE TRENCHES.

READING A LETTER JUST RECEIVED FROM A SOLDIER GRANDSON IN THE TRENCHES

The old Brittany peasant woman white capped and wrinkled, is listening to the reading of a letter just received from a grandson serving in the trenches. Such letters are very welcome, and their arrival is the signal for a family gathering—only of women, though, for the men folk are away fighting or on the Brittany fishing boats. The old lady herself cannot read, and it is the granddaughters with their modern schooling and modern dress who give her the good news for which she hungers.

A Scene in a Small Town Behind the Russian Lines

FORTY KOPECKS A POUND : By SCOTLAND LIDDELL.

At the corner of the village street, [illegible] white domed church a group, [illegible] eating sunflower seed. They spat out the husks. The trampled ground was littered with them.

Khalov, my driver, tugged on the reins, slackening the horse's speed.

"Do you know what, Mr. Commander?" he shouted over his right shoulder.

"I don't know," said I.

"Seed—forty kopecks a pound!" he cried dejectedly.

And before the war [illegible] I asked.

"Ha!" he laughed. [illegible] three k[illegible] four . . . ach. Then he sw[illegible]

"Posholl!" he cried. "Go on . . . [illegible]

Kolya! . . . Go on, little pigeon . . .

He also said other words—unpitiable—which I hope my horses did not understand.

Sunflower seed—forty kopecks a pound. . . .

"And that, Comrade Khalov," I thought, republicanly, "is how you understand the tragedy of war"; and my thoughts were tinged with bitterness.

Of sunflower seed I have already told, but I can tell again. It is the favourite dessert of Russia's peasantry. The Russian soldier, when he does not smoke, chews seed. He bites and spits, and chews and bites again. His path is marked with husks. His trench is littered with them, so is his dug-out, so are the corners of the army villages in which he lives when not in the front line. What chewing-gum is to Americans, so are the seeds of sunflowers to the Russian men. In England there is no equivalent. Out East there is the betel nut. But then, if I remember, one does not swallow it. One only chews and spits out the red juice.

Well, then, I thought of Khalov all the way home. Khalov, whose sturdy back was all I saw when I looked straight in front. Khalov, whose curses and endearing words kept urging my two horses on their way. What is the tragedy of war to him? He lives well: he never lived so well before. He has not much to do: before the war he had to toil from sunrise to sunset. He has more money than he needs to spend, so he is rich—in spite of sunflower seed. He loves his horses—really loves—so grooming them each day is not a task. And very seldom is he under German fire—Vaska and Kolya must not go too near. . . . No relatives of his have died or lost their limbs. And he knows naught of what one would forget. . . . He reads no newspapers—because he cannot read. I find it in my heart to envy what he has—a mind *sans* thought *in corpore sano*. And, having written that, I ask—could any other words express the mental pain that I have had?

What is the tragedy of war to him? . . . I will tell you. It is simply this—sunflower seed, forty kopecks a pound. A question of pocket. Anything that affects that is always understood.

II

It is a paradox. The longer the war, the less the tragedy. The world tragedy, God knows, grows greater every day. But time is lessening [illegible] offering. At first war was awful[illegible] my front. But horror is no longer new. Time [illegible] have accustomed us to it. Life at the front [illegible] abnormal now. Thunder of guns—whistling [illegible] shells—the roar of mines: these [illegible] are normal days. Have we lost relatives? . . . Time is our chief and heals our wounded heart. Have we ourselves known pain and body's suffering? Time—and photography, perhaps—have cured, are curing us. Time is God's doctor for every human ache.

The longer the war goes on, the less the tragedy to the individual soul.

I spoke of this to Nicolai Mihailovitch. I told him of Khalov and the cost of sunflower seed. He laughed—then said I had no heart . . . (Oh, Nicolai! . . .)

I said, "Be honest. . . . Tell me of war's tragedy to you."

He had to think for a few minutes. Then—

"There's Belgium," he began. "And Serbia—"

"But that's nearly three years ago."

Nicolai Mihailovitch was silent for a little.

"By God!" he exclaimed suddenly. "When I think of it!"

Time has lessened all our grief—but not our rage. Anger we know, and always will. Rage—and a burning for revenge. Millions of men have died. One cannot visualise a million men. Millions of men have suffered injuries. . . . We do not see them now.

Time has softened our grief—or is it that our hearts are hardened with the passing of the years?

III

I have before me now a piece of verse—the composition of a Russian soldier. It is called "Humiliated." The literal translation is crude, as this—

"War, war—what a word!
It is sad and terrible
But for me it is not new:
I am accustomed to war long ago:
I am accustomed to a sad mud hut:
I am accustomed to a dirty window pane
I am accustomed to a disagreeable (sic) rifle
I am accustomed to a smoky wood fire.
The war without pity
Has deprived me of liberty and relatives.
It is possible that never again
I will sit in my family circle."

The touch of pessimism I do not share, but all the other sentiments are mine. I, also, am "accustomed" very long ago. The hut of mud and wood below the ground. The muddy window-pane quite level with the fields. The smoky fire—but then, I find the incense very nice.

And other things as well. . . . The noise of battle—of that I have already said. Black bread and never white (shades of the Free Trade posters of the long ago!). A trestle bed—and all one's living rooms in one, and that the sleeping chamber. No newspapers—but ignorance is bliss. . . . [illegible] fields in the open for the greater part. And woods [illegible] and streams and broad wide lakes, and [illegible] ever a town for many, many miles. Stone houses [illegible] are relics of an earlier age. Such houses as we see are all of wood. We are primitive—or nearly so. Our lights are candles stuck in shrapnel heads. Our soup plates are our meat ones too. Third courses are not, but if they were, the solitary plate would have to serve again. And personal attire. . . . We do not wear laced boots. Our clothes are all the same. Collars and ties are memories alone.

We are accustomed—but we grumble at the price of cigarettes. . . .

IV.

Nicolai Mihailovitch again . . .

"It's damnable!" said he in good bad English.

"What?" said I.

"I need new trousers," he replied.

"I know," said I.

"Look!" he cried. "Look!"—and he showed me tears and holes where cloth had been.

"That's nothing!" said I consolingly, and I showed him ragged elbows and threadbare cuffs.

"I've been to N——," he said, and told me of a visit to the nearest little town. "Do you know how much they wanted for a single yard?"

I shook my head.

"Eighty-five roubles!" he cried. "Eighty-five! . . . Think of it!"

"I don't want to," I told him, wearily.

"My God!" he said, and there was tragedy in his voice. "Eighty-five roubles for a single yard!"

I laughed.

"It is the same story," said I. "The very same . . . 'Sunflower seed — forty kopecks a pound' . . . ."

An Echo from the Caucasian Front

On the right is a Turkoman trooper

MOVEMENTS IN BAGDAD : *A Road Made to Celebrate the Fall of Kut-el-Amara.*

A VIEW OF THE KHALIL PASHA ROAD CUT THROUGH BAGDAD BY THE TURKS

After the surrender of Kut the Turkish Commander in Chief, Khalil Pasha, desired a road through Bagdad along which a triumphal procession might march to celebrate the victory of his troops. A map of the city was brought to him, and he drew a pencil line across it to mark where the road should be. According to his command all the buildings which lay on the line were demolished and the road was made through the city. It was a drastic " barking through " of ancient rights which one would have scarcely expected from an Eastern governor.

INDIAN INFANTRY MARCHING ALONG THE ROAD MADE BY KHALIL PASHA

After the taking of Bagdad by the British under General Maude our own troops marched along the road made for the Turkish triumph after the surrender of Kut-el-Amara, which was reoccupied on February 24, 1917. The street is bordered by a medley of mosques and larger buildings and the small dark shops of an Eastern city.

Movements Among the Native Population since the British Occupation of Bagdad

The embarkation of refugees [illegible] interest among the inhabitants of Bagdad [illegible] watching the loading of the vessels

IN BAGDAD : *A Narrative of Flood and Adventure, and Other Matters of Present Import.*

In the early part of the nineteenth century several very interesting volumes were published by travellers who visited Bagdad. One of the most fascinating of these works is that written by Mr. J. R. Wellstead, and entitled *Travels to the Cities of the Caliphs along the Shores of the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean.* Mr. Wellstead was author of a previous volume entitled *Travels in Arabia*, and the ground covered by these two works was in general known to him. But the main basis of the narrative we owe to a Lieutenant Ormsby of the Indian Navy, who quitted that service at the age of nineteen in order to travel through certain districts of Mesopotamia and Arabia. Lieutenant Ormsby's thrilling story was put into book form by Mr. Wellstead, and the resulting volumes make very attractive and informative reading.

Lieutenant Ormsby appears to have been a peculiarly fearless type of traveller, pestilence and flood being taken as casual incidents in the day's work. He encountered both these troubles when in Bagdad in the year 1831. It was in April that the plague first showed its dreadful form in the city, making its appearance in the Jews' quarter. At first there was complete apathy towards the number of deaths which occurred, but this suddenly changed to a feeling of alarm. The difficulty was in what direction to fly. The Moslems chose to await events in the city in obedience to their fatalistic belief; the Armenians and Christians, on the other hand, took every precaution to stay the pestilence as far as they themselves were concerned, each house laying in stores, and doors and windows being barred.

Flood and Plague in Bagdad

The necessary provisions were hoisted up into the houses by a rope after they had first been soaked in water. It was, however, found very difficult to prevent servants from stealing out to visit their sick or dying relatives, with the result that several houses became infected. On April 12 the river began to rise; there was much rain and dark, cloudy weather, and on the night of the 20th the river burst its banks with one general rush, overwhelming the greater part of the city. Thousands of people were drowned during the night, but it was not until the first burst of water had subsided that the majority of the houses fell.

Lieutenant Ormsby had been sleeping on the roof of his house when the flood came. At sunrise he determined to let himself down from the roof and make his way to a neighbouring mosque. He had hardly done so when the house fell with a crash. He then decided to leave the city, and managed to get permission to form part of a caravan.

A year later Lieutenant Ormsby returned to the stricken city. He found that the stagnant pools had produced a fever almost as bad as the plague. The waters of the river made a second visit to the city and again subsided to their former level. "The lieutenant visited many of the houses of his former friends; he found them silent and deserted; half-finished cups of coffee with their filigree covering of gold stood on their little tables, and cushions rested on brilliant and costly divans, just as they had been left by their owners.

The volume contains many interesting facts concerning the two rivers. The author mentions that the rise of the Tigris is first perceptible in December, Armenia and Kurdestan then being watered by plentiful rains, aided by the thawing of the mountain snows. It continues rising till May, when it reaches its greatest height, and from then gradually sinks to its normal level.

The Climate of Bagdad

Professor Fredia gives some data, based on a meteorological record at Bagdad of some years' duration, in the *Bollettino della Reale Societa Geografica Italiana*, fasc. 7, 1917. The annual rainfall averages some 7 inches, spread over only sixteen days in the year, of which none falls in June and July and most in March, which is followed in this respect by December. The mean annual temperature is 73·0° Fahr., the monthly means ranging between 48·8° Fahr. in January and 94·4° Fahr. in both July and August. The mean daily maximum in August is 109·9° Fahr., a figure slightly in excess of that for July, but the July nights are slightly warmer with a mean minimum of 79·5 Fahr. In January the mean daily maximum is 59·5° Fahr. and the nightly minimum 38·1° Fahr., the temperature sometimes sinking below the freezing point.

Sunset at Bagdad

A glimpse of life in Bagdad at the present time is afforded by "A Highland Officer," writing in *Blackwood's* under the title of "The Battle Beyond Bagdad." "On the banks of the Tigris I am lying in the shadow of a palm," he writes, "looking down the river on the brick walls and mud roofs, on the mosques and minarets of the city of Bagdad, and as I look I am lost in wonder. I lie although I am now lying in a grove of date palms, it is fifteen months since I have seen a tree of any kind; it is fifteen months since I have seen a house or lain under a roof, and this girl coming towards me with hesitating steps, clothed in rags and patches, this little date seller with her pale face and dark eyes, her empty basket resting on her small, well shaped head—this is the first woman I have seen or spoken to for more than a year.

"Perhaps it is the twilight which gives a feeling of mystery and beauty unknown in the glare and noise of midday, and I hardly know as the Tigris seems to lose itself in the evening mists, above which the golden minarets of Kazimain still shine and glitter in the setting sun, whether I am truly in the land of reality or if I still linger but half awake in the land of dreams and fancies, where stand the gates of horn and ivory.

"For to how many during the past two years has not flashed the dream of the capture of this city, Dar al Salam, the City of Security? And of those who have seen the vision, how many have wondered from which gate the dream has issued, and how many have been filled with confidence? For that vision has drawn many thousands from Basrah and Amarah—many who are now here in the hour of victory, many who now lie where they fell on the field of battle, and many who are still prisoners and captives."

The Utilisation of Mesopotamian Floods

Mr. Lewis R. Freeman writes in *Land and Water* of the manner in which the Mesopotamian rivers can be curbed and turned to great profit. "To Sir William Willcocks, with his life long experience in curbing the eccentricities of the Nile, the imperative necessity for providing some sort of a flood escape for the surplus waters of both the Tigris and Euphrates must have been apparent at once, and his first attention, after being commissioned by the Turkish Government to outline a plan for the reclamation of Mesopotamia, was directed to this end. Investigations were first made on the Euphrates, and, guided by a broad belt of shells in the desert to the north-west of Kerbela, a great depression, having an area of 300 square miles and a depth of fifty feet, capable of receiving a flow vastly in excess of any flood recorded in modern times, was discovered and surveyed. The belt of shells and traces of old canals and diversion works pointed strongly to the fact that this depression was utilised by the ancients to the identical end it will serve when the Habbania Escape — which was under construction on the Euphrates at the outbreak of the war—is completed. This work will approximate in steel and concrete what the ancients built for the same purpose in sun dried brick cemented together with bitumen. When it is finished the way will be clear to take up systematically the canalisation of the great area — the Hindia Barrage alone commands 1,500,000 acres—which can be irrigated from the waters of the Euphrates."

The Flood Waters Harnessed

"The handling of the flood waters of the Tigris, which, although having slightly less average discharge than the Euphrates, swells to far above the maximum flow of the latter in spring time, is a more difficult problem. There are two alternative solutions, one being to utilise as an escape an extensive salt sink to the south-east of Samara, in which the River Tarthar now discharges and terminates, and the other the simpler plan of abandoning the left bank of the river to the floods and creating a massive canal and dike along the right bank. The principal objection to the escape project was its estimated cost of £6,000,000, and Willcocks's recommendation was in favour of the one involving the abandonment of the side of the river until such time as more money was available. It will be seen that the 'cramping' efforts of Turkish finance were evident even in the tentative outline of this project.

"With the menace of the floods disposed of, the several projects for bringing the lower valley under canal were to be taken up as fast as the Turkish Government could provide the money. These projects, a score or more in number, if ever completed, will have brought water not only to all the country irrigated by the Babylonians, but also to many hundreds of square miles that did not exist at the time of Nebuchadnezzar—and built out into what was then the Persian Gulf by the silt-laden rivers."

IN BAGDAD CITY UNDER BRITISH CONTROL.

A CONTENTED GROUP OF BAGDADI WATCHING MOVEMENTS OF REFUGEES

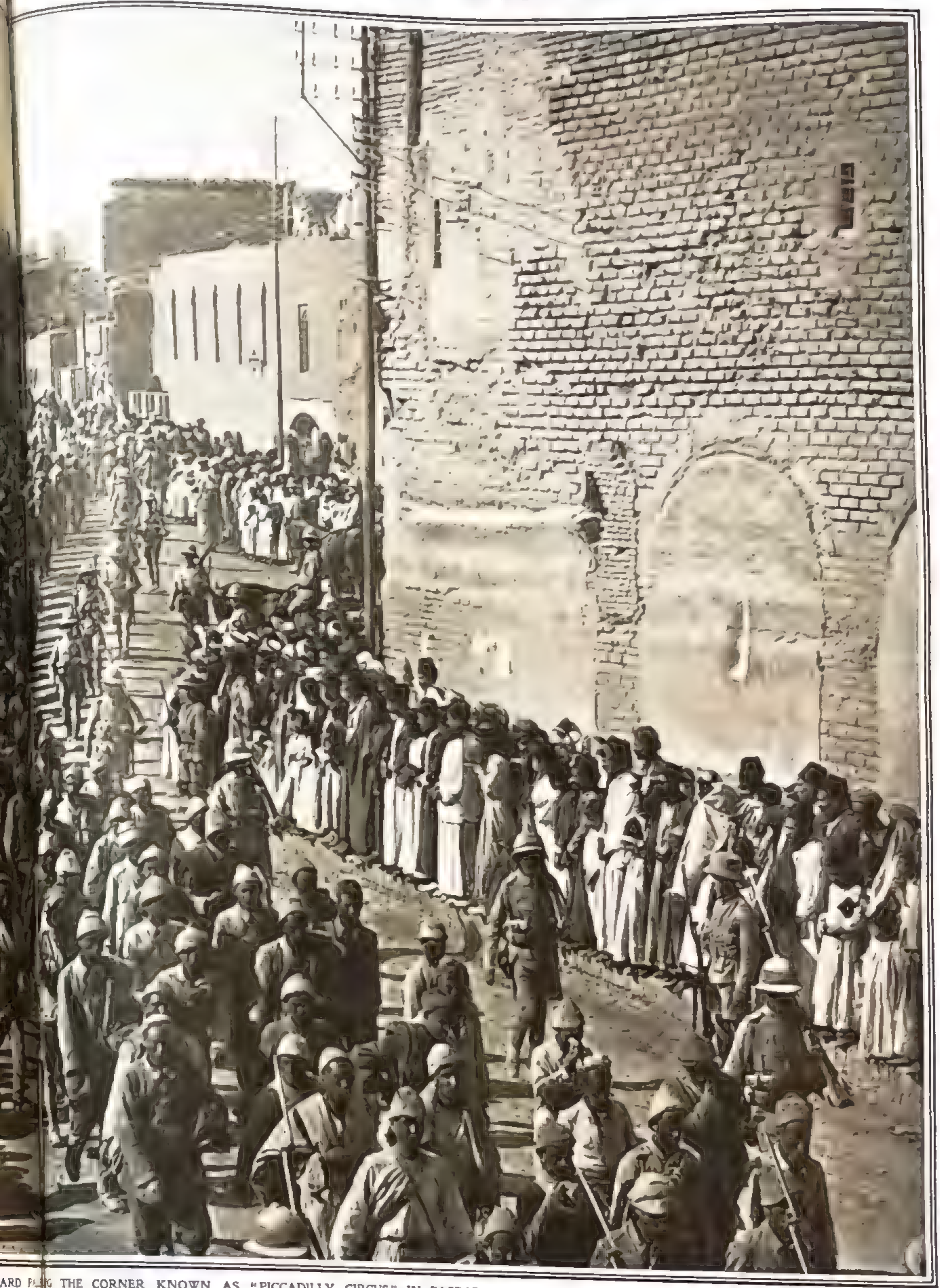
"*The natives clustered on the roofs and at the windows of riverside houses in order to watch the movements of the refugees. The scene was a picturesque one with the palms showing over the warm-coloured sun-dried bricks of these old dwellings.*"

TURKISH PRISONERS ON KHALIL PASHA'S

A CONTINGENT OF TURKISH PRISONERS UNDER GUARD PA[illegible]G

To some of the onlookers it must have seemed an ironic turn of fortune's wheel which brought a procession of Turkish prisoners, captured in the fighting in the neighbourhood of Bagdad, marching down the road which was made to celebrate a Turkish triumph—made by order of Khalil Pasha after the surrender of Kut that a Turkish triumphal procession might have a fitting path, it is as prisoners that his men pass along it now. Crowds

AD OF TRIUMPH IN BAGDAD : *The Procession at "Piccadilly Circus."*



ARD P... THE CORNER KNOWN AS "PICCADILLY CIRCUS" IN BAGDAD

British official picture

...ahl Pash... ...ght ha... ... Crown

assembled all along the line of march to watch the passing of the prisoners and their escort, and were densest at the corner shown above, which is known locally as "Piccadilly Circus." There were many children among the throng of Arabs, and these were pushed well into the front row to watch their captured enemies, for the inhabitants of Bagdad have suffered heavily from the greed and rapacity of the Turk.

THE DAY-TO-DAY WORK OF THE NAVY

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'I am an optimist regarding the U-boat war," said Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a recent statement. "The submarine, restrained and unrestrained, has been met and has not proved invincible. I am inclined to think that now, since I made my last public statement, we are sinking submarines as fast as Germany can build them. Submarine destruction of the world's tonnage is not a big percentage of the whole, but submarine destruction still exceeds production of ships, and meantime the demands for tonnage are increasing by leaps and bounds. 'Ships and yet more ships' is still the most important corollary of the war. Every month since the unrestricted submarine war began

"THE SAILINGS AND DEPARTURES ARE JUST AS NUMEROU

the Germans have issued an official statement of the total amount of tonnage alleged to have been sunk during that month. Every month that statement comes to my desk, and is compared with the actual totals as shown on our records. We found from the very first month that there was a certain 'margin of exaggeration.' With the lessening German success of July, August and September the 'margin of exaggeration' began to increase. The German Admiralty found itself obliged to falsify its returns more and more flagrantly in its effort to persuade the German people that the U-boat war was a continuing success." So he referred to the German claim that decreased sinkings were due to the decrease in the

"Our Improved Defensive Measures Leave the Enemy Submarines few Opportunities to Make Bull's-eyes"
Sir Eric Geddes.

"AS THEY WERE A YEAR AGO"—SIR ERIC GEDDES

DRAWN BY HARRY ROUMELL

number of ships sailing "That is false," he said "The sailings and departures are just as numerous as they were a year ago. There are just as many targets for the submarine in the war zone of operations, but our improved defensive measures leave them few opportunities to make bull's-eyes. The steady decrease of merchant sinkings is not due to any withdrawal of submarines from the shipping lanes but to a steady improvement in Allied methods of dealing with them. They get fewer chances, they meet with disaster more frequently. Our policy of secrecy, I believe, has much to do with the steady deterioration in the moral of German submarine crews. Every month there are German submarines which fail to return to their base and of which nothing is ever heard. The German sailor's moral fails under the acid test of this oft-repeated experience of suspense. Once or twice this failing moral has come to the surface in strikes or mutinies, but more often it is only evidenced by a certain reluctance, timorousness, and generally lowered efficiency. The average submarine is in no way equal in efficiency to the U-boat of a year ago.

The above drawing shows a large modern merchantman, with short steel masts for unloading and other purposes, carrying a food cargo, being escorted through the danger zone by a British cruiser and other arms of the service.

HOW OUR ANCESTORS FED.

Some Notes on the Freehanded Methods of Hospitality and Feeding Generally in this Country during the Middle Ages, which Characterised Baron and Hind Alike

A little book published in 1891, entitled *Our English Home: Its Early History and Progress*, gives a fascinating account of the manners and customs of ancient times. How gorgeous was the manner of living of former days may be seen from the extracts which follow. They throw light upon the reasons why certain classes of housewives in this country find it difficult to give up rapidly the long-continued custom of free, unchecked eating which dates back far into the history of these islands.

"Our forefathers dined at an hour at which we think it fashionable to breakfast. Ten o'clock was the time established by ancient usage for the principal meal. Froissart often alludes to it in a way that proves it to have been the usual hour among the wealthy. . . . In the days of Queen Elizabeth, five and six was the supper time among the higher classes, and husbandmen supped at seven or eight.

"The preparation and ceremony attending the laying the cloth and the garnishing the table engrossed the best hours of the day, and the dishes were often so rare and luxurious, according to the notions of the time, that many a noble estate became seriously impoverished in supporting such boundless hospitality. In the fourteenth century the middle class too began to follow the example of the rich, and domestic luxury became so excessive that a law was made in 1340 to restrain it. . . . It was therefore enacted that no man, of what estate soever, should cause himself to be served at dinner with more than two courses, which were to be accompanied with only the commonest sorts of pottage, and with no sauces. . . .

"Our ancestors in their rigid observance of Friday sustained no very serious penance; for so great was the variety in the fish-markets of England, that a bill of fish fare presented no insignificant appearance. . . . A lamprey pie or a herring pasty, seasoned 'royally,' had peculiar charms on a fast day. Strange condiments were sometimes blended to produce a palatable mixture, and if not tempting to modern taste, we must admit that a mediæval fish dinner displayed much culinary ingenuity and science. . . . The most round the castle was often converted into a fish pond, and well stored with bream, carp, or tench. Of all fish, herrings were in most request, being relished by all classes, and not only forming a standing dish for the high board of a countess, but crowned enormously at the side tables, and by the commons at the hard board. The salted herrings of Yarmouth were in high repute in the twelfth century, for a ancient charter the Corporation of Yarmouth were bound to send the handsel herrings baked in four-and-twenty pasties annually to the king. . . .

"Jelly was more capricious than refined, and the epicure exulted over strange flavours, to delight whereof in Friday fare. The whale was eaten by the Saxons, and when men were lucky enough to get it, it appeared at table late in the fifteenth century. The crampus, or sea-wolf, was also highly esteemed, but of all the flabby dainties the porpoise was deemed the most savoury. . . .

"But whilst the tables of our ancestors were loaded with flesh, fish, and fowl, there was almost a total absence of vegetable diet; rich soups, and pottages of mixed herbs formed the side dishes, roots, parsley, and [illegible] were eaten with fish; a few vegetables, such as spinach, lettuce, onions, garlic, beans, and peas are mentioned here and there in old accounts. . . . Even in the sixteenth century the commonest vegetables were imported, and a cabbage from Holland was deemed an acceptable present. Hull drove a thriving trade in cabbages and onions. In 1565 a sum equal to twenty shillings was paid for six cabbages and a few carrots at that port by the purveyor to the Clifford family; the onions were dried and sold in ropes.

"The brilliancy of a mediæval feast was chiefly due to the ingenuity of the waferers or confectioners, who on great occasions came over from Italy and France—countries celebrated for their *artistes* in painted sugars. Notices of the 'subtilties'—as the ornamental dishes were called—are curious; and from the ingenuity displayed in their construction, and the expense lavished upon them, they were thought deserving of minute description by the chroniclers of the time. . . . At the marriage-feast of Henry V. and Queen Catherine the table was adorned with subtilties so magnificent as not only to excite the admiration of the company but also the astonishment of contemporary historians, who dilate with much satisfaction in a description of these festive wonders. There were pelicans and nests of birds, panthers in carriages, St. Catherine disputing with the heathen clerks, and other subtilties, each bearing some inscription implying a compliment to the royal bride.

"The cunning of the waferer was still more in request at the banquet, a domestic entertainment which seems to unite the Middle Ages with the Tudor period. When the gold and silver cans full of the rich wines of Guienne and Languedoc were brought into the hall, spices were handed round on plates of gold or silver. . . . With the spice were also handed round the *dragoirs*, or comfit boxes, full of perfumed sugared dainties to sweeten the breath; on visits of ceremony, especially among the ladies, the dragoirs were placed on the buffet. . . . This feast of honied wine and sweets was the origin of the banquet, and many little mysteries and *bon-mots* were connected with the sugared dainties, which added much to the pleasure of the entertainment."

In these days of wheat flour and potato bread it is interesting to note the varieties of bread in use in the days of our ancestors. "The domestic baker prepared several kinds and qualities of bread, suitable to the various departments of the household. The manchet loaf of wheaten flour was for the master's table, the fine chete for the side tables, and the brown bread for the board's end. The finer quality was made of flour passed through a sieve or boulting cloth, and sometimes called boulted bread; the chete was of unsifted flour and the household was made of a mixture of flour and rye meal called mystelon, or maslin, the latter was the quality usually made in the houses of the middle class; the latter was the quality usually made in the houses of the middle class; the pain-pur-ate bread made of rye, lentils, and oatmeal. Fancy bread, such as payne-demayn and marchpane, was prepared for company; the latter was in old times a tart and marchpane, was prepared for company; the latter was in old times a favourite dessert made of flour, sugar, and almonds.

"Tea was introduced into England about the middle of the seventeenth century. It was sold at from six to ten guineas the pound. Thomas Garway, the founder of Garraway's Coffee House, first offered it at a more reasonable price, and in 1657 he advertised tea at fifty shillings a pound. The owner of the Sultaness Head Cophee House in Sweeting's Rents also advertised the new China drink, 'called by the Chinians Tchae, and by other nations Tay, alias Toe,' in the newspapers of 1658. . . . The tea services in use at this time were of Oriental china, and the cups without handles were in size proportioned to the little round tea pot; when not in use they formed the choicest ornament in the quaint corner-cupboard of the parlour. The tea-urn was first introduced at the table of Queen Mary, and was made of massive silver by Peter Harache, her goldsmith."

Froude, the historian, bears witness to the widespread character of English hospitality. It prevailed in all grades of society, both rich and poor being ready to share the pleasures of the table with all comers. In his *History of England* Froude writes:—

"The habits of all classes were open, free, and liberal. There are two expressions corresponding one to the other which we frequently meet with in old writings, and which are used as a kind of index, marking whether the condition of things was or was not what it ought to be. We read of 'merry England'—when England was not merry, things were not going well with it; we hear of 'the glory of hospitality,' England's pre-eminent boast—by the rules of which all tables, from the table of the twenty-shilling freeholder to the table in the baron's hall and abbey refectory, were open at the dinner hour to all comers, without stint or reserve, or questions asked. To every man, according to his degree, who chose to ask for it, there was free fare and free lodging; bread, beef, and beer for his dinner; for his lodging, perhaps, only a mat of rushes in a spare corner of the hall, with a billet of wood for a pillow, but freely offered and freely taken, the guest probably faring much as his host fared, neither better nor worse. There was little fear of an abuse of such licence, for suspicious characters had no leave to wander at pleasure, and for any man found at large and unable to give a sufficient account of himself, there were the ever-ready parish stocks or town gaol. The 'glory of hospitality' lasted far down into Elizabeth's time, and then, as Camden says, 'came in great bravery of building, to the marvellous beautifying of the realm, but to the decay of what he valued more.'"

A CONQUEROR. By E. V. Lucas.

It is proverbial that a child may lead a horse to the water but not even the Prime Minister, with all his persuasive charm, could make him drink. An even more difficult task is to induce a horse in the pink of robust health to convey a suggestion of being seriously ill—as I happen just to have discovered. It is not the kind of discovery that one can anticipate, indeed, when I woke on the morning of the day on which it happened and, as is my habit, lay for a while forecasting the possible or probable course of events during the next four and twenty hours, this example of equine limitation had no place whatever in my thoughts. To the receptive and adventurous observer many curious things may, however, happen; and no sooner was lunch finished than out of a clear sky fell a friend and a car (the god and the machine, if you will), and jointly they conveyed me to an odd a building as I have ever thought to find any horse in, where, under a too searching blue glare, I found an assemblage of people as strange as their environment.

There were men in evening dress, toying with cigarettes and bending over women in evening dress; there was an adventuress or two, one with hair in such fluffed out abundance as can only be a perquisite of notable wickedness; there was a stout lady who was, I fancy, too fond of her; there were already in riding boots; there was a comely youth in pyjamas, and there were footmen and page boys. And all seemed to me made up to a point of excess. Who could they be? A stranger to the strides of science might well ask. Strays I revellers? A lost party of masqueraders being held here on bail and photographed? Or identification purposes?—for there was no doubt about the photography, because the benignant masterful gentleman with a manuscript, who gave them instructions, every now and then stood aside in order that the camera operator might direct his machine gun and turn the handle—but what was [illegible] the cracking and buzzing [illegible]?

I cannot pretend to have learned much about the cinema on such a brief visit, but I acquired a few facts. One is that there is no need for any continuity to be observed by the photographer, because the various scenes, taken in any order, in some wonderful way be joined up afterwards, in their true order, and made consecutive and natural. Indeed, I should say that the superficially casual and piecemeal manner in which a moving drama can be built up is the dominant impression which I brought away from this abode of mystery. The contrast between the carefully fluid narrative as unrolled on the screen and the broken, even apparently haphazard, progress of it in the studio is the abyss of [illegible]. And it must become admirable [illegible] with the actors and the thread for however it is done who unites the [illegible] makes them smoothly run.

Another fact which I acquired is that unless the face of the cinema performer is painted yellow it comes out an impossible hue, so that to act a comedy in broad daylight is to have the impression that one has embarked upon a house party in the Canary Islands. Yet a third fact is that the actors, while free to say what they like to each other at many times, must, when in a position illustrated by words thrown on the screen, use those words. One reason for this rule is that [illegible] in American film, the producer [illegible] one of the characters [illegible] spoke to another who [illegible] a school of deaf mutes [illegible] "lip read" the awful result. The [illegible] solely in the interest of lip readers, was the withdrawal of the ban.

Meanwhile, what of the horse? I will tell you. Having taken as much of the fast life in the swell hotel (with the hollow columns without backs to them) as was necessary, including a "still" (as it is called in movie land, meaning a photograph in the ordinary sense of the word) of the hottest of the adventuresses in an exposure signifying a blend of depravity and triumph, the camera operator turned his attention to the loose box which had been constructed behind him, chiefly with the assistance of a truss of straw. Into this apartment was led through the hotel lounge, and at enormous risk to the plaster masonry, a horse—the horse, in fact, which was to corner Edison. Of the plot of the play I know nothing. (How could I, having seen it in preparation?) But this I can tell you: that the hero's horse had to be ill, and this also: that the horse in question refused to be ill. In vain for the groom to shake his head, in vain for the hero to say that it had the shivers, never was a horse so far removed from malady, so little in need of the vet. Nor could any device produce the desired effect. If, then, in the days to come you see on the films a very attractive story with a horse in it, and the horse shivers only in the words on the screen, you will know why. It is because the movies for once met their master.

"LOVE IN A COTTAGE": *Miss Marie Lohr's Production of Mr. Somerset Maugham's Comedy at the Globe.*

"Why did you do that?" "I thought they would refresh you"

Mr. C. H. Mo[illegible]caster, the young doctor at the little Spanish town on Lake Como, sympathises with the nurse, Sybil Dare (Miss Marie Lohr), and presents her a bunch of flowers

"It's all your fault; you could have prevented this"

[illegible] Mortimer (Mr. Cayer Murray) [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Miss Hester Wright) [illegible] foreground on right

"I must see life"

The nurse, now wealthy, will at first accept the young doctor. She must see more of the world and the sweets of money. She runs off to Paris

"I cannot do that"

Sir Peter, the manager of the [illegible] at the fancy dress ball cannot take marriage with Sybil's money. Sybil is dressed as La Pompadour

BACK AT COMO. Sybil: "I thought I heard something"

Later, [illegible] Sybil [illegible] Mrs. Marsh [illegible] who is now her own manager, [illegible] the doctor, but not [illegible] life. She [illegible] returns to Como and [illegible]

"Treasure in Heaven"

A LITERARY LETTER : Red Cross Literature.

London, February 11, 1918.

The Red Cross work is known to all of us, but my readers will be mainly interested in the book and autograph collection which has been made for at least three years in succession and sold by the great firm of Christie for the benefit of the funds of the Red Cross. This year the books and autographs are under the control of Sir James Barrie, the famous novelist and playwright, assisted by Mr. E. V. Lucas, whose work is well known to SPHERE readers. The combination of these two distinguished men of letters has brought magnificent results, which have been considerably furthered by the beautiful letter which Sir James Barrie has written to the newspapers, happily entitled "The Hundred Best Gaps." He pleaded that this is a time for sacrifice, and that one might well take from one's bookshelves the one valuable treasure, either in the form of a first edition of a great book or the manuscript of a famous author.

Sir James Barrie has himself given the original manuscript of *The Little Minister*. Mrs. Reynald Smith has given the original manuscripts of Mr. Thomas Hardy's *Far From the Madding Crowd* and of Stevenson's famous essay, *Virginibus Puerisque*. Mr. Maurice Hewlett has given the manuscript of his interesting novel, *Richard Yea and Nay*, and author after author has come forward with something that will be treasured by collectors, while book lovers have been generous of good books. There is yet time, I think, for some of my readers to send their treasures.

One of the gifts which most interested me was presented by Sir William Robertson Nicoll. This is the actual copy of *Vanity Fair* which Thackeray sent to Currer Bell when he first read with delight her novel, *Jane Eyre*. He did not know the sex or name of the writer, but the book stands autographed with "W. M. Thackeray's kind regards," a gift which must have given boundless delight to the author, and, indeed, led to the dedication to Thackeray of the second edition of *Jane Eyre*.

A lieutenant-colonel writes to me as follows in reference to a little article that appeared in THE SPHERE of January 12, entitled "Triumph of the Civilian":—

> It appears that "the laurels of 1917 rest not on the military or naval brow, that is to say, on the brow of the man who faces death cheerfully every day, who lives laborious and entirely uncomfortable days, who never gets a Sunday off nor a bed to sleep in, who for days and days together is never dry and never warm, who has almost forgotten what the comforts of a home or the love of his family mean, who has killed half a million of Boches, and preserved England from the fate of Belgium, "but on the modest head of the civilian who carries on much as usual, except that he earns four times the wages that he used to earn in peace times, who takes a holiday every week-end, and as often besides as he likes, who undergoes no galling military discipline, who can strike work with impunity—and does—and who is fed entirely by reason of the high efficiency of that power which is the only thing that the Boche fears—the Royal Navy.

I have every sympathy with the drastic tone of this note. The writer does well to speak up for our Army and Navy, but I venture to suggest that he has misunderstood the position of THE SPHERE. This journal has throughout the war, alike by picture and letter-press, emphasised at every turn the noble bravery of our Army and the abundant sacrifice of our Navy. We are proud of both. We agree with every word that our correspondent says. We have said it a thousand times. That is no reason, however, why tribute should not be given to the energy and self-sacrifice, which are apt to be lost sight of, of those whose lot it is to stay at home. To them also in a vast number of cases there has been little joy in life during these years of war, and I do not think that our article in any way underrated the glory of those who have suffered and endured in the various fields of conflict, but only said what needed to be emphasised—that there has been a heroism of the factory and the munition room as well as of the trench.

My correspondent takes occasion to praise *The Morning Post*. That journal, however relatively small its circulation, has undoubtedly a very considerable influence, but that it is not a good influence or helpful in winning the war I have no hesitation in maintaining. Take, for example, its attitude on the Irish question. Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, has told us that a non-settlement of that question has cost us 200,000 fighting men from the Commonwealth. It has undoubtedly cost us large numbers from Canada and South Africa, has assisted the "Nationalist" movement in the latter country, and has lost us at least 100,000 from Ireland alone who could not be brought into our army to-day except at the price of civil war. It has raised infinite trouble in the United States, which is anxious to carry on the war with unanimity, but the statesmen of which are never allowed to forget that one-fifth of its population is of Irish race. The present Government, no only those who, like the Prime Minister, were Home Rulers in days that have now gone for ever, but Lord Curzon, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Milner, are, as I well know, equally eager for a settlement. In spite of this, as a south of Ireland Unionist peer recently said to me, 10,000 fanatics in North-East Ulster are permitted to hold up the whole British Empire, and alone among the newspapers of this country, *The Morning Post* supports this insolent [illegible] minority.

How much these "Covenanters" care for the British Empire may be demonstrated by a pamphlet before me, which bears no imprint.

> [illegible] preached before the Orange Grand Lodge of [illegible] Sunday, July 8, 1917, by the Rev. T. H. Kyle, M.A.

After many examples from the Old Testament of broken covenants being punished by God, the preacher attacks the whole science of the Covenant as a betrayal, and the following extract speaks for itself:—

> Can we implicitly trust our delegates? Can a man who breaks his oath and his pledge be trusted as before? Do not lawyers spend much time in proving wrong is right? By what logic can those who agreed to surrender three counties refuse three more should Imperial necessity demand? So long as the Covenant stands our duty is to reject Home Rule, *even if proved the only salvation of the Empire*. This is shown by God's word, above explained.

The Mural Tablet to Pye

Henry James Pye, one of the poet laureates of George III.'s reign, is commemorated in Pinner Church by a white marble wall tablet bearing his arms above.

Pinner Church—Pye's Burial Place

Drawn by Percy Home.

Pye's family, a very long-lived one, has resided for a considerable time in the district of Pinner (north-west Middlesex). The church and its surroundings are still very picturesque.

I suppose that poets laureate are just now at a discount, and perhaps we shall never have another. But I consider that each in turn has had a certain historical significance in the history of poetry, however bad his verse, and the office has been dignified in any case by half a dozen names. It was because of this historical significance that I purchased at the last Red Cross sale a letter and a poem by Henry James Pye, who was poet laureate from 1790 until his death in 1813. The poem runs as follows:—

ODE

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY, 1804

I

As the blest Guardian of the British Isles,
  Immortal Liberty, triumphant stood
And view'd her gallant sons with favoring smiles,
  Undaunted Heroes of the field and flood,
From Inverary's rocky shores
Where loud the Hyperborean billow roars,
To where the surges of the Atlantic wave
Around Cornubia's western borders rave,
While Erin's valiant warriors glow
With kindred fire, to crush the injurious foe,
From her bright lance the flames of vengeance
  stream,
And in her eagle eye shines glory's radiant beam.

II

Why sinks that smile in sorrow's sigh?
Why sorrow's tears suffuse that eye?
Alas! while weeping Britain sees
The baleful fiends of pale disease
Malignant hover near her throne,
And threat a Monarch all her own,
No more on Anglia's fertile land,
No more on Caledonia's strand,
On Erin's breezy hills no more
The panting legions crowd the shore,
The buoyant barks the vaunting host,
That swarm on Gallia's adverse coast,
The anxious thought no longer share,
Lost in a dearer, dearer care
And Britain breathes alone for George's life her prayer.

III

Her prayer is heard. The Almighty Power,
  Potent to punish or to save
Bids health resume again her happier hour
  And as across the misty wave
The freshening breezes sweep the clouds away
That hid awhile the golden orb of day,
So from Hygeia's balmy breath
Fly the dread shadows of disease and death
Again the manly breast beats high
And flames again the indignant eye,
While from the cottage to the throne
This generous sentiment alone
Lives in each heart with patriot ardour warm,
Points every sword, nerves every Briton's arm,
"Rush to the field where George and freedom lead,
Glory and fame alike the warrior's meed,
Brave in their country's cause who triumph, or
  who bleed."

HENRY JAMES PYE.

It may or may not have been published, but as I have not a copy of Pye's *Works* in my possession, nor do I desire one, I have not been able to check the fact. With the poem was the following letter:—

> My Lord,—I have the honour of submitting to your Lordship's perusal the ode for his Majesty's ensuing birthday. I beg leave at the same time to return your Lordship my best thanks for the kind and polite attention you had the goodness to show to the petition of the Laureate's Muse, and, while I take the liberty of congratulating you on your present situation, may I be permitted to request the favour of your good offices in her behalf with your successor in the office you have quitted? I have the honour to be your Lordship's most obedient and faithful humble servant. HENRY JAMES PYE.
>
> West End, near Pinner,
> May 20, 1804.

Pye, who was born in London, was for a time by inheritance a landowner at Faringdon in Berkshire, which county he represented in Parliament from 1784 to 1790. Two years later he became a police magistrate for Westminster. His various poetical works, one entitled *Beauty*, another called *The Triumph of Fashion*, and so on, have all fallen into deserved oblivion. He was poet laureate for twenty-three years, and many and contemptuous were the satires of his contemporaries upon this holder of the office. He produced an ode every year on the King's birthday, and this in my possession is a very good sample of them. Upon him were quoted the popular lines:—

> And when the *pie* was opened
> The birds began to sing
> And wasn't that a dainty dish
> To set before a king?

Pye died at Pinner in 1813. Walter Scott said of him that he was "eminently respectable in everything but his poetry."

The other day I came across two quarto volumes, which any book lover might wish to possess, entitled *The Whole Works of William Browne*, edited by W. Carew Hazlitt. This is the well-known author of *Britannia's Pastorals*. In reading the introduction I learnt that a wonderful copy of *Britannia's Pastorals* was in existence which had been carefully annotated by John Milton. This book was sold at Sotheby's in 1851 for the sum of £7, no one caring to believe at the time that it could possibly be Milton's genuine handwriting. This precious volume passed into the library of Henry Huth, whose books, we know, have been sold of late, one or two of them being in my possession. The Milton handwriting has now been verified, but it was one of the coincidences which happen to those who have a passion for old books that I have now actually seen this wonderful work, which is at the moment in the possession of an antiquarian bookseller of this city, marked £750.

Between £7 and £750 there is a great gulf, but perhaps the most remarkable episode in the way of book prices is the fact that a pamphlet of Shelley's was sold the other day to an American collector for £700. This was a copy of *The Refutation of Deism*, which a few years ago was picked up by Professor Dowden on a bookstall for the sum of twopence. The professor sold it for £100, and now it has again changed hands. C. K. S.

* *A list of books received by "The Sphere" will be found on the second page of this issue.*

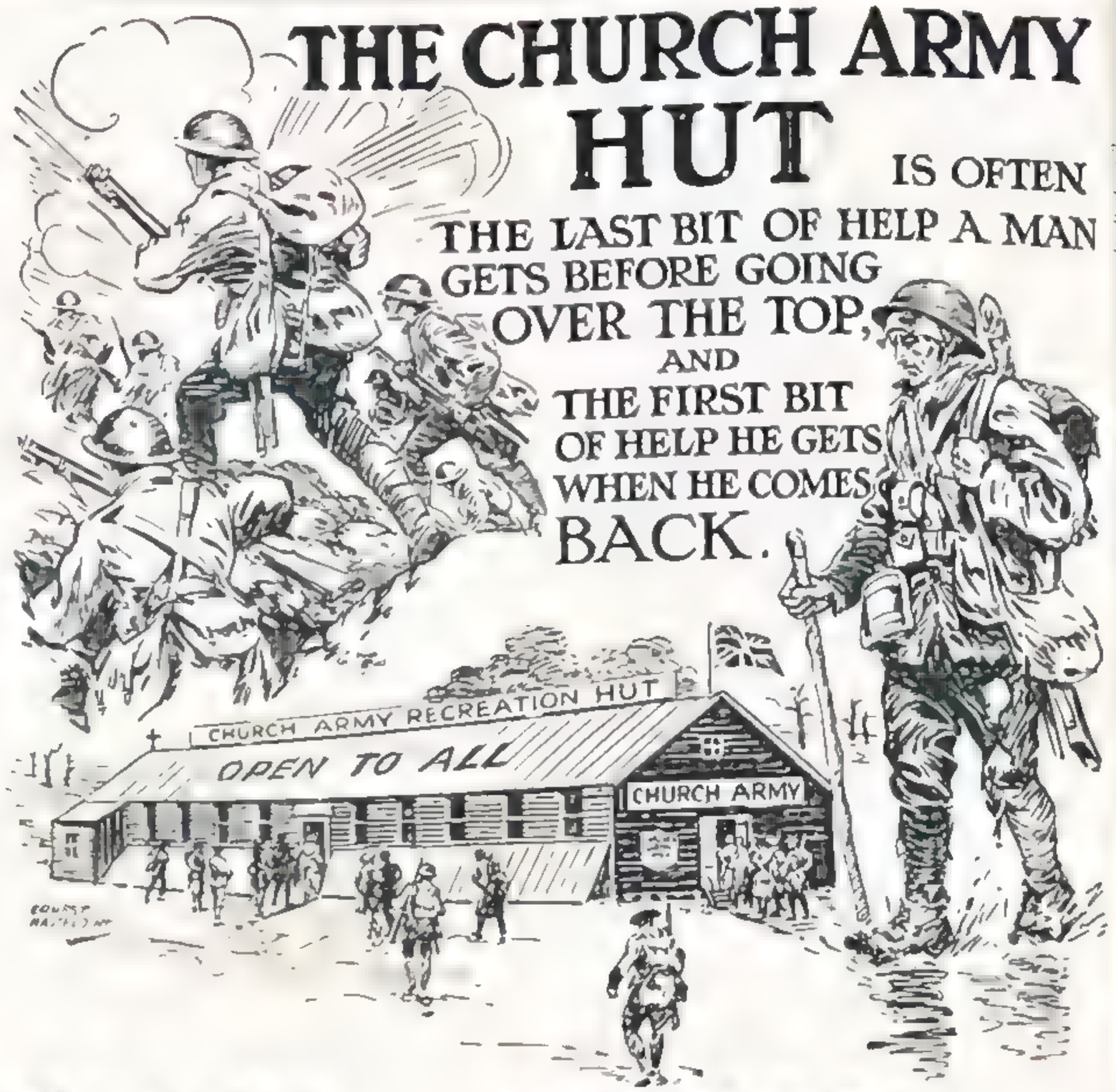
FOR THE KING'S FIGHTING FORCES

IN ITALY, THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, MALTA, SALONIKA, MESOPOTAMIA EAST AFRICA, INDIA,

IN THE MUD & SLUSH OF THE WEST FRONT,

in FRANCE, THE UNITED KINGDOM, wherever there are British Soldiers; also in REMOTE NAVAL BASES in the NORTH, for our gallant seamen

THE CHURCH ARMY HUT IS OFTEN THE LAST BIT OF HELP A MAN GETS BEFORE GOING OVER THE TOP, AND THE FIRST BIT OF HELP HE GETS WHEN HE COMES BACK.



CHURCH ARMY RECREATION HUTS

Tents, Dug outs, Barges, Kitchen Cars, and other Centres are daily giving untold

COMFORT AND CHEER

to TENS OF THOUSANDS of our brave men.

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, Games, Music, means of Reading and Writing, Drying Wet Boots and Clothing in all the Huts; Hot and Cold Baths in many; also Small Chapel and Quiet Corner. A great help to the Chaplains of all denominations.

ALL BRITISH AND ALLIED SOLDIERS ARE WELCOME without distinction of Creed.

Over 500 of these Centres; more are urgently needed. Huts cost £500, Tents £300 fully equipped; upkeep for six months, £100; £70 provides stationery, magazines and newspapers for a week.

WILL YOU GIVE A HUT OR TENT?

and name it by some beloved name? Or will you contribute towards maintenance—a very serious problem.

Recreation Tents in the Holy Land.

EXTRACT FROM TWO RECENT LETTERS FROM GENERAL OFFICERS :—

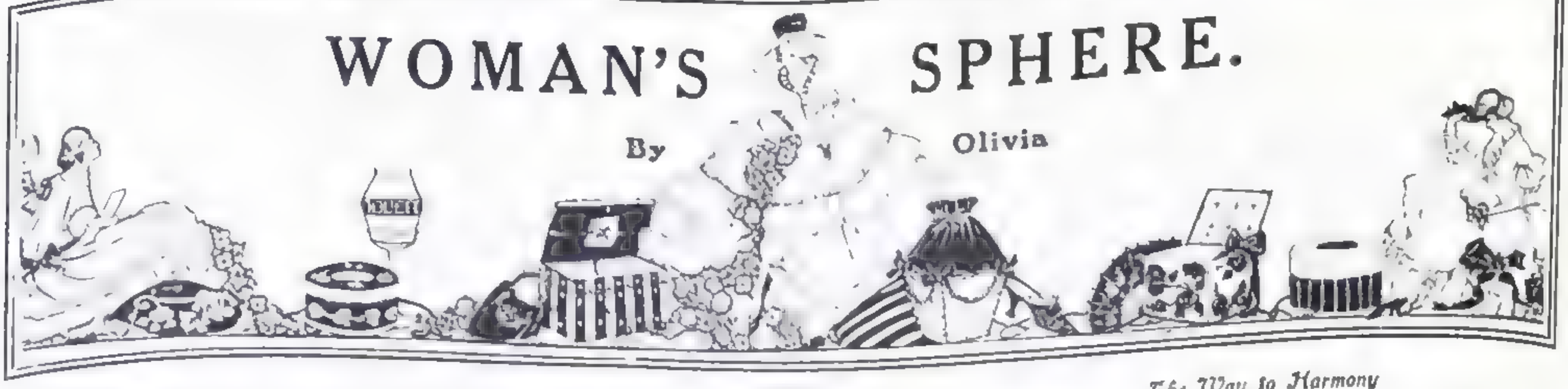
"I wish to tell you how much the work of the Church Army is appreciated by the Army out here. Your Huts have been invaluable and I do not see as what we should have done without them. They are always crowded and are a boon to our British soldier who has to undergo so much and who lives in the worst of weather. I know of nothing out here that deserves so much support for the Church Army is doing fine work wherever its Huts are put up.

I desire to place on record my appreciation and sincere thanks for the excellent service rendered by the Church Army. Your Huts and Tents are one of the greatest assistances to the troops of the Army here in the most wet and discomfort of Flanders winter.

Cheques crossed "Barclay's a/c Church Army" payable to Prebendary Carlile, D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary, Headquarters, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London, W. 1

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

By Olivia



The Imperial War Exhibition at Burlington House gives [illegible] wonder and pride at the amazing amount of work [illegible] before we started that part of it that is devoted [illegible] how much we depend for our safety upon the [illegible] of women. They help to make the searchlight apparatus [illegible] the night skies and the guns that shoot at the raider [illegible] of an acre [illegible] now made by them, and almost all [illegible] of munitions and guns, tools, and machines. They have even [illegible] the [illegible] and loading, which used to be done entirely by men, are now undertaken [illegible] charts showing [illegible] by women are intensely interesting. [illegible] exhibition has been organised for the benefit of the British Red [illegible] of the Imperial War Museum, which [illegible] the Women's Work [illegible] be embodied in the permanent Imperial War Museum of the future.

Power to Replace Force

In looking at these marvels of engineering done by the hands of women, it is interesting to read in a book just published, *The Science of Power* (which was written nearly twenty years ago by the late Mr. Benjamin Kidd, the author of *Social Evolution*), this prophecy, startling in the light of their present day achievements: "It is not in the fighting male of the race, it is in woman that we [illegible] future centre of power of civilisation. This, strange and [illegible] at as it may appear, is the first lesson in power which [illegible] the great world war of [illegible] century [illegible] in the second decade of the twentieth century." Power, he [illegible] to replace force in the new world that is dawning, and the [illegible] principal source of this power is—"in woman." Is that [illegible]?

A House Frock

Of gorgabardine kolie pleated at the back and having a removable bolero blouse

The Way to Harmony

That this is now being recognised as a fact is clearly shown by [illegible] the fears expressed by the feminists of to-day that women will so predominate after the war as to deprive men of their work or that the vote will give them undue power. Such fears, we feel sure, are exaggerated. For one thing, there will be at least ten [illegible] to every six women; and for another, women have not yet learnt to combine sufficiently to vote for the betterment of the [illegible] otherwise their vote would be cast for the improvement of the [illegible] laws, the endowment of motherhood and [illegible] conditions of women. As Mr. W. T. Greene [illegible] who is always such a loyal champion of the emancipated women [illegible] from their present disabilities—"There is, therefore, no reason to [illegible] women predominate in the sense that men do to-day [illegible] predominate because they hold nearly all the wealth of the [illegible] Men predominate because they appoint each other to all positions of power, to [illegible] because they appoint each other because the marriage law favours men, [illegible] because men can blackmail women into obedience by seizing their children, because men still apply the maxim that they shall be the woman's head. It is a pity that in doing this they do not always provide a brain. All this will go, not only through the vote, but through the increasing wealth woman will derive from her labour; for [illegible] predominance, however, we shall not substitute the equal evil of female predominance. I think rather that, with the lapse of time, and at the price of conflict, we are more likely to tend towards the harmony of the sexes."

Outdoor Smoking for Women

The spectacle of girls, and even women of maturer age, smoking in the streets is becoming so common that one is led to wonder whether in a few years' time it will not be done by women as a matter of course. In a short walk through some rather deserted streets in Kensington the other evening I saw no fewer than three women—one was in V.A.D. uniform, and all looked as if they were

John Pound & Co.

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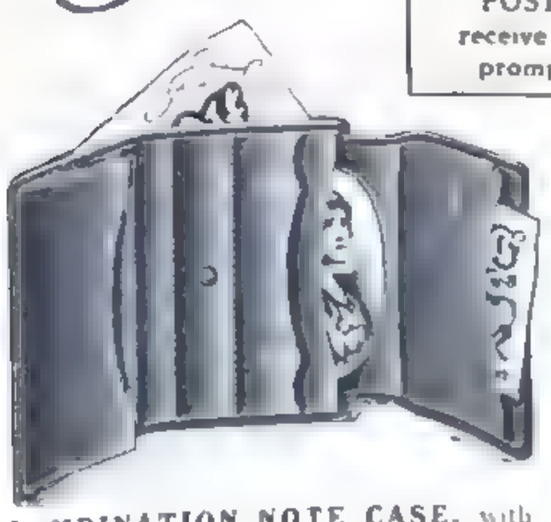

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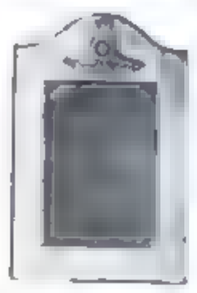

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Cabinet, size of sight, 5¼ × 3¼ in ... 15/6
[illegible] .. 7 × 4½ in ... 19/6
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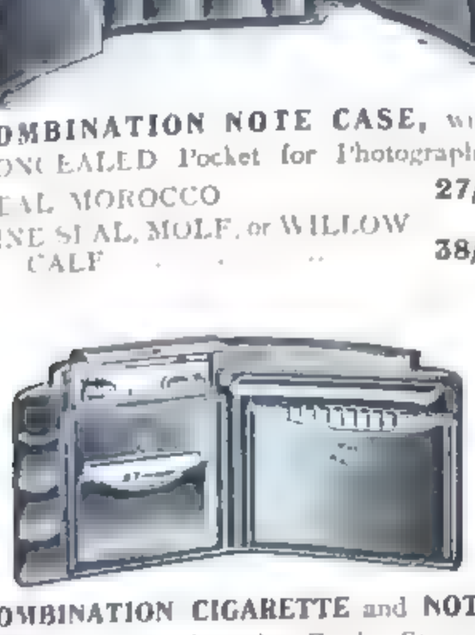

COMBINATION CIGARETTE and **NOTE CASE,** with pockets for Cards, Stamps, and CHEQUE BOOK loose fold for TREASURY NOTES.
PIGSKIN or CALF LEATHER 27/6
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LADY'S WRIST BAG.
Made of best hard grain MOROCCO, lined SILK POPLIN, fitted Mirror, Tablet and CAPTIVE PURSE, **21/6.** Post Free. Colours—Navy, Black, Dark Brown, and Purple.
SPLENDID VALUE

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Your Café au Lait, Sir!

MILKMAID
CAFÉ AU LAIT
Leaves no "grounds" for complaint.

Coffee in perfection as served on the Continental Boulevards, and so easy to make—only boiling water required—that you cannot go wrong. Delightfully invigorating and sustaining and most economical—No Milk or Sugar needed.

Prepared in England by the well-known firm of NESTLÉ, and sold by all Grocers and Stores.

Cash Price 6d., 11½d., and 1/10 per tin

OXO

with vegetables helps to economise meat.

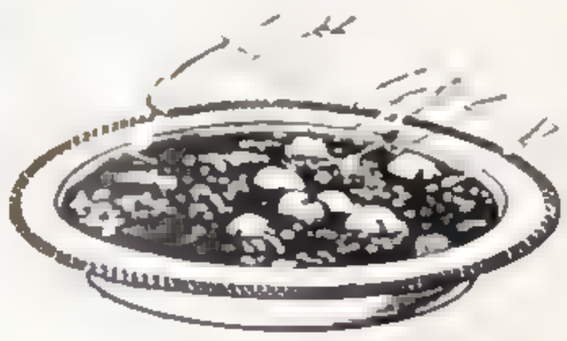
Here are two more suggestions for OXO and vegetable dishes which are particularly appropriate to the present time.

AN OXO VEGETABLE PIE.

(enough for four persons).

Ingredients: 1¼ lb. potatoes; 2 onions; ½ lb. butter beans; 2 teaspoonsful of OXO

Well mash the potatoes; slice the onions and fry them, and cook the beans which must have been soaked overnight. Pass the beans through a mincing machine, and arrange all in a well greased dish in layers. Dissolve the OXO in hot water, and pour over the vegetables. Put a layer of mashed potatoes on top and bake until the potato crust is a golden brown.



OXO STEW WITH HARICOTS.

Ingredients: 1 lb. potatoes; 1 onion, 2 teaspoonsful of OXO, 2½ ozs. haricot beans.

Soak the beans overnight; place them in a saucepan with the sliced onion and the OXO dissolved in 1½ pints of hot water, and allow to cook for three hours or until the beans are soft. As the water boils away add more to keep it to about 1½ pints. Add the potatoes about half an-hour before the stew is needed.

In these recipes one OXO cube is equivalent to a teaspoonful of OXO.

Many other simple OXO and vegetable dishes can be prepared on similar lines.

OXO increases their food value considerably and supplies that appetising and nourishing meat basis which would otherwise be lacking.

A handbill containing recipes for OXO and vegetable dishes, etc., will be sent free on receipt of a postcard addressed to:—

OXO Limited, Thames House, London, E.C.4

Your Safe Shield against Infectious Illness

YOU cannot stop dangerous bacteria from entering your mouth and throat — especially in crowded stuffy places where the atmosphere is polluted by people suffering from Colds and Sore Throats, Influenza, and other catchable diseases.

But you can — and should — avoid these preventable risks by the regular use of Formamint Tablets, which practically render your mouth and throat impervious to germ-attack.

Dissolved in the mouth, these dainty palatable tablets promote an abundant flow of saliva, which they impregnate with the most potent germicidal properties. Thus, the saliva itself becomes a true antiseptic fluid, bathing every part of the mouth and throat and destroying all harmful bacteria.

Every day use genuine FORMAMINT

The Germ-killing Throat Tablet

"Having been for the last two or three years a great sufferer from throat and chest complaints," writes Colonel E. S. Fitzpatrick, "I was advised by my doctor to try Formamint tablets, and I think it only right to tell you that I derived immense benefit from their use."

Again, Princess Duleep Singh writes that she "has used Formamint tablets chiefly as a preventive against Colds and Sore Throats, to which she is very subject, and has found them most effective. If they are taken when the first symptoms appear, the cure is immediate."

Adopt this simple precaution in future. Always carry a bottle of Formamint with you, and use it daily—or at least when you are exposed to infection. It is the one thing you can depend on to safeguard you against common Colds and Sore Throats—also against infectious diseases like Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc.

Buy a bottle at your chemist's to-day (price 2/3), but be careful to get the genuine original Formamint, which bears our name and address on the label.

GENATOSAN, LTD. (British Purchasers of the Sanatogen Co.), Chairman: LADY MACKWORTH, 12, CHENIES ST., LONDON, W.C. 1

Note: To protect you against substitution, Formamint will later on be given a new name, which will be announced shortly

after a day's work—quite quietly and unostentatiously smoking cigarettes as they walked. On another occasion lately, in broad daylight, I saw three ladies, none of them young, and all in uniform, being driven along one of the great London thoroughfares, engaged in animated conversation, and evidently quite oblivious of the onlookers, each smoking a large, fat cigar! We all know, of course, the type—in the terrible and tertifying stage of flapperdom—that does such things out of pure bravado in hopes of shocking the more staid and decorous, but there was no bravado in any of these cases, and it seems pretty safe to conjecture that in a little time men may cease to have the monopoly of *all* the bad though consoling habits!

Passing Fashions

A decided effort is being made to entice us into wearing our necks high once more. Many of the new coats and blouses are made in such a way that the neck can be worn high or low to suit the wearer's whim at the moment, and I have seen several very smart new shirts with black satin or moire stock collars. The comfortable low neck has had a long innings, but, like most pretty things, its prestige—*and* its depth—has been lowered by a too great popularity, and its day is probably over for a time. The silk blouse is suffering from the same malady, and its death knell is being sounded, as far as day time wear among the well dressed is concerned at any rate. They were terribly extravagant affairs at the best time, and they have been succeeded by coloured cashmere and woollen ones to match or contrast with one's skirt. To match one's coloured shoes to perfection is to achieve distinction, and very well they look if they do!

Miss Marie Löbr's Dresses

For really fresh inspiration in dress, as well as for a most pleasant evening's entertainment, I would recommend everyone to see Miss Marie Löbr in *Love in a Cottage* at the Duke of York's. Her dresses are not only exceedingly smart, but are worn with a delightful grace, and her high cape like net collar and deep [illegible] and cuffs [illegible]

imagines must be abroad in Russia to-day. The gay and charming costumes of the Jewish peasant women stand out with startling vividness against the atmosphere of blood and tragedy that seems so often to be close behind all Russian life. Miss Mary Grey's close fitting gown of black cashmere, with the long cloak of black worn over it, lined with *bleu de la Vierge*, was a model of what the middle aged woman's dress should be. The skirt had a plain panel in front, and was kilted softly round the sides and back.

Some New Sweater Coats

Far from simplifying dress and the labours of the people engaged in the designing and making of it, the wearing of uniform by women has enormously increased them. Women who are doing strenuous work have discovered that their efficiency largely depends on the comfort and efficiency of their garments, and the war has brought into being a great crop of new needs and problems for the designers of women's dress to cope with; and these will certainly increase as time goes on. Now that many women are driving motor ambulances and even aeroplanes, all kinds of new garments are required for their various undertakings. There are many women who, after the war is over, will not care for any other costume than a comfortable one of breeches and top boots, a tailor-made shirt, and double breasted coat, and a sweater even, and their requirements will demand a small army of specialists. People who are scandalising women's dress forget that even the present is a time of flux so long as the exigencies of war work are creating new needs and new departures. Among these things are some of the most delightful sweaters knitted in wool in the loveliest shades. They have [illegible] collars, which may either be flat—like sailor collars—or folded over the head to form a cap which envelops the head and neck, and buttons up to the chin. They are [illegible]

London's Latest Club

[illegible]'s latest club is the Stoll Picture Theatre Club; one of [illegible] that its members are entitled to a seat in the [illegible] Saturday and Sunday. Frequent lectures on [illegible] by interesting people are provided in the club [illegible] Thurston gave one there last week on [illegible] Future of the Author for the Film," and books that have been [illegible] library for the members.

[illegible]al Egg Collection for the Wounded

[illegible] National Egg Collection for the Wounded [illegible] Queen Alexandra, ask all the children [illegible] a special effort on behalf of collecting eggs [illegible]rs, and cash for their funds. All schools [illegible]ed to institute special school collections [illegible] presented for all representative totals [illegible] of all children's organisations is solicited [illegible]ery child will do its duty by gathering [illegible] for despatch to the brave British wounded [illegible] hospitals in France. Eggs can be sent [illegible]way under their special label, and boxes [illegible]y size or quantity on application to [illegible] Collection for the Wounded, 154, Fleet [illegible] All children desirous of helping kindly write at once.

OLIVIA

Baby's First Love

His Bottle of Savory & Moore's Food.

Of all Chemists and Stores, in 1, 2, 5 and 10 Size

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD

A Post-card from the Western Front

"I have been 2½ years on the Western Front — have [illegible] been struck with amazement at the [illegible] Staff Officers keep on their smart field boots. The other day I asked a particularly smart man whom I met behind the Line, how he managed it & he at once replied 'Oh! we Staff officers nearly all use Lutetian Cream'"

Lutetian Cream

[illegible] belts, and all brown leather [illegible] Lutetian Cream [illegible] extra dark and toney tone [illegible] cases and prevents cracking.

Obtainable at all Expeditionary Force Canteens in France.

If any difficulty in obtaining [illegible] send 1/- direct to address to

F. BROWN & SON, LTD., 7, Garrick Street, London.

Tobacco Bloom Virginia Cigarettes

I. RUTTER & Co MITCHAM 20's 1/2 · · 50's 2/9 · · 100's 5/6

BE HAPPY AND WELL WHILE TRAVELLING.

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Officially adopted by Steamship Companies on both fresh and salt water—endorsed by highest authorities—and used by travellers the world over. Contains no cocaine, morphine, opium, chloral coal tar products, or their derivatives.

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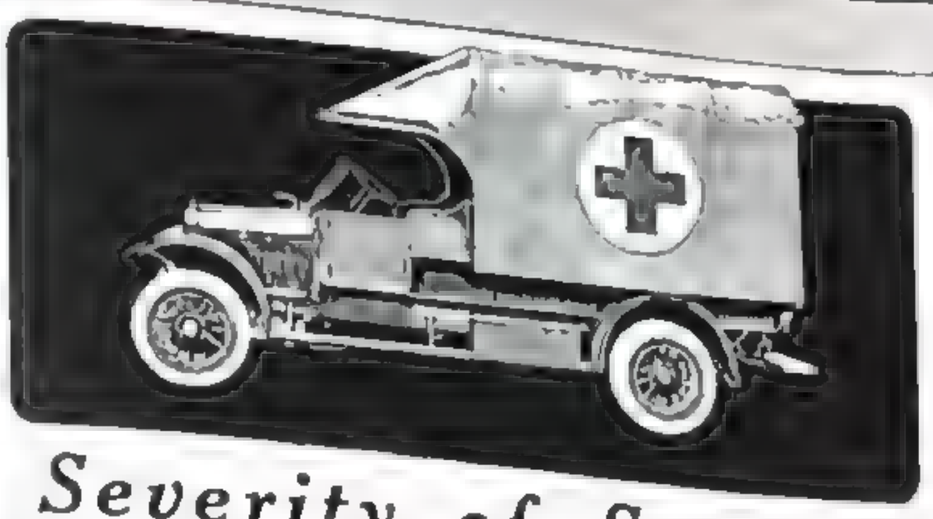
Testified by Royalty, the Nobility, Doctors, Chemists, Army and Navy. No bad after effects.

Of all Chemists, in Boxes 2/8 and 5/-, or 19, St. Bride Street, London.

GUARANTEED TO PREVENT AND CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.



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Short but severe journeys are those which the Red Cross Ambulances have to perform out on the battle fronts. They have to plough their way over the very remnants of roads—shell ploughed beyond recognition—and in the winter reduced to swathing mud streams by incessant rain.

Such is the test which

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ambulances have had to face and endure for three years. Suffice it to say that many of the original Sunbeam Ambulances are still in service.

SUNBEAM-COATALEN AIRCRAFT ENGINES

have the enthusiastic praise of our airmen everywhere for their efficiency and endurance, who regard them as a factor in the maintenance of Allied air supremacy.

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Manchester Showrooms: 106 DEANSGATE.

London and District Agents (Cars)
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Long distance is no hindrance. Work can be done hundreds of miles away as promptly as if it were in London.

Sanitary Appliances cleaned and overhauled.

A DINING ROOM IN THE QUEEN ANNE STYLE, recently decorated and furnished throughout by Hampton & Sons

The walls are panelled with a setting of richly figured walnut with [illegible] The fireplace is of steel with marble surround [illegible] The curtains in [illegible] and the upholstered furniture covers and draperies are [illegible]

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Feeble Digestion

A Valuable Suggestion.

[illegible] to your Doctor whether in Cases of [illegible] or Overwork Sleep [illegible] Accumulation of Waste Matter in the Blood [illegible] Other Diseases [illegible]

[illegible] in making simply stirred into [illegible] boiling milk may be [illegible]

[illegible] at your nearest Chemist to pack a tin [illegible]

Because of its high food value, ease of assimilation and attractive flavour, "Ovaltine" is the ideal food beverage for invalids, convalescents, the aged and in all cases of weak or disordered digestion.

"Ovaltine" is a highly concentrated extract of the vitalising and building-up properties contained in Nature's tonic food—malt, milk and eggs—and contains no drugs. Independent medical analysis certifies that a cupful of "Ovaltine" contains more nourishment than 7 cupfuls of cocoa, 12 cupfuls of beef extract or 3 eggs.

"Ovaltine" makes a delicious beverage of which invalids seldom tire. Taken last thing at night it ensures quiet, refreshing sleep.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at 1/4, 2/3 & 4/-

FREE TRIAL SAMPLE and Descriptive Booklet on receipt of 2d. in stamps for postage and packing.

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WE shall be pleased to add your order to our Waiting List for delivery when this becomes possible.

WOLSELEY MOTORS *Limited* BIRMINGHAM
Proprietors VICKERS *Limited*

IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

The late Mr. H. Walter Staner

It was with the deepest regret that I learned of the death last week of Mr H Walter Staner, the editor of *The Autocar*. No other man did quite the same work during the last twenty years in shaping the course of automobilism in this country, and though other men have come more into the limelight on occasion, it was the quiet and steadfast worker like Walter Staner who provided the true guidance.

British technical journ[illegible] up to a very [illegible]rd but I know of no paper which was better [illegible] than *The Autocar* under the editorship of [illegible]. The motoring community is by [illegible]ble. But Mr Staner enjoyed the confid[illegible]ers and his [illegible] leader of on every difficult or [illegible] referred to him.

[illegible] political sides of auto[illegible] steady unpleasant [illegible] to [illegible] Lords ahead. He was one of the [illegible] of French journalists I have [illegible]tact with. In p[illegible] kind, simple man, of great kindness [illegible] on the wood who [illegible] his own fine character.

[illegible] workers employed in factories [illegible] important matter for every [illegible] deal that [illegible] [illegible] up get [illegible] the company, give [illegible] lectures it [illegible] to [illegible] in connection with the [illegible] and [illegible] factory were [illegible] their employ[illegible] giving splendid

A Fiat Tractor Hauling a Big Gun on the Italian Front

Salisbury Cathedral from the Banks of the Avon

consideration to their future careers, said Mr Baylay. The B.S.A. Company h[illegible] therefore prepared a scheme which he regarded as a matter of duty to the bo[illegible] rather than as a commercial or philanthropic undertaking. The lads were divided in[illegible] two sections, skilled and unskilled, and those in the former section would receive a special training in one of the skilled trades, subject to p[illegible] parents agreeing to keep the boys in the firm's employ[illegible] until they reached the age of twenty one. Classes would be held in the works during factory hours, and in[illegible] struction given on general subjects, such as the writing of a simple report, elementary mathematics, and drawing. After the boys attained seventeen years of age more technical subjects would be taught, suitable to the [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] was intending to follow.

Mr. Baylay further explained that though it was not [illegible] present possible to deal with the unskilled boys on [illegible]ular lines, he felt that a great deal could be done b[illegible] them something more to live for than only their [illegible] With this purpose in view, a gymnasium has been [illegible]ed, where, under the supervision of a fully qualified [illegible]structor, they are taught Swedish drill and gymnastics. The keenness of the boys attending these classes is very encouraging. These were hard war measures, said the lecturer. In his opinion, the boys' welfare movement now being introduced into the B.S.A. works will in time be made compulsory in all factories. Not only will it result in healthier, happier boys, but will also give those youths who wish to progress a certainty that their efforts will receive recognition.

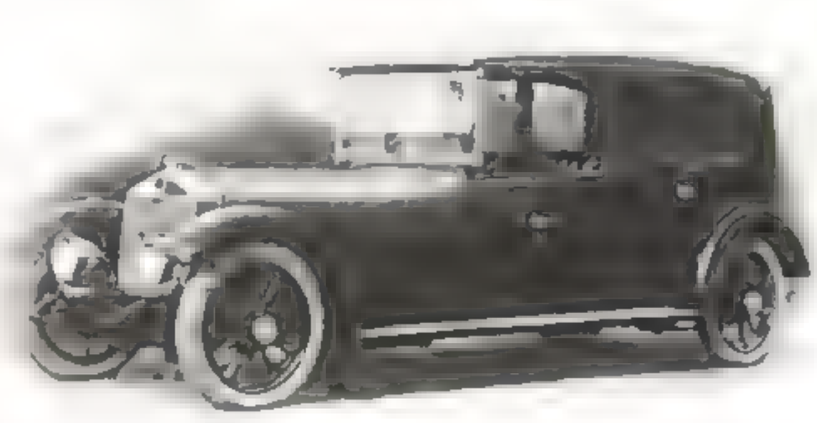
As a relief from war photographs, the appended illustration will be appreciated. It gives a fine view of Salisbury Cathedral with the winding Avon, on the banks of which over may be seen a 6 cylinder Napier car. It is to be hoped that the peaceful days will soon come when motoring as a means of travel and as a healthgiving recreation can be freely resumed. This charming picture will make one long for those times to return. Ready for us then will be the post-war Napier, with its [illegible]lent power, easy control, and reliability.

A selection from the very numerous letters of approval which the Vauxhall Company has received from drivers and officers at the front will shortly be published, with photographic and other illustrations, in a little book entitled *Letters from the Front*.

The Lanchester

Car of the future

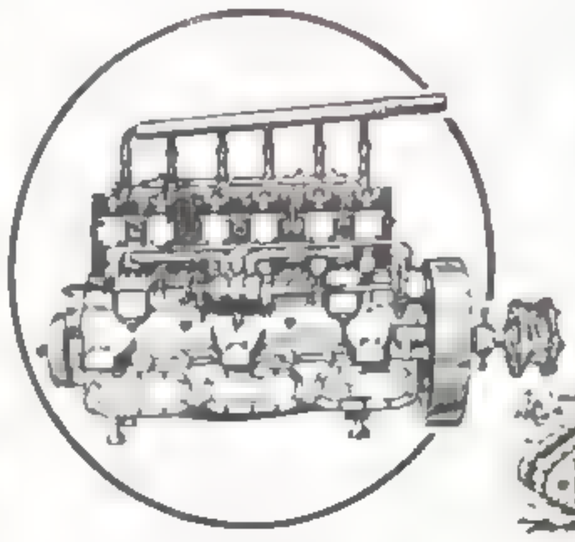
EXTERNALLY a Car of orthodox appearance—internally a Lanchester. It embodies many of the mechanical features common to our pre-War Cars, together with every improvement that more than twenty years' experience has enabled us to produce.



We shall be delighted to send particulars on request

THE LANCHESTER MOTOR CO. LTD.

Armourer Mills, Birmingham. 95, New Bond Street, London, W.



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POWER *and* PERFORMANCE

THE silence and smoothness of the Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine is apt to deceive the uninitiated with regard to its power and performance.

The difference in design, however, which secures this silkiness in running is also responsible for its tremendous power—power which, to-day, is carrying unprecedented loads in cars and lorries in the war zones.

The TANK will become the symbol of irresistible POWER and PERFORMANCE. The Daimler is the original power-unit of the Tank.

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Baby's Food Step by Step

WHEN feeding Baby by hand the utmost [illegible] can be given from birth. The first months [illegible] and by from week to week [illegible] to help the [illegible] to [illegible] method is

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MILK FOOD No. 1
[illegible]
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[illegible]

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Saves Cost Over and Over.
"ALPHA" [illegible] Portable Press. 6/-
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MAY & CO. Dept. 351, 3, Tudor St., London, E.C. 4

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By Nautilus Grates is accelerating [illegible] Patent principle—scientific, economical heat-conserving, smoke-less. Attractive designs moderate prices. Album gratis.

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MOTOR CARRIAGES

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Single in Refinement—

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SERIOUS SHORTAGE of MOTOR DRIVERS
FOR WORK OF
URGENT NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.
500 LADIES WANTED
17 to 45,
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Fine Old Virginia Cork Tipped Ovals

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Tubes 1/- Pots 1/6-2/6

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The Whisky of the Hour

Owing to Government Restrictions the proprietors of 'Premier' cannot meet all demands. But they *can* guarantee that 'Premier' absolutely retains those characteristics which have made its old time reputation — chaste quality : wonderful delicacy : great age.

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For the New Government Priority Cloths for Service Dress.

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50/-

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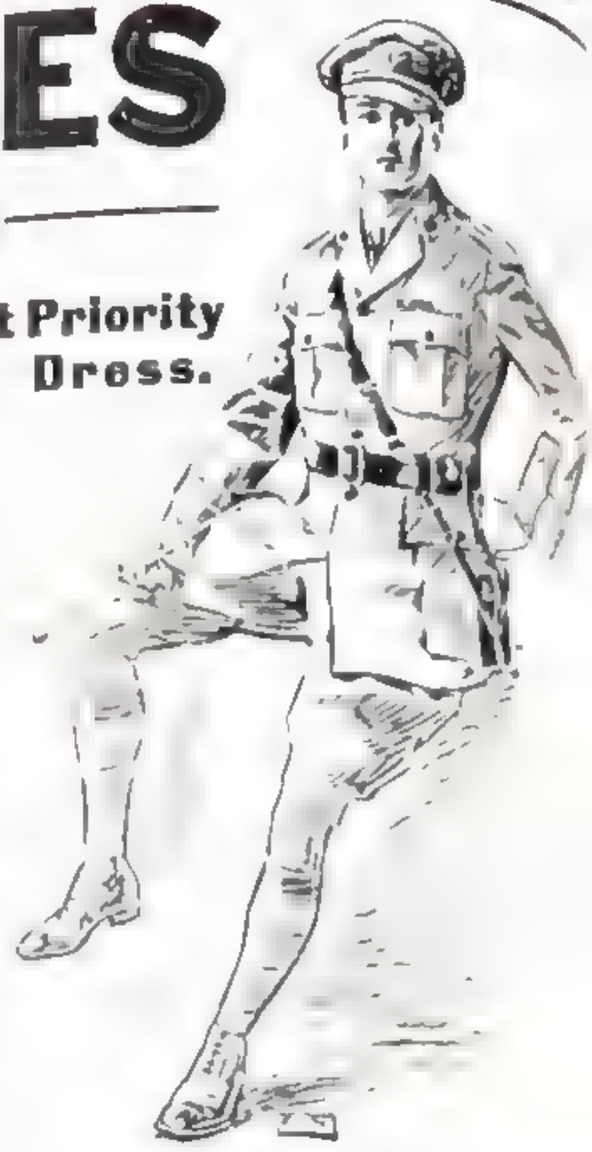

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The curative power of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is never more strikingly shown than in those hard, deep-seated coughs and wheezings from which so many old folks suffer. Veno's soothes at once, loosens the phlegm and relieves the breathing; and as it contains no narcotics it may be taken freely during attack. Prove its efficacy to-day for yourself. Your nearest Chemist will supply you

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is free from narcotics of every kind, and equally suitable for old or young. Its quick, sure efficacy makes it the ideal home remedy for

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LUNG TROUBLES
NASAL CATARRH
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11½d a bottle.

DIFFICULT BREATHING
WHOOPING COUGH
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Larger sizes 1/3 and 3/- The 3/- size is the most economical.

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Insist on having Veno's and refuse all substitutes

The Remedy for

BRONCHIAL ILLS

of Every Kind.

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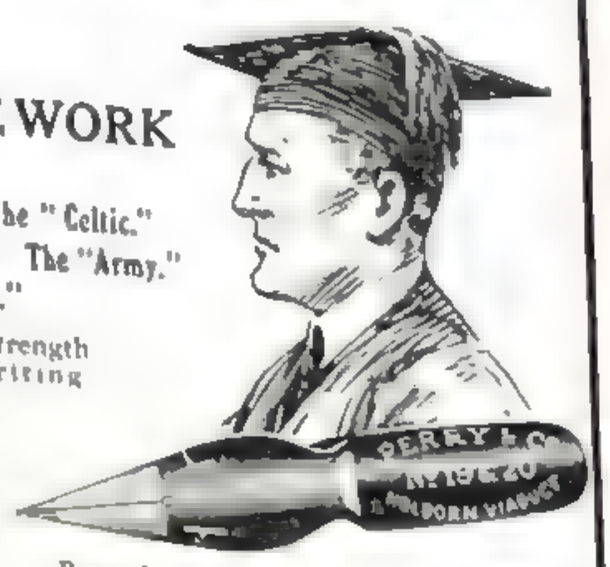

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THE BANK REPORTS :

Annual Statements by the Chairmen of Leading Banks.

Every year the speeches of the chairmen of our leading banks at the annual general meetings are looked forward to [illegible] men and more particularly by City men with [illegible] interest. Because these heads of [illegible] are necessarily men of great ability in the world of [illegible] would not hold the positions which they do, [illegible] the chairman of a great bank has his finger [illegible] trade generally. No one can give us a better [illegible] state of trade than he can. So that the [illegible] at the annual meetings have [illegible]

[illegible] report of the London [illegible] Corporation [illegible] Bank of Particular Interest [illegible] the joint [illegible] total sum of £213,000,000 and [illegible] London County and Westminster [illegible] being the London City and Midland [illegible] former position, the latter having deposit[illegible]

[illegible] the Times the vast sums on deposit [illegible] do not represent to a [illegible] in the country and pr[illegible]

[illegible] such obtains [illegible] its publication of the accounts of the Issue Department [illegible] from the Bank ng Department and S F Lwd shows [illegible] elements [illegible]

The fact is that the whole phraseology of these accounts [illegible] gave place to more modern banking parlance. [illegible] London City and Midland Bank continues the [illegible] the Bank of England.

The Chairman of the National Provincial Bank [illegible] [illegible] affairs of his own bank. He [illegible] Lord of London, and [illegible] put the joint control [illegible]

[illegible] our [illegible] £40,000,000 a very strong [illegible] stated, too, the satisfactory [illegible]

application on behalf of its clients for no less than £40,000,000 of the great War Loan of last year.

Perhaps Sir Felix Schuster, speaking at the meeting of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, touched on the most interesting topic of all to the ordinary man—that of the suggested so-called Conscription of Wealth—and he proceeded to show the absurdity of the suggestion.

That any so-called statesman could have dallied in the slightest with such a suggestion, and Mr. Bonar Law [illegible] incomprehensible to any man with any grasp of the [illegible] of finance of trade and finance.

The student of Adam Smith or of any [illegible] suggestion [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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"A GREAT EXAMPLE" HOW LIEUTENANT G. H. T. PATON, GRENADIER GUARDS, WON THE V.C.

DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON FROM MATERIAL RECEIVED FEBRUARY 1918

Lieutenant [illegible] was awarded the V.C. [illegible] Lieutenant Acting Captain G. H. T. Paton, 4th Grenadier Guards, was awarded the V.C. [illegible] the enemy, delivering his attack, taking his objective and seeing everything mistakes would lead, [illegible] under the command. After the enemy had broken [illegible] with a few men who were inspired by his great example forced them once more to withdraw, thereby saving his [illegible]

THE SPHERE

London February Twenty-third 1918

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Memories of a Yeomanry Doctor. By J. W. Fletcher. 7s 6d net

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Poems Chiefly in Lighter Vein. By the Rev. Canon Pound. By the Rev. Canon and A. M. Pound. Arrow Press

Longmans

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Lyra Fantasia. A Romance of Romance. By Wilfred Rowland Castle. 6s net (Constable)

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WHAT TO SEE AND HEAR IN LONDON

GROSVENOR GALLERIES, New Bond Street. Seventh Annual Exhibition of the National Portrait Society. 10 to 6 p.m.

LEICESTER GALLERY. The Sunfolder Club's Eighth Exhibition. Leicester Square. Mrs. Laura Knight's

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.—These Lectures are given in the afternoon in the Theatre of the Royal Institution at 3 p.m., and the special Friday discourses at 5.30 p.m.

QUEEN'S HALL SYMPHONY CONCERTS. Sunday (Splendid) Concerts will be given at Queen's Hall throughout the year as well as Miss Irene Scharrer will play the Schumann Concerto in A minor [illegible] No. 1 in E flat, Liszt's "Liebestraum" (Nocturne), Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll" and Carnival Overture to make up the first half of the programme. In the second part Moszkowski's Exhibition orchestrated by [illegible] Chabrier's Rhapsody [illegible] to complete the scheme.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S LECTURES. These Lectures are given in the Theatre, Burlington Gardens, and at the Society's House, 1a Kensington Gore. The lectures are delivered by well-known travelers and other men of the world.

IMPERIAL WAR EXHIBITION, Burlington House. Opened by the Duke of Connaught. The Exhibition is now open to the public from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. It covers an immense number of interesting [illegible] from *The Sphere* [illegible] to be devoted to the beneficent work of the Red Cross Society.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR: WEEK by WEEK

LOVE POEM

The moments when you were here
I could not melt
Into your kiss to my consuming fear
The pain I felt.

Now that I am alone,
Too alone, again,
For soul-sureties am I known
With the weary pain.

Together or apart the sweet
Escapes, it would seem,
It were best never to meet or only
meet
By night in a dream.

A dream shorter than a second's flow
And over-repeating,
In which we neither come nor go
But are only meeting.

Queen Mary Inspects the Women's Reserve Ambulance

The Queen and Princess Mary visiting the training-camp of the Women's Reserve Ambulance on Saturday, February 26

THE HIGH COMMAND CHANGES

The Necessity of Unity of Command

A [illegible] importance in the [illegible] was [illegible] during the past week [illegible] It was not altogether [illegible] expected, as [illegible] to be the result of accumulative [illegible] able force of [illegible]

[illegible] at Versailles. The latter [illegible] used to cycle along the Franco-German frontier [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] as a soldier, but that is to be expected. [illegible] puts the matter thus: "The principal business of the [illegible] disentanglement of certain military events from political [illegible] The kernel of the matter is exceedingly simple [illegible] about one question: whether the Alliance is to fight Germany as one organism or as a number [illegible] at a great organization enjoys in [illegible] ing with a number of detached [illegible] [illegible] represented should be empowered to act for them all in a [illegible] The [illegible] War Cabinet [illegible] given its adhesion to that policy for reasons which the overwhelming weight of public opinion [illegible]

H. W. Carter

General Sir Henry Wilson

Who became C.I.G.S. (Chief of the Imperial General Staff) at Whitehall in succession to Sir William Robertson

Russell & Sons

General Sir W. Robertson

Who ceases to be Chief of the Imperial General Staff, after having held that post [illegible] death of Lord Kitchener

QUEUES IN PETROGRAD

A Note by "The Sphere's" Correspondent in Russia

A few days ago on my return to London from Petrograd I saw a queue [illegible] cost mere outside a shop in the Strand. The man with me grumbled [illegible] and said that [illegible] queueing at the shops in the evening and wait for the opening of the shops in the morning. This in winter too, when there were [illegible] degrees of frost.

I left Petrograd in the middle of January, and at that time the following [illegible] were current. They are probably greater now. In translating the kopeck [illegible]

Sugar	[illegible] lb.	Tea (the [illegible])	[illegible] lb.
Meat (in roasts)	[illegible] lb.	Chickens	[illegible] each
Cabbage	[illegible] lb.	Salt	[illegible] lb.
Potatoes	[illegible] lb.	Candles were [illegible]	[illegible] each
White bread	[illegible] lb.	Soap (toilet)	[illegible] a cake
Black bread (or nearly [illegible] lb.)	[illegible] lb.	Soap (household)	[illegible] a cake

and upwards

Others were impossibly dear. A lounge suit cost anything up to [illegible] one [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE AIR RAIDS OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

Air Raids and the Periods of Quiescence between Raids

[illegible] but the [illegible] were longest in October and November. The [illegible] raids of January 28 and 29. These came after a period of [illegible] moon and dark nights and unsettled [illegible] occurred over London and elsewhere. The first months witnessed daylight raids. After September

THE RECENT AIR RAIDS	
Saturday	- February 16
Day	- February 17
Monday	- February 18

Longest Period of Quiescence -	40 days
Period from January 30 to February 15 inclusive - -	17 days

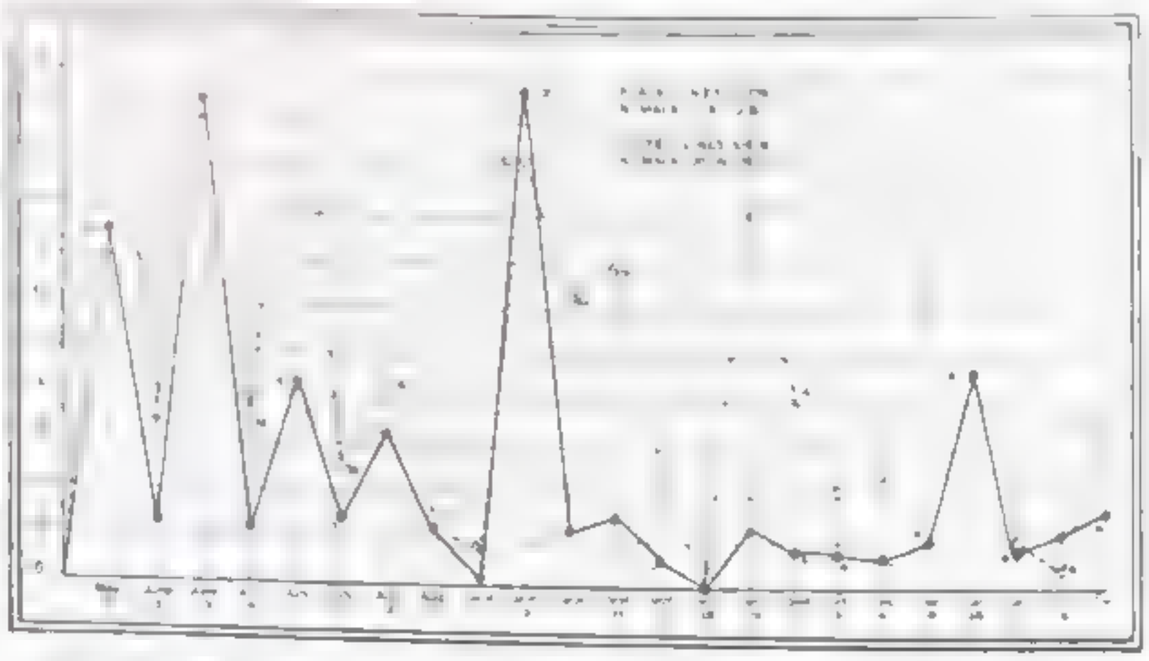
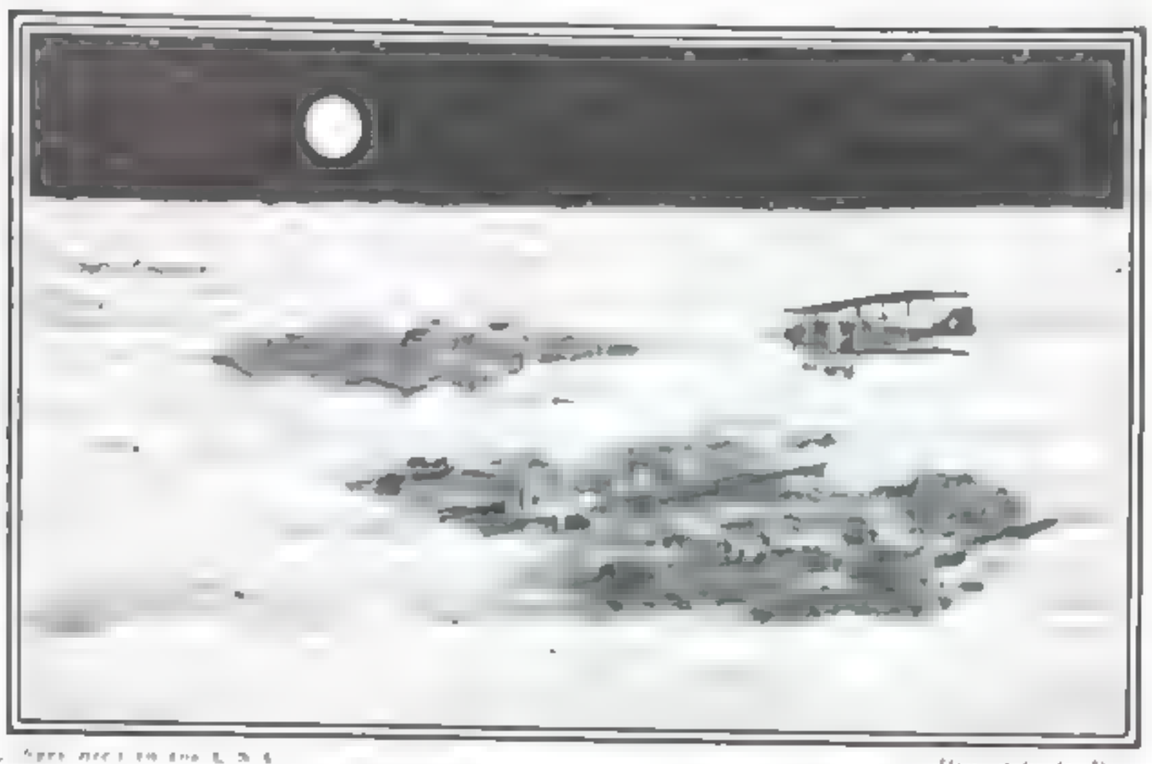
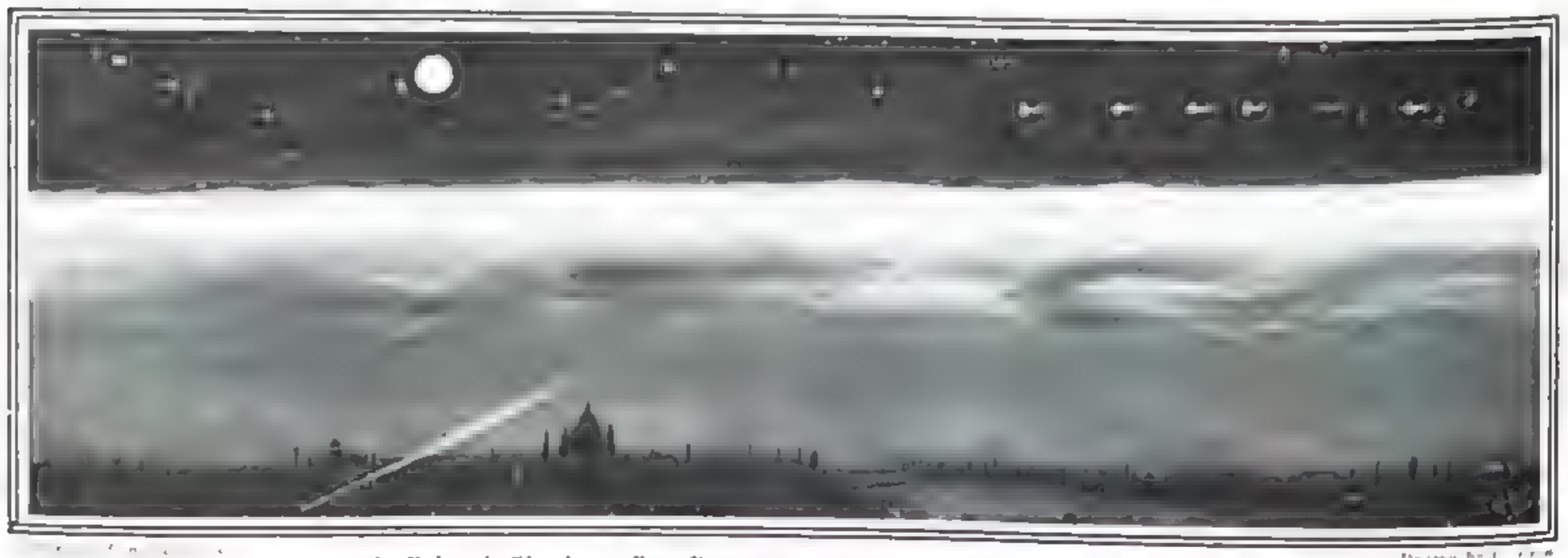


Chart Showing how the Air Raid Casualties Rise Rapidly when a Crowded Building is Struck



An Aviator Sailing over Broken, Drifting Cloud



A Belt of Cloud or Fog Preventing Enemy Vision of Land Below

THE TRIAL OF BOLO PASHA : *Monsegneur Bolo Giving Evidence*

A WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE MONSEIGNEUR BOLO PLEADING FOR HIS BROTHER

On the [illegible] January 11 when Bolo Pasha was [illegible] of the charges brought against him as [illegible] Of a number of the Italian Cardinals [illegible] was represented [illegible] Bolo Pasha's evidence was [illegible] three years' [illegible] Bolo was [illegible] defended by [illegible] Maître Naz[illegible] and [illegible] Maître Hér[illegible] spoke very [illegible] on his behalf. [illegible] Bolo Pasha had [illegible] checks to his brother for thirty years [illegible] He came [illegible] forward and [illegible] his evidence in a [illegible] and moving speech. The weight [illegible] was shown [illegible] receiving of large sums [illegible] enemy [illegible] was a great [illegible] never to be withdrawn. [illegible] Bolo was accosted with Marcellus [illegible] became a [illegible] dubious type. He is seen seated below the [illegible] guard wearing [illegible]

THE SITUATION ON THE WESTERN FRONT

DRUMMERS AND SOLDIERS STANDING AT EASE IN

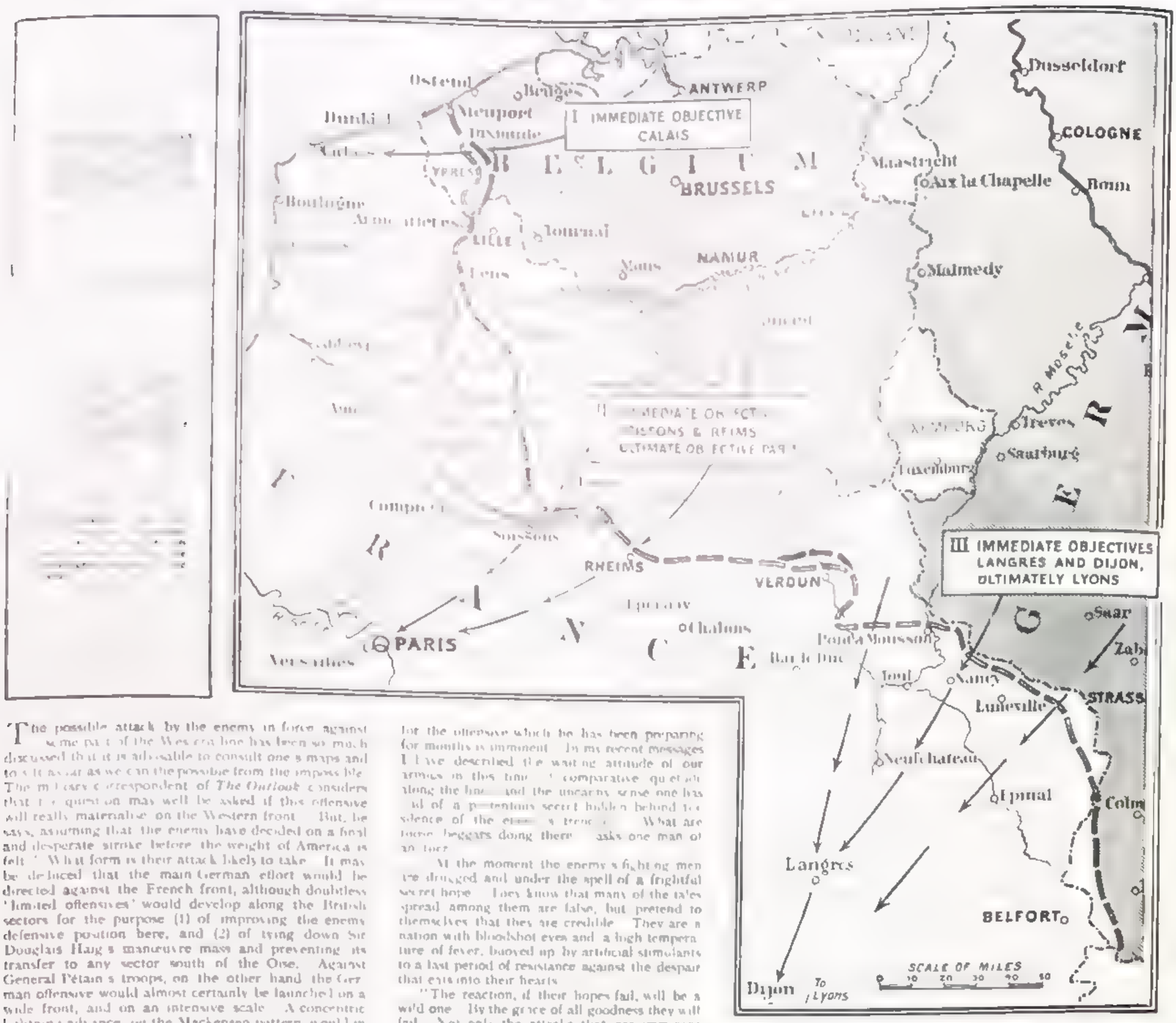
BRITISH TROOPS in the MAIN SQUARE of ARRAS.

THE SQUARE OF ARRAS, NOW CROSSED BY RAILWAY LINES

[illegible] Whether this will [illegible] course greatly as it should be [illegible] plexities has the effect of [illegible] the wonder [illegible] are measuring the tremendous [illegible] to the latest [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] through the winter the British [illegible] perhaps as never before to be ready to meet the worst the Germans [illegible] with a weight which even the enemy can hardly suspect [illegible] memories of last year's campaigning. The constant evidence we continue to get of the manner in which the Germans are [illegible] details of our methods forms the most convincing testimony [illegible] to the wonderful efficiency of our vast military machine. [illegible] enemy is observed [illegible] the carrying [illegible] [illegible] and movements behind [illegible] this has a particular [illegible] as our own men are constantly practising similar movements behind our battle zone.

[illegible] Official Photograph. ©

THE MILITARY SITUATION: *Some Possible Moves on the European Chessboard.*



Some Objectives Here Discussed

The possible attack by the enemy in force against some part of the Western line has been so much discussed that it is advisable to consult one's maps and to see as far as we can the possible from the impossible. The military correspondent of *The Outlook* considers that the question may well be asked if this offensive will really materialise on the Western front. But, he says, assuming that the enemy have decided on a final and desperate stroke before the weight of America is felt: "What form is their attack likely to take. It may be deduced that the main German effort would be directed against the French front, although doubtless 'limited offensives' would develop along the British sectors for the purpose (1) of improving the enemy's defensive position here, and (2) of tying down Sir Douglas Haig's manœuvre mass and preventing its transfer to any sector south of the Oise. Against General Pétain's troops, on the other hand, the German offensive would almost certainly be launched on a wide front, and on an intensive scale. A concentric lightning advance, on the Mackensen pattern, would in all probability be essayed. In what particular direction? Calais is out of the question and Paris most improbable.

"I fancy the German arrows would point to Langres, Dijon and Lyons. This is why. A German advance, or group of advances, in this south westerly sense would compel the French Commander-in-Chief to a considerable extension of his present line, whereas the German manœuvre mass within that line would have its left flank safeguarded by the neutral Swiss frontier. And simultaneously with an offensive on these lines the Austro-Germans might conceivably attempt to debouch from the Western passes of the Trentino into the Lombardy plain. But how they propose to execute so vast a programme, swiftly, with inferior numbers, it is difficult to see.

"Should the offensive on the West materialise, as to which there may be two opinions, it would probably extend from the Argonne to the Sundgau, on the type of curved, wooded, hilly front favoured by Ludendorff because on such fronts surprise, both strategical and tactical, is easier than in the plains. It is also Ludendorff's practice to strike in the first instance at the hostile armies next to those forming his opponent's extreme wings.

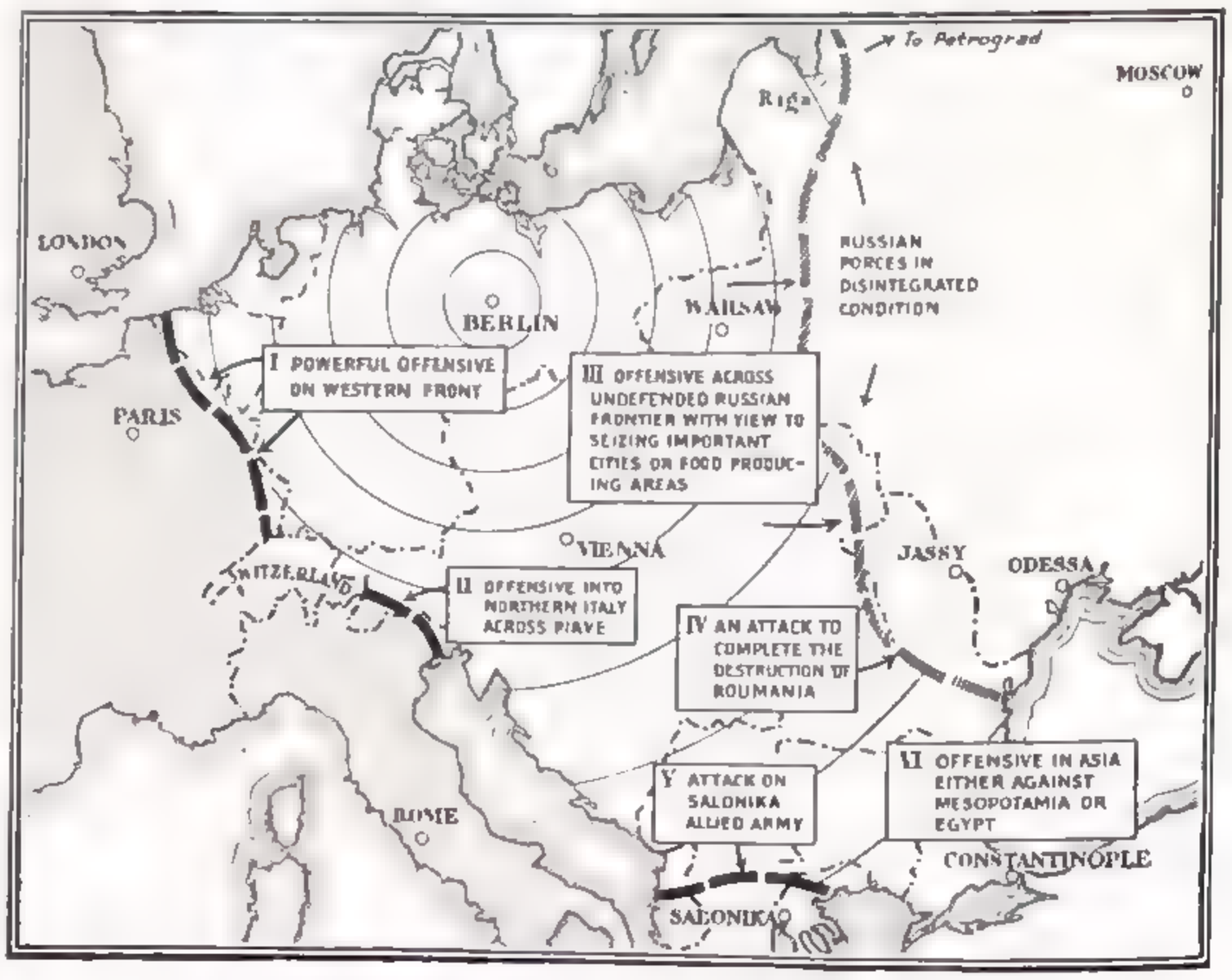
"Thus, given six armies labelled A, B, C, D, E, F respectively, he would strike at B and E. Apply this to France's eastern frontier. The inference is that he would seek, on the one hand, to debouch from one or other of the Vosges passes north of Thann, and on the other hand, to turn Nancy and Toul, perhaps from Saint-Mihiel, but more probably from the south: further thrusts west of Verdun and across the Trouée de Belfort would then follow in due course. But to undertake so ambitious an operation with the remotest chance of success, you require greatly superior numbers or a greatly superior artillery, and the Germans possess neither of these superiorities. Besides, the lure of Petrograd, which they might get, or of Bagdad or of Milan, must be greater than that of Dijon and Lyons, which they must know they would never get.

The above, it should be noted, was written before February 9. Since then we have news of a German movement against Russia upon the conclusion of the armistice.

Writing from the Western front on February 18, Mr. Philip Gibbs says that "At any moment now we may see the beginning of the enemy's last and desperate effort to end the war by a decisive victory, for the offensive which he has been preparing for months is imminent. In my recent messages I have described the waiting attitude of our armies in this time of comparative quietude along the line, and the uncanny sense one has had of a pretentious secret hidden behind the silence of the enemy's trenches. What are those beggars doing there? asks one man of another.

"At the moment the enemy's fighting men are drugged and under the spell of a frightful secret hope. They know that many of the tales spread among them are false, but pretend to themselves that they are credible. They are a nation with bloodshot eyes and a high temperature of fever, buoyed up by artificial stimulants to a last period of resistance against the despair that eats into their hearts.

"The reaction, if their hopes fail, will be a wild one. By the grace of all goodness they will fail. Not only the attacks that are imminent against ourselves but the blows that will be struck against the French will fail if the courage of the men and the faith of the men, the readiness of great armies, the power of our guns, and above all the spirit behind the guns, may defend the world from this menace. Whatever the cost, our men will not fail, and the prayers of our people should be with them."



Possible Attempts before the German General Staff

WATCHING FOR THE HIDDEN HAND

In the Green Waters of the Channel.

A TRAWLER TOWING AN OBSERVATION BALLOON

British official picture

The observer's vision in the balloon can sweep over a wide stretch of sea in all directions, and he can also look down into the waters below. The extent to which he can do this depends on the light and the local clearness of the water. Sometimes his vision will be fogged, at other times it will be surprisingly clear

A Regiment of Roumanian Infantry Marching Past the King

This picture was obtained during a recent review of troops before the King and the Crown Prince. The army is well fed now, and well clothed.

RECENT HAPPENINGS IN ROUMANIA.

The Threat from Russia and Germany—Bolshevik Disaffection among Russian Troops Guarding Roumanian Frontier—Lady Kennard's Story of Recent Events at Jassy

The situation in Roumania is rendered still more fraught with fate owing to the extraordinary peace without a treaty which was concluded last week between Germany and the Bolshevik rulers of Petrograd. Last week we were able to show the geographical uncertainties of Roumania's position. As regards military and political aspects of the situation we learned that the army and the rulers of Roumania have been fully cognizant during recent months of the possibilities which might result from the defection of Russia. Affairs were in a passably good condition until the middle of the month of November, when fraternising with the enemy took place to a certain extent between the Russian troops acting with the Roumanians. This had been largely checked, according to M. Jean Floresco, who, as Vice-President of the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies, visited England in November last, by the patriotic feeling of the Roumanian troops acting alongside the Russians on the Moldavian frontier. Since that date, however, matters have not improved, and the Roumanian Government have been compelled to take active measures against Bolshevik agitators.

"A Roumanian Diary"

A good idea of the present situation can be gained by a perusal of a highly interesting and very informative volume, entitled *A Roumanian Diary*, written by Lady Kennard, and published by Mr. William Heinemann. Lady Kennard went to Roumania from Serbia, and recorded her experiences of life in Bucarest and Jassy from 1915 to 1917. So little regular news has come in from that country that it is essential for anyone studying this theatre of war to peruse this diary of events which have now led to such a critical position. The following quotations will give some idea of the scope of the book, which should, however, be read in its entirety:—

"In Bucarest, of course, we see the Germans in hundreds. Certain shops have to be boycotted, as they are German owned, and it is gratifying to note that these are shunned alike by the Roumanians and the Allies. At the races on Sunday one sees the enemy diplomats wandering near the railings, fat and pompous, and wearing overcoats of marvellous cut. Whenever a new village falls in Serbia, Capsa's Restaurant (the Ritz of Bucarest) resounds to German toasts and German voices. At a music-hall, however, to which I went one evening, the Roumanian audience sang and whistled 'Tipperary' and hooted German phrases spoken on the stage.'

"At dances, theatre parties—such as they are—and dinners we meet hosts of young people, amongst them many officers, and these chafe openly against the equivocal attitude of their Government. The girls burn with patriotism for France, a country which they have been brought up to reverence. Dowagers see in the future, when Roumania joins, advancement for their sons, whilst old men envisage in their conversation dreams which their fathers taught them to cherish of a Greater Roumania.

Later we learn from this ingenuous narrative that there were "two years' accumulation of unsold corn in the country," and then Lady Kennard tells us of a "British bureau" having been established for the purchase of large quantities of corn. "It is hoped that such a procedure, which will bring vast sums of money into the country, will discourage illegal frontier traffic such as has been discovered lately. The town is in an uproar of excitement. . . . There is, of course, an absolute impossibility of transporting the purchased grain to England for lack of routes and rolling stock, but it has been planned to store the acquisition all over the land in granaries built for and sealed by the British Government.

"This corn deal will be a nasty blow for the Germans, who have been trying to purchase the stocks for months. It is hardly to be expected that they will take it lying down, and I fancy that the Government here will be faced with some unpleasant ultimatums in the near future. . . . The corn is stored in British granaries and the money has changed hands. Consequently many people who have been comparatively poor for two years have suddenly become wealthy again and find the condition pleasant. They rejoice quite openly over what they describe as Roumania's 'entry,' and can leave the Germans no vestige of doubt as to their antagonism.

"I hear it openly discussed that the first Roumanian move will be a gigantic forward movement into Transylvania. From this country's point of view the world war will obtain its participation from one ambition alone and that the conquest of territories which are hers by blood ties and heritage.

As war drew nearer and nearer Lady Kennard, with other Englishwomen, took up war work. She herself went to one of the big military hospitals. "I was asked whether I had ever done any nursing, and I was obliged to give a negative reply. But I was told that it 'did not matter' my hands would be useful. I work there feverishly every day trying to accumulate as much knowledge and nursing information as is possible. Nurses are even more completely non-existent than I had realised.

"The days fly past. Each evening the conflagration seems inevitable within the next twenty-four hours; every morning sees us sunk in apathy and summer stupor. And the heat is indescribable. We avoid meeting people, where's the use? They know now more that we do ourselves, and talking about the situation only aggravates the tension.

Air Raids over Bucarest

Then came the period of the German aeroplane and Zeppelin raids over the city. The former sometimes came three times a day when the city was quite unprotected, but slowed down at once when the French aviators arrived. "The beasts flew round and round; thus hardly a quarter of the town escaped. All our airmen had gone to the front. I suspect spies of having informed the enemy, there was nothing to stop them and they did just what they liked. They flew very very low, and I saw the pilot's face in one quite plainly as he turned.'

Later came the bad news from the front and the necessity for leaving the city became apparent. "Now that the trunks have really gone and we are left with nothing but the clothes we stand up in, make-shift beds our only resting place and ourselves fretless and uncomfortable, things seems to have really quietened down. We get innumerable Zepp alarms and occasional raids have begun again, but the constant presence of a few armed machines of our own has shaken the wonderful German nerve considerably, and their men usually make off without having done any serious damage. The Roumanian Army is fighting magnificently on all the fronts, and there is just a chance of our holding out. But the whole traffic of the country is naturally terribly disorganised, and really one wonders why anything gets done.'

"Nothing is said about the kind of accommodation we are likely to find in Jassy. It is a town which bears the same relationship to the capital as does Norwich to London, and was already slightly over-populated before the war. I was there once in the autumn of last year, and recall a sort of pretentious village of low-lying plaster houses, each one of which was surrounded by a garden." The journey to Jassy was at last accomplished, in twenty hours. No preparations had been made for the reception of the refugees, but gradually some kind of order was evolved. Villas were apportioned to various people, and Lady Kennard set to work getting the hospital equipment straightened out. The outbreak of disease was severe.

"*March*, 1917.—The Russian *coup d'état* has come, and the Government here is having some anxious moments. It is unlikely, however, that anything serious will transpire. The Royal Family is very popular and is faithfully served by the administration. The Russians, of course, are in a ferment, but it is reassuring to notice that they have not lost sight of the common ideals of the war.'

"Our biggest social function lately has been a triple funeral of society victims to typhus. The toll amongst the French doctors is heavy, and there are deaths every day.

A good deal of revolutionary disaffection is making itself felt amongst the Russian troops in Jassy, who have nothing to do. The officers are rather in awe of their men, who seem to have a gentle upper hand in the management of their own affairs. Every division, battalion, company, etc., has its own committee of soldiers, which cuts it off from all pretence of military discipline as we know it, but which manages, nevertheless to keep admirable order. Unfortunately it is rather obvious that the only thing which they actively desire is a peace that would allow them to return to their own homes and put their own country in order.

Certainly the men, who, after all, could do as they liked with this town, are very tractable. They sang hymns as they marched towards the public square, where the meetings were held, and were not even a little drunk. We hear that they invited the French soldiers to come, and that a non-commissioned officer who was 'all there' replied: 'We should be delighted to attend, but, unless you get us leave from our officers, shall not be able to do so, as it would be against the regulations. We hope, however, that you will make the request.' Needless to say, the Russians took the hint and didn't. The Russian privates took a red cockade to their general in command and said: 'We know you won't wear it, but we bring it as a sign of our friendship.' He replied: 'You are quite wrong. I will wear it on the day when we can speak of victory.' Oh dear! If I were a Russian general now, what a big man I should be. I'd pin a red cockade to every officer's tunic and be a scarlet sash round my own, and say to my men: 'You are in the right. We join you—now lead on and fight to win.' They are such children, these big, gentle, hairy men, easily led and most impossibly driven.

"The shadow of disease is lifting a little. Practical advantage has been taken of this interval of inaction, and large quantities of necessary stores arrive daily from Russia. Every eye is fixed on Russia, because the only thing that we know for certain is, that whatever waves flood our northern ally will engulf us too.

The Roumanians' Love of their British Allies

"It seems hard lines on the new Roumanian army that their Russian allies should be in trouble now, as it is difficult to believe that a country like Russia can get under way again quickly. The evolution must surely take years. It is curious to contrast the present attitude of mind in Russia with the one that has gradually crept over the Roumanian population. When they first went forth to fight, I doubt whether one man out of ten knew the real reason of his going. In general their enthusiasm was at that time merely for war, for the desire to kill had blown over their country. But now they have formed their ideal of a fight for peace, and seeing their country tortured has made them understand that they love the soil and want to make it well. They love their English allies, and it has been a pleasant discovery to find in them only augmentation of loyalty and trust. The army is well fed now, and well clothed; the men have had time to rest, to look backwards, and to remember where they went wrong. They have had a chance to learn which of their officers to follow, and those amongst their comrades who require to be led. One has only to watch them march by nowadays to mark the difference in their carriage and the concerted drumming of their hobnailed boots." And they have borrowed cadenced songs from the Russians, who sang no longer now that they no longer march.'

"The King has undoubtedly proved himself a great man in this war. How could have sunk all personal interest and sympathies before pure patriotism of the most altruistic kind as he has done, and I think that the power of the throne, even in this century of socialistic tendencies, makes itself felt here now as would have seemed impossible a bare two years ago. Be it also remembered that he has had to help him a woman who is beautiful and brilliant, and who is, besides, his Queen."

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ROUMANIA : *Two Sons and Three Daughters.*

Princess Mariana of Roumania, Second Daughter of the King and Queen

Prince Carol, Crown Prince of Roumania, with his Little Sister, Ileana

Princess Elizabeth of Roumania, Eldest Daughter of the King and Queen

Princess Ileana of Roumania, Third Daughter of the King and Queen

Prince Nicholas, the Younger Son, with his Sister, Ileana

We are here enabled to give a series of portraits of the children of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Roumania. The Crown Prince has been with the army and his brothers and sisters have remained in the neighbourhood of Jassy. M. Jean Fioresco, a well-known Roumanian politician who was recently in England, said that: "The King and Queen of Roumania have greatly strengthened their dynasty through showing themselves to be capable of much personal sacrifice and the endurance of great hardship. The heroic example of the royal couple has made a deep impression on everyone in and about Jassy. People in prosperous circumstances have gone in large numbers to Kerson, to which the Roumanian High Court of Cassation has also removed. Many members of Parliament have gone to Kerson, to Odessa, and to France and England. The King and Queen have, on the other hand, remained with their people, and have won golden opinions in consequence of their whole-hearted patriotism.

A Priest Celebrating Mass at an Improvised Altar Close Behind the French Lines

With regard to the supply and renovation of the various uniforms [illegible] Army, as illustrated on the opposite page, it is interesting to note that [illegible] Colonel D. José Rodrigues de Freitas [illegible] says: "... maintain a supply of clothing both by means of old clothing and by purchase and manufacture of new. As the purchased or requisitioned clothes are received in regional storehouses, whence they are distributed to the clothing depots and to the [illegible] reserves. Thence they go to the front. Thousands of wagons were necessary for the distribution of winter clothing. The clothing included Bayonne vests, mufflers, gloves, extra breeches, [illegible] shirts of the same, socks and bands of wool. [illegible] were for [illegible] sheepskins, overcoats of impermeable cloth, [illegible] shoes, high sea boots, mackintoshes, jackets, mountain shoes, snow shoes, [illegible]. The winter equipment was issued from 10 to 15 days in addition to the 30 kilos of the normal equipment. Each corps makes at short intervals a double requisition. Other [illegible]. The division quartermaster can supervise the timely sending of requisitions, put a check on excessive requests, and see what has been actually furnished.

With British War Correspondents on the Western Front.

How they Collaborate in the Gathering of War News (*see p.* 187)

Mr. Perry Robinson, war correspondent of *The Times* and author of *The Turning Point—the Battle of the Somme*, has written a very interesting account of the war correspondent at work for the present war in *The Nineteenth Century and After*. He shows us the working of the system by which the war correspondents gather their news and collaborate, and dispels many misconceptions as to the work and status of the modern war correspondent:—

"The public seems to have formed for itself two widely different pictures of the present-day war correspondent. There are many people who [illegible] presumably on horseback, among cannon and bursting shells and lines of cheering infantry, seizing and jotting down the impressions of the moment, then hurrying to the nearest telegraph office and thence [illegible] to their respective papers. Others imagine us to be a group of feeble-minded young men who live at some mysterious place [illegible] where official information is doled out to us by authority: which information, in transmission, we colour with our own ignoble prejudices chiefly to the detriment of whatever regiment or unit the drawer of the picture may be most interested in.

"There are at present five accredited correspondents of the British press with the British armies in France, four of whom represent each two daily newspapers, the fifth being Reuter's representative. There are also two American correspondents who share quarters with the British as well as two Canadians, one Australian, one New Zealander, each with their respective forces, and a 'camp' or party of representatives of the press of our continental Allies, which normally includes four or five Frenchmen and, perhaps, one Belgian, one Italian, one Portuguese, though the composition of the 'camp' varies from time to time. The correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, it should be added, represents no other journal, *The Standard*, which was originally yoked with *The Daily Mail*, being dead. The average age of the five is forty-seven years.

"The days when war correspondents raced [illegible] from the scene of [illegible] to a telegraph office are gone. The front here is so vast that no single man can possibly be in touch with all of it. We soon decided for ourselves that, so far as the imparting of facts was concerned, we must collaborate and work in harmony. The substantial agreement of our despatches on all points of interest has not infrequently been cited as pointing to a suspicion that we all draw [illegible]. This is quite untrue. For the public good we have stifled that primitive instinct of the journalist to 'beat' the other man, and our ordinary method of working is as follows:—

"To the seven correspondents including two Americans are attached five press officers. We have five [illegible] cars and [illegible] three [illegible] which are never beyond call, however busy they may be at any moment. With these, however, including chauffeurs and orderlies, the [illegible] two or three persons, and, with the vehicles, makes an establishment of some size.

"The function of these press officers is, first, to [illegible] or despatch riders and second to be companions wherever we may go. We go nowhere unchaperoned unless it be to lunch or dine with a friend. There is absolutely no restriction on our movements. We walk or motor where we will, but, laudibile, a press officer comes too.

"We are nowadays well informed of impending [illegible] or the eve of a great attack we [illegible] which will be the best [illegible]. That will depend entirely on local topography. I have watched attacks from less than four hundred yards away, ensconced in an artillery observation [illegible] where one has been [illegible] from no nearer than a couple of miles.

"As soon as [illegible] begin forward [illegible] we [illegible] accompanied by a press officer, as far as may be advantageous on the road towards the fighting, where we can meet the walking wounded as they come down to the dressing [illegible] or otherwise absorb as much as may be of the atmosphere of the battle. Each man on his homeward way then calls at his proper army or corps headquarters and learns there the latest official news from the battlefield.

"Attacks now are generally delivered at dawn or soon thereafter, which, according to the time of year, may be at half-past two or four o'clock. In any case we meet at our own headquarters at an appointed time—generally nine o'clock—and there exchange our notes. All that each man has learned is common property; each in rotation telling his story [illegible] from north to south of the battle-line. That done, we then have some two hours or two hours and a half in which to write our despatches so that they may be censored and telegraphed in time.

"The great point which one gains from a perusal of Mr. Perry Robinson's very interesting [illegible] of all the correspondents [illegible] by the procedure [illegible] received the cordial support of every one [illegible] with all ranks and branches of the service. By this condition of things, the correspondent has become marvellously well educated in the science and practice of modern warfare.

German Officers Captured by the French Army

How the FRENCH SOLDIER is CLOTHED for SERVICE.

Stable Boy in his Winter Clothes. A warm jumper with scarf and strong working trousers form the stable boy's winter clothes. He wears heavy wooden clogs.

The Uniform of a Despatch Rider.—This differs but slightly from that of the regular soldier. Gaitered boots are worn and a sleeping blanket is carried.

The Regular Uniform of the French Soldier. The noticeable features are the light-grey overcoat with skirts buttoned back and the steel helmet.

A Motor Driver's Winter Uniform.—As warmth is one of the chief considerations, a heavy fur coat is provided. Short gaiters are worn over the boots.

A French Soldier's Underclothes. These consist of warm pants and shirt. The neck band gives the soldier a spruce appearance when in uniform.

Equipped for Wintry Weather in the Trenches.—In place of boots wooden clogs have been worn as they have proved cheaper and easily removable when damp.

A Stableman's Clothes when on Duty.—This is a simple but effective uniform worn by army stablemen. Here again clogs are worn in place of boots.

DIFFERENT UNIFORMS IN THE FRENCH ARMY

Upon the design of the French uniform much time and thought has been spent by the military authorities in order to obtain the maximum of utility. The ordinary everyday uniform of the French soldier is familiar to our readers. There are, of course, one or two important points of difference between the present uniform and that worn at the outbreak of the war. The puttee has been introduced and the old red trousers discarded for trousers of the well-known blue-grey colour; in place of the soft cap the steel helmet is used. In the trenches in winter this uniform is still further modified; clogs have taken the place of boots and an additional pair of trousers and a warm skin and scarf are worn, with capacious mittens.

Other branches of the army are similarly provided with appropriate uniforms; motor drivers, for instance, either wear the leather suit usually associated with chauffeurs or an equally serviceable uniform with short gaiters and heavy skin overcoat and steel helmet. Despatch riders carry a sleeping blanket for use when travelling.

From French official views.

The Leather Suit of the Motor Driver.—For general utility purposes the French motor driver wears a leather suit, which does not quickly spoil.

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DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON, FEBRUARY, 1918

Tanks in Action on the Western Front—Destroying Barbed-wire Defences

In the offensive near Tilloy a Highland regiment was held up by wire entanglements and machine guns in steel emplacements. Two tanks were sent up and attacked the position, destroying the wire and knocking out the machine guns by direct hits

LIFE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Vivid Description by Ian Hay in his "Carrying On—After the First Hundred Thousand"

Mr. Ian Hay has followed up *The First Hundred Thousand* with *Carrying On—After the First Hundred Thousand*, published by Blackwood, from which we take the following: "Hush Hall, or the Chateau de Grandbois, is a modern country house, and once stood up white and gleaming in all its brave finery of stucco, conservatories, and ornamental lake amid a pleasant wood not far from the main road. It is such a house as you might find round about Guildford or Hindhead. There are many in this fair countryside, but few are inhabited now, and none by their rightful owners. They are all marked on the map, and the Boche gunners are assiduous map readers.

"Hush Hall has got off comparatively lightly. It is still habitable and well furnished. The roof is demolished upon the side most exposed to the enemy, and many of the trees in the surrounding wood are broken and splintered by shrapnel. Still, provided the weather remains passable, one can live there. Upon the danger side the windows are closed and shuttered. Weeds grow apace in the garden. No smoke emerges from the chimneys. If it does, the Mess Corporal hears about it from the Staff Captain. A few strands of barbed wire impede the progress of those careless or adventurous persons who may desire to explore the forbidden side of the house. The front door is bolted and barred; visitors, after approaching stealthily along the lee of a hedge, like travellers of dubious *bona fides* on a Sunday afternoon, enter unobtrusively by the back door, which is situated on the blind side of the château. Their path thereto is beset by imploring notices like the following: 'The slightest movement draws shell fire. Keep close to the hedge.' A later hand has added the following moving postscript: 'We live here. You don't.'

"It was the Staff Captain who was responsible for the rechristening of the establishment. 'What sort of place is this new palace we're going to doss in?' inquired the Machine Gun Officer when the Staff Captain returned from his preliminary visit. The Staff Captain, who is a man of few words, replied, 'It's the sort of shanty where everybody goes about in felt slippers saying, "Hush!"'

"There is a Gunners' Mess about two hundred yards from here,' said the Brigadier.

"'Oh,' observed X Brigade.

"Gunners are peculiar people. When professionally engaged no men could be more retiring. They screen their operations from the public gaze with the utmost severity, shrouding batteries with screens of foliage and other rustic disguises. But in his hours of relaxation the gunner is a different being. He billets himself in a house with plenty of windows; he illuminates all these by night and hangs washing therefrom by day. When inclined for exercise, he plays football upon an open space labelled, 'Not to be used by troops during daylight.' Therefore, despite his technical excellence and superb courage, he is an uncomfortable neighbour for establishments like Hush Hall.

"'You will find this house quite snug,' continued the Brigadier. 'The eastern suite is to be avoided, because there is no roof there, and if it rains outside for a day it rains in the best bedroom for a week. There is a big kitchen in the basement with a capital range. That's all, I think.'

"At this moment an orderly entered the room with a pink telegraph message.

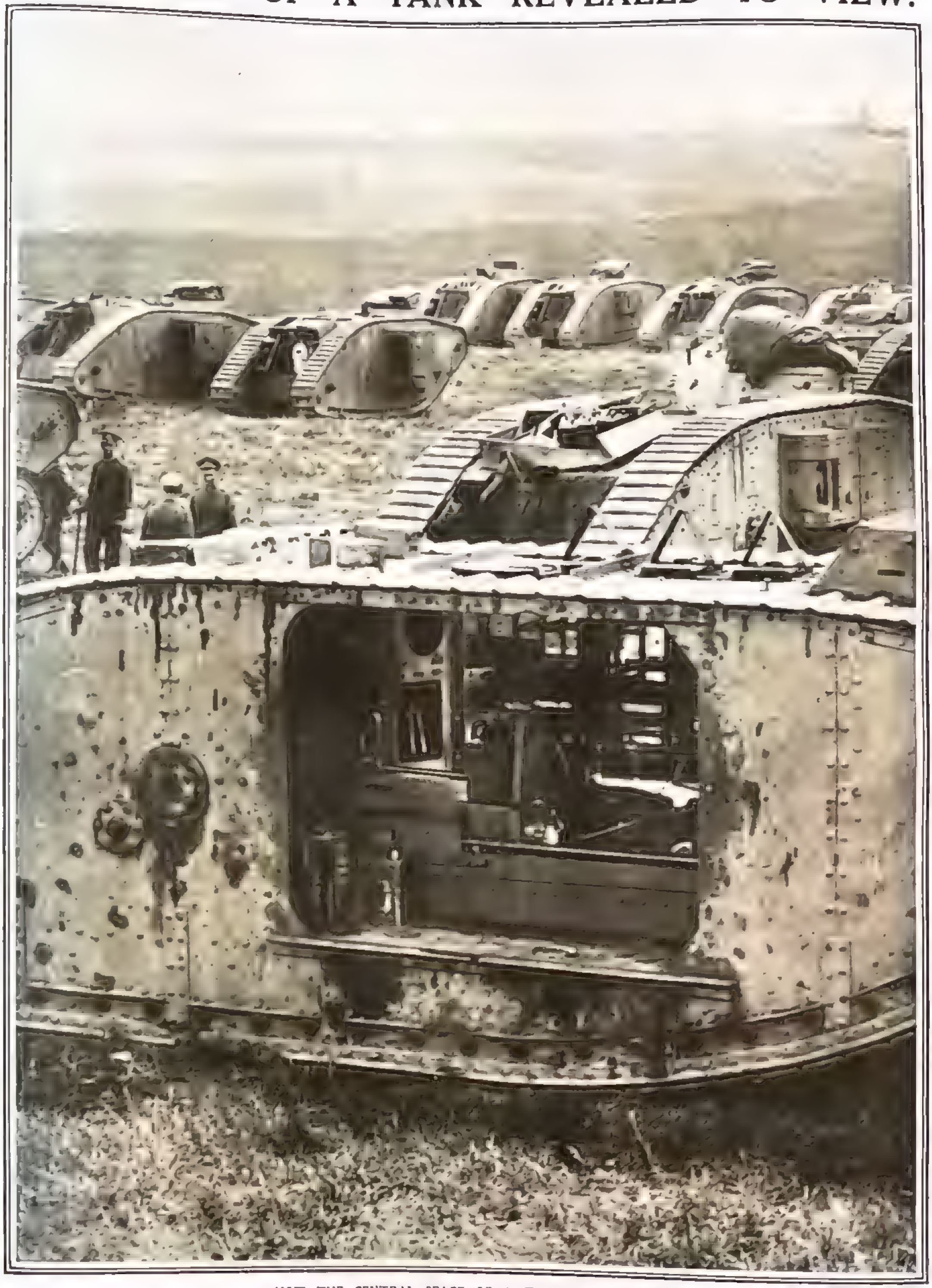
"'Relief complete, sir,' announced the Brigade-Major, reading it.

"'Good work,' replied both brigadiers, looking at their watches simultaneously.

"The Brigadier of 'A' rose to his feet. 'Now we can pass along quietly,' he said. 'Good luck to you!'"

Shelled Buildings on the Western Front

THE INSIDE OF A TANK REVEALED TO VIEW.



HOW THE CENTRAL SPACE OF A TANK IS OCCUPIED

Official picture.

There is now no harm in any of our readers peering inside the tank, for the good reason that pictures of a captured tank have appeared in the German press since the Cambrai push. In this picture the sponsons containing the guns have been taken off, revealing the internal arrangements of the tank. The tank staff live "a crowded life" when driving their pachydermatous beasts into the enemy's lines. The tank shown here formed part of a big drove drawn up in open down country on the Western front.

STUDIES OF SPANIELS. BY N. L. PINE COFFIN
(1) "I'm very happy" (2) "Who's that talking about me" (3) Siesta; (4) "Who said Archibald?"

REALISATION. By E. V. Lucas.

Why, late at night (under a full moon), should I, walking through a London street, suddenly see Pompeii in a new and terribly vivid way?

I was last in Pompeii in November, 1916, on a still, hazy day. It was doubly deserted, for it had its own normal desertion—the desertion of a city of ruin, a city without one inhabitant or a single roof—and it was deserted also by visitors, and I was struck again by the profound sadness of it all. Even after the centuries that have passed since its tragedy the place is sad, and if trippers can be light-hearted there, even on a spring day, they must be wonderful people. Honeymooners, too—does not Pompeii chill and frighten them? Thinking of Burne-Jones's wistful figures in "Love Among the Ruins," I fancy that it must. Save for a few custodians I had it to myself, roaming about its streets until I was weary, noting how much had been done by the excavators since I was previously there twenty years before, and for the first time getting some of the bronzes in the Naples Museum into their right environment. I was also for the first time realising the true scale of the place, for the impressions of the earlier visit had not included the minuteness of the rooms. But they are so impossibly small. Even those in the most sumptuous villas are tiny, while the streets are just alleys. I had forgotten about this. I had forgotten also how often the corner houses, where these alleys meet, are wine shops, with the receptacles in the marble counter from which the wine—red or white—was ladled forth, often still intact.

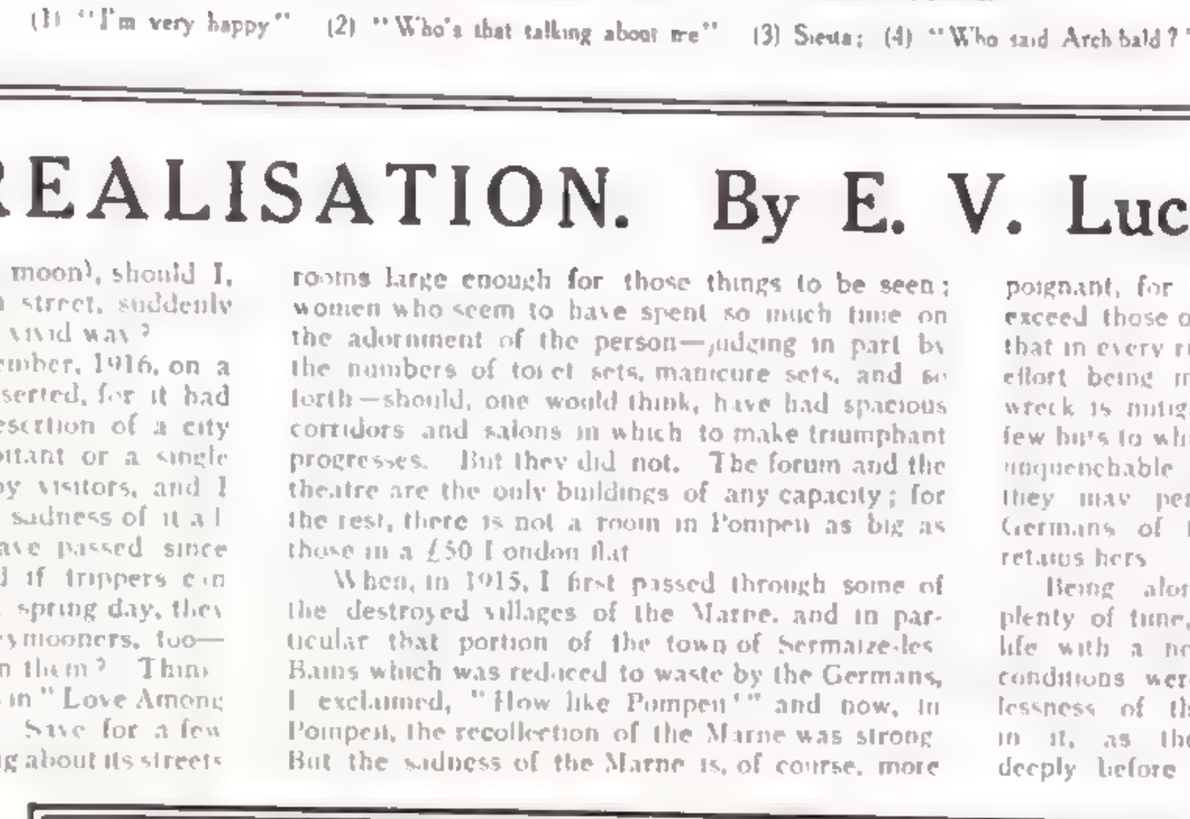
A people who insisted on every utensil and household article being beautiful should, one would think after a visit to the Pompeian galleries in the Naples Museum, have had rooms large enough for those things to be seen; women who seem to have spent so much time on the adornment of the person—judging in part by the numbers of toilet sets, manicure sets, and so forth—should, one would think, have had spacious corridors and salons in which to make triumphant progresses. But they did not. The forum and the theatre are the only buildings of any capacity; for the rest, there is not a room in Pompeii as big as those in a £50 London flat.

When, in 1915, I first passed through some of the destroyed villages of the Marne, and in particular that portion of the town of Sermaize-les-Bains which was reduced to waste by the Germans, I exclaimed, "How like Pompeii!" and now, in Pompeii, the recollection of the Marne was strong. But the sadness of the Marne is, of course, more poignant, for the calamities of to-day must ever exceed those of yesterday. And yet the mere fact that in every ruined French village you see a brave effort being made to save something from the wreck is mitigation. Here and there are always a few huts to which villagers have returned; and the unquenchable fires of human hopefulness, though they may perplex and even dismay, rob the Germans of their full triumph. But Vesuvius retains hers.

Being alone and, as I have said, having plenty of time, I was able to assimilate the dead life with a new thoroughness, and the weather conditions were fortunate too, for the breathlessness of the day had a suggestion of doom in it, as though the volcano were thinking deeply before once again bursting forth into action or anger. And yet I could only fumble at the tragedy.

Quite recently, in a London street, under a full moon, I attained realisation. It was the night of an air raid, and the guns were booming, and little flashes in the sky showed where our shells were bursting, when suddenly a shattering explosion was heard, and almost immediately a building some forty yards away broke into flame.

There is a Tube station near by, and to this station, as I reached it, came running four or five women holding hands and pulling each other frantically along, dishevelled and distraught, screaming with terror and sobbing for shelter. It was then that I remembered Pompeii, and saw it, not as I had seen it under the November sky of 1916, but as it was on that fatal day of 79 A.D. when it was overwhelmed and destroyed.



A Street in Pompeii, showing Vesuvius in the Distance

RECORDERS OF THE GREAT WAR : *Men of the Pen who Have Won Distinction.* (*See p.* 180.)

Mr. Beach Thomas

Special correspondent of "The Daily Mail." He served first on "The Saturday Review" and "The Outlook," and in 1907 joined the staff of "The Daily Mail." Mr. Beach Thomas went to the Western front in September, 1914.

Mr. Percival Phillips

Mr. Phillips was in Belgium when war was declared by Germany, and was attached to the Belgian Army until the fall of Antwerp when he was attached to British General Headquarters (Western front) as war correspondent of "The Daily Express" and "Morning Post."

Mr. Arthur Ransome

Special correspondent of "The Daily News" in Russia. He has travelled extensively both in that country and in France. Mr. Ransome is a well known contributor to "The Fortnightly," "The English Review," and other periodicals.

Mr. Ward Price

He was in Northern France and Flanders in the early days of the war, and was then sent to Gallipoli, arriving there almost at the moment when the evacuation was decided upon. From Gallipoli he went to Salonika, and was afterwards transferred to the Italian front.

Mr. Philip Gibbs

Mr. Philip Gibbs is the special correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" and "Daily Telegraph" on the Western front, and is the author of a number of novels and other books. He acted as war correspondent with the Bulgarian Army in 1912 and from 1915 has been attached to the British Army in the West. (See p. 180)

Mr. H. Warner Allen

Special correspondent of "The Morning Post" and "Daily News." For about a year he was the sole representative of the British Press with the French forces, and his impressions during this period are described in his book, "The Unbroken Line." He is now on the Italian front.

Mr. W. T. Massey

He is a member of the staff of "The Daily Telegraph" but since February, 1916, has been lent to the Newspaper Proprietors' Association as their correspondent attached to the British Expeditionary Force in Egypt and latterly in Palestine. Mr. Massey was previously in the service of the "D.T." at Cairo.

Mr. Edmund Candler

Mr. Candler, the special correspondent of "The Daily News" in Mesopotamia, has travelled extensively in Burma, Siam, Tibet and Arabia, and was with the Tibet Expedition in 1904. He has done much educational work in India, and is the author of several books.

Mr. Percival Gibbon

Mr. Gibbon is well known as a writer of short stories and as a war correspondent. He is a frequent contributor to the best known English and American magazines. Mr. Gibbon is at present acting as special correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" on the Italian front.

A LITERARY LETTER : The Johnson-Thrale Letters.

LONDON, February 18, 1918

The autograph sale, which included two hundred letters from Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale that have just been sold at Sotheby's, has led me to read once again the two volumes of letters in which so many of them were first printed:—

[illegible] From 1765 to July 6, 1776. In Two Volumes [illegible]

All these letters, of course, are to be found, with useful notes, in Dr. Birkbeck Hill's valuable pair of volumes, *The Letters of Samuel Johnson*, but it is interesting to read them consecutively in the form in which they first appeared. Johnson was not a good letter writer, judging by the standard which leads us to compare him with those universally accepted the best of English letter writers, William Cowper, Horace Walpole, Thomas Gray, and Edward FitzGerald, and this, although Johnson did write one of the best letters ever written, the one to Lord Chesterfield. Johnson, curiously enough, found Gray's letters dull. As a whole these letters show a hesitating restraint. Johnson's disposition to [illegible] his "mistress," as he calls Mrs. Thrale, with extravagant phrases implies a certain lack of the sturdy independence which we always associate with him.

Then what would we not give for a description of Chatsworth in the eighteenth century from such a writer as Johnson?—but this is all he has to say of his visit:

I was yesterday at Chatsworth. It is a very fine house. I wish you had been with me to see it; for then, as we are apt to want matter of talk, we could have gained something new to talk on.

It almost justifies one of the sentences which I find in another letter:—

Those whose lot it is to ramble can seldom write, and those who know how to write very seldom ramble.

While what a characteristic sentence is this:—

Your uncle, when he knows that you do not want, and mean not to disturb him, will probably subside in silence to his former stagnation of inactive kindness.

Perhaps one of the best-known sentences in the whole of the correspondence is a letter written at Enoch in the Highlands:—

In the afternoon tea was made by a very decent girl in a printed linen, she engaged me so much that I made her a present of Cocker's Arithmetick.

There are two references to that gift of Cocker's Arithmetic in Mrs. Thrale's letters to Johnson, and Mrs. Thrale was a much more sprightly letter-writer than her great literary correspondent, as, when Mrs. Thrale recommends Johnson to see Wales, "my own country":—

There are untrodden paths in it which may perhaps be as curious as Scotland. Barefooted girls, too, in plenty, as I remember, to whom Cocker's Arithmetick may be entertaining as a subject of speculation, but useless enough, for there is little money to count.—Mrs. Thrale.

She adds:—

When a wench in a clean linen gown can attract attention from novelty the place must indeed be remote.

We recall Johnson's annoyance at Boswell's remembrance of his birthday in his *Journal of a Tour in the Hebrides* when we see the following note written from Skye:—

Boswell, with some of his troublesome kindness, has informed his family and reminded me that the 18th of September is my birthday.

We have heard so much against Boswell from Macaulay and others that it is well to recall Johnson's tribute in these letters:—

Boswell will praise my resolution and cheerfulness, and I shall in return celebrate his good humour and perpetual cheerfulness. He has better qualities than I had imagined, more justness of discernment, and more fecundity of images. It is very convenient to travel with him, for there is no house where he is not received with kindness and respect.

Boswell, it will be remembered, wrote his *Journal of a Tour in the Hebrides* after Johnson's death, so that one does not easily understand this reference to Boswell —

One would think the man had been hired to be a spy upon me.

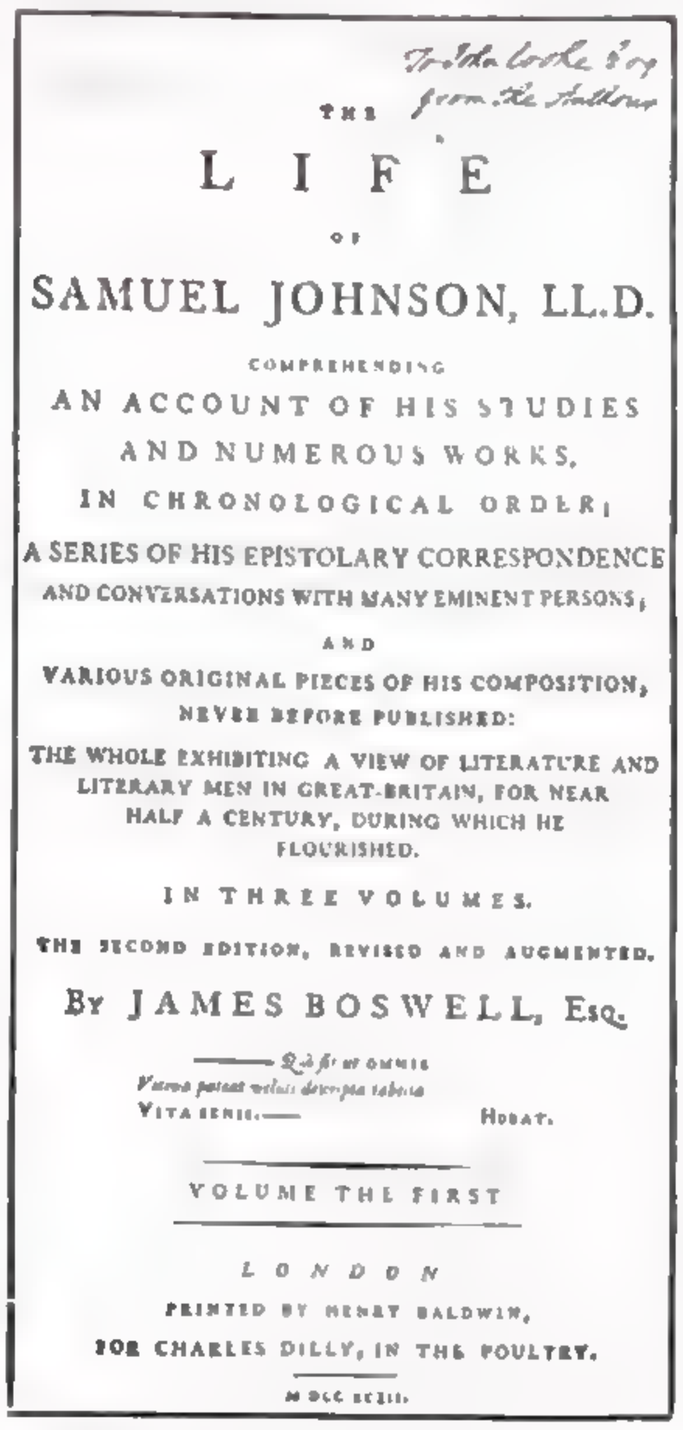
Johnson admits in a letter to Mrs. Thrale her superiority as a letter-writer:—

When you read my letters I suppose you are very proud to think how much you excel in the correspondence, but you must remember that your materials are better. You have a family, and friends, and hopes, and fears, and wishes and aversions, and all the ingredients that are necessary to the composition of a letter. Here sit poor I, with nothing but my own solitary individuality.

As a matter of fact, women are nearly always better letter-writers than men, and not one of the much praised letter-writers of the male sex can approach Madame de Sévigné. On the whole, the correspondence justifies Johnson's claim that it was "the record of a pure and blameless friendship," and it is sad that it should have ended so badly with the letter which Johnson wrote upon her marriage to Piozzi, a marriage which carried the prejudice of the world against it. An Italian musician, in the minds of people in the eighteenth century, was the last word in the way of a *mesalliance*, and Johnson's contempt for the fiddler, as he called Piozzi, was merely British insolence. Here certainly Johnson was wrong and Mrs. Thrale was right. Her second marriage brought her more real happiness than her first.

This is the letter, which was the last but one of the correspondence. It is described in Sotheby's catalogue as "Not printed by Mrs. Thrale." It was first printed in Abraham Hayward's *Piozzi*, and is reproduced in Birkbeck Hill's *Correspondence*.

MADAM,—If I interpret your letter right you are ominously married. But as yet undone let us once talk together. It will have abandoned your children and your religion, God forgive your wickedness, if you have forfeited your fame and your country may your Lolly do no further mischief. If the last act is yet to do, I, who have ever yet esteemed you, reverenced and served you, I, who long thought you the first of womankind, entreat that before your Fate is irrevocable, I may once more see you. I was, I once was, Madam, Most truly yours.—SAM. JOHNSON.


To John Cooke Esq from the Author

THE

LIFE

OF

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

COMPREHENDING

AN ACCOUNT OF HIS STUDIES

AND NUMEROUS WORKS,

IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER;

A SERIES OF HIS EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE

AND CONVERSATIONS WITH MANY EMINENT PERSONS;

AND

VARIOUS ORIGINAL PIECES OF HIS COMPOSITION,

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED:

THE WHOLE EXHIBITING A VIEW OF LITERATURE AND LITERARY MEN IN GREAT-BRITAIN, FOR NEAR HALF A CENTURY, DURING WHICH HE FLOURISHED.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

THE SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.

BY JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ.

——— *Quò fit ut omnis*
Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella
VITA SENIS.——

HORAT.

VOLUME THE FIRST

LONDON

PRINTED BY HENRY BALDWIN,

FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.

M DCC XCIII.

The Second Edition of Boswell's "Johnson"

With Boswell's handwriting

The Johnson-Thrale Letters fetched the total sum of £1,599 5s., which, considering what a number there were, was not a large amount; but many of the letters had been very much injured by the obliteration of sentences and names. It is not every collector who will value a letter a portion of which he cannot read.

I read the other day, by the way, some severe strictures on the present commercial aspect of book and autograph buying, but this may be unduly emphasised. It is a joyous thing for a real book-lover to possess a first edition of a great writer even though he has had to pay for it through barter. There are many other forms of spending money that have less to be said for them.

I have become the possessor of a second edition of Boswell's *Johnson*, with an inscription in Boswell's handwriting, "To John Cooke, Esq., from the Authour." It adds an interesting addition to my very varied Johnsoniana. The first edition of Boswell is in two volumes, the second in three. Who was Mr. John Cooke? He is not named in the wonderful index to Birkbeck Hill's *Boswell's Johnson*, but you will find much about him in John Forster's *Life and Times of Goldsmith*. He was the author of a *Life of Foote*, a young Irish law student who had chambers in the Temple; he retired to his home in the North of Ireland in later years, and hence these volumes naturally turned up in that country.

Cooke contributed to *The European Magazine*, not long after Goldsmith's death, a series of papers, upon which all Goldsmith's biographers have drawn. It is from Cooke we learn of that ramble of Goldsmith's on the Continent: "Sleeping in barns and picking up a kind of mendicant living by the German flute"; of the imposition of one Pilkington and a cage for white mice, which incident Goldsmith used in *The Vicar of Wakefield*, substituting spectacles; and many another story of Goldsmith's combined simplicity and generosity.

Those who knew him best, Cooke tells us, after relating some stories of his generosity, best speak in his praise. "He was so humane in his disposition that his last guinea was the general boundary of his munificence," but Goldsmith's friends did not understand him. "How well this postboy drives," says Johnson to Boswell; "now if Goldie were here, he would say he could drive better." The simple humour with which Goldsmith, who could not drive at all, would make a statement of this kind was lost on Johnson, who had no perception of a humour now much more familiar to us through Irish and Scottish writers, the delightful Sir James Barrie, perhaps, most of all.

In his admirable biography of Goldsmith, Mr. Richard Ashe King emphasises very aptly the misinterpretation of Goldsmith's wit that was condemned in his day and which has survived to our own, a misinterpretation which led Garrick to insist that Goldsmith "talked like Poor Poll." Cooke was among the friends who misunderstood: "Sir," said Cooke when Samuel Rogers asked what Goldsmith really was in conversation, "he was a fool. The right word never came to him. If you gave him a bad shilling he'd say, 'Why, it's as good a shilling as ever was *born*.' You know he ought to have said *coined*. *Coined*, sir, never entered his head. He was a fool, sir." It is sufficient to-day to tell the story to indicate who was the fool.

I am not sorry, as one interested in bringing America into unanimous harmony with the Allies in the war, to note the recall of Sir F. E. Smith. It would be interesting to know who were the advisers of the Government who for a moment thought that this truculent lawyer, whose influence on the Cabinet has been so fatal in at least one particular, should have been sent to represent this country in the United States. Many here who know America could have told them any time within the past two years that it was a fatal error. I am not at all sure that the appointment of Lord Reading was very much wiser, but Lord Northcliffe, who is obviously the most influential man in our country to-day, thinks otherwise from his experience with Lord Reading in the States, and time alone can prove which is right.

Some time ago I referred to the extraordinary vigour with which the leading illustrated newspaper of the enemy, the *Illustrierte Zeitung*, was conducted; the absence of any sign in its gorgeous coloured illustrations of the strain of the war which affects us so much here through the paper shortage and other circumstances. It may interest my readers to know that all this has been changed. A copy of the *Illustrierte Zeitung* of Leipzig before me—War No. 182—although the price is still retained at one shilling, is a very circumscribed and meagre sheet, not half the value of any single number of THE SPHERE. Curiously enough there is little attempt in it to present any phase of the war, which in itself marks a great change from twelve months ago.

I feel I have lost an old friend in Mr. George Inglis of Edinburgh, although I have never met him face to face. Mr. Inglis was wont to write to me continually whenever he noted the expression of a want of mine in this Letter. Knowing that one of my hobbies was everything pertaining to Sir Walter Scott, he added to my library many interesting books, and some of no small value. Looking over his letters I find a great variety of inquiries: "Have you *The House of Aspen?*" he asks in one letter. "Have you James Wood's *Life of Scott?*" he says in another, and he promptly supplied the missing book. Now it is "supposed unpublished verses" by Scott, now it is *The Phrenological Journal* with an article on the development of Scott, but letter after letter indicates his extraordinary generous disposition, and I have met at least two friends of late whom he was wont to treat in the same agreeable manner. He must certainly have been an exceptionally generous and kindly man, and I am sorry that I never came to know him personally.

C. K. S.

A list of books received by "The Sphere" will be found on the second page of this issue.

A JAPANESE APPRECIATION.

GREY as the early mists upon the rice-fields lying,
Graceful as the shining curves of sea-sands wet,
Light as a string of cranes towards the sunset flying
Float the silver smoke wreaths of ABDULLA'S Cigarette.

LIKE the golden fire-flies that dance and glimmer,
Or the light of lanterns where the guests are met,
Like the sacred joss-sticks in a shrine a-shimmer,
Glow the burning ashes of ABDULLA'S Cigarette.

FRAGRANT as the lotus-buds in dim pools dreaming,
Sweet as purple iris blooms in gardens set,
Dainty as the petals of the plum-tree gleaming
Is the mystic incense of ABDULLA'S Cigarette.

TREASURED as an ancient sword no friend may borrow,
Precious as the lacquered hilt with emblems set,
Soothing as a Geisha's song of love and sorrow
Is my rapture-giver—the ABDULLA Cigarette!

ABDULLA CIGARETTES

TURKISH EGYPTIAN VIRGINIAN

MOMENTOUS NEWS FOR THE WAR-WORN
THE WEAK AND THE ILL
A REAL MESSAGE OF PEACE TO ALL WHOSE HEALTH HAS SUFFERED FROM WAR STRAIN.

Describes Wonderfully Successful Treatment and can be obtained Free.

A really acceptable "peace offer" is made to-day to the thousands of men and women who are war-worn with the strain, the anxieties, and the shocks of war It means peace and happiness to many a nerve-shattered man and woman, to many a dyspeptic, to many who are suffering the torturing pains of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, and other distressing ailments that are sadly rife to-day.

Your weak, ailing, and pain-stricken body can obtain peace to-day if you will only accept this timely and magnanimous offer. The mental wear and tear, the physical aches and pains, the thousand and one ailments that rob you of healthy life will all vanish beyond your horizon if you will hear the message of peace conveyed to you in the pages of a little book that may be yours, gratis and post free, simply for the asking

MOST VALUABLE HEALTH INFORMATION

Its simple and unpretentious title, "A Guide to Health and Strength," conveys but a very slight idea of the sensational and fascinating nature of its contents. It describes in the most homely way the marvellous triumph of curative electricity over pain, weakness, and disease. It quotes instances of cures accomplished that border on the miraculous. It reveals how scientific and medical men have gradually come to recognise electricity as one of the most potential agents for the treatment of physical weakness and sickness. It is packed with the most valuable health information and advice to all who are weak or ill It is tellingly illustrated, and it offers to every sufferer the peace that can only come from a healthy body, strong to resist disease, power, and vital energy.

THE PERFECT PEACE OF BODILY HEALTH

This little book now appears in a special war-time edition for free distribution among "Sphere" readers. It is published by the most famous electro-therapeutic establishment in the world, the celebrated Pulvermacher Electrological Institute It describes the great inventions of Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher, whom no man has done more to enforce the claims of Curative Electricity, to popularise it, and thus to bring its healing and beneficent powers within the reach of all. Before him electrological treatment was costly, inconvenient, and could only be obtained in great

ADD THIS VOLUME TO YOUR WORKS OF REFERENCE.

The Pulvermacher Appliances are the only inventions for the administration of curative electricity, endorsed by over fifty leading Doctors and by the Official Academy of Medicine of Paris.

hospitals or expensive private institutions. Thanks to the Pulvermacher Appliances to-day, every sufferer can obtain the benefits of electricity, for these appliances are light, inexpensive, and most convenient to use either by day or by night. While you wear them a constant stream of energising electricity is being poured into and through every part of your system, restoring lost tone to the nerves, quickening the blood circulation, strengthening the digestion, and improving the action of all the organs whose duty it is to eliminate waste and poisonous and disease-creating products from the system. Thus, in Neurasthenic and all nervous disorders, Indigestion, Constipation, Rheumatism, Gout, Biliousness, Liver and Kidney troubles and other functional disorders, there is no drug and no medicine that can bring health and strength to a weak body, or peace to a health-disturbed one, like this wonderful Electrological Treatment.

DRUGS HAVE NO HEALING POWER.

Space does not permit here of anything like a detailed review of the Pulvermacher Booklet. It is best that you should write for a copy and read it yourself. It will cost you nothing whatever and binds you to no obligation. It will convince you that drugs have no healing power within themselves to impart to a debilitated system; that electricity, on the other hand, brings to the weak and ailing body from without the natural electricity lacking within, and without a plentiful supply of which there can be no health and no insurance against the continual recurrence of suffering

If you are ill or "run down," if your nerves are unstrung or your digestion impaired, if you are agonised by rheumatism or gout, if your liver or kidneys are not acting vigorously and easily, you should sit down now and write for a copy of this valuable "Guide to Health." Even if you have tried other treatments to despairing point do not lose heart until you have learned what the Pulvermacher Electrological Treatment has done for others and what, therefore, it can do for you. This little book will bring you glorious health news of the most cheering nature, and the sure promise of perfect bodily peace and happiness. Write for your free copy to-day.

A postcard will do, addressed to The Superintendent, Pulvermacher Electrological Institute, 81, Vulcan House, 56, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4

You are invited to call upon the Superintendent, who will gladly advise you free and in strict confidence on any health trouble without obligation.

FREE HEALTH GUIDE
COUPON.

By calling or posting this **FREE COUPON TO DAY** you will receive the "Guide to Health and Strength," which has pointed the way successfully to thousands of men and women. You place yourself under no obligation by applying for the Book and particulars of the Pulvermacher Appliances.

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Post to the Superintendent, Pulvermacher Electrological Institute, Ltd., 81, Vulcan House, 56, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 4.

The Sphere, 23/2/18.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

By Olivia

[illustration]

[illustration]

An Early-Spring Frock

Of black satin and mastic gabardine with touches of fur, and one of the new high-crowned hats of black panne

We [illegible] that Lord Rhondda [illegible] Alderman [illegible] would be an [illegible] meals better [illegible] goes to [illegible] decided to [illegible] for what [illegible] chosen for [illegible] town of Halifax [illegible] to be hoped that we may hear more [illegible] From Hell [illegible] Halifax, good Lord deliver us!" It would have [illegible] more appropriate if the "Director of Fats department should have been a woman. Surely this, of all things, is a woman's job," and we could name a number of women, nearer the hub of things than Halifax, who could have done it excellently. As the powers that be, however, have decreed that an alderman (doubtless on a salary of the generous proportions due to such dignity) should rule over our dinners, let us hope that he will do it well and give us them quickly—and that "good digestion" may "wait" on the appetite—which, on a weekly allowance of one and threepence worth of meat, will shortly be indubitable. An anxious inquirer would like to know whether turtle soup would come under the head of the meat or the fish ration, and whether it will be a dish served in the national kitchens. This seems rather a nice point.

An Old Ideal Realised

Apropos of communal meals and kitchens, it is interesting to remember that the idea was mooted as long ago as the sixteenth century by Sir Thomas More, who went far further in his dreams than we have yet contemplated going. In his ideal commonwealth the communal dining halls were to be decorated with "flowers and hanging baskets," and music was to accompany the meals. Each hall was to be presided over by a steward, who would act as a sort of host. Anyone who wished to do so could take his meals home, "but," Sir Thomas adds, "none did so willingly, for it were folly to dress a bad dinner at home when they may be welcome to so good and fine fare so nigh hand at the hall." So Lord Rhondda by his scheme of national kitchens and restaurants for every class of the community is actually beginning to carry out in the twentieth century an ideal of the sixteenth. Would that we could hark back still further and revive the Elizabethan law that no house should be built without at least four acres of ground round it and belonging to it. These were "spacious times," indeed, when men knew how to *live*, and there would be no food shortage now had we continued in them.

Untrimmed Woman

Without adopting the "national dress," like Lady Mackworth and some others, we are certainly going to have a quite untrimmed season. All the best dressing of the day savours of simplicity, and the new modes are almost severe. They are much more unostentatiously displayed in the shops too, I notice. Instead of a lavish profusion, the windows contain just a few really lovely things of good design and *ligne*, shown against an artistic neutral background that is pleasant and restful to the eye. During a recent white sale at one of our best shops a few exquisite tea gowns and other white things were displayed against a backing of black, which showed them to perfection, and here and there amongst them were placed black bowls containing one or two floating blooms of vivid colour and spikes of purple iris, which were gladsome to behold during some of the dark days. The absence of all trimming, save little touches of hand sewing, is one of the features of our new frocks, and certainly the charms of "beauty unadorned" are forced upon us as we look at them. We discover, too, that we look far more youthful in them than in our fussy frocks. Slowly but surely we are escaping from the bondage of artificiality. We are finding the relation between use and beauty, and are attaining the great Dorio ideals. We are at war with all fussiness. We have given up living for effect. Nowhere is this more apparent than in our dress. Better still, we are learning to wear our simple and beautiful clothes unselfconsciously, thereby achieving that naturalness which is the consummation of true art.

A Shoe Wrinkle

A little [illegible] that the addition of a pair of fringy tongues cut [illegible] of country brogues would camouflage [illegible] old and shabby [illegible] renewed youth and smartness and [illegible] the eyes of [illegible] now I find that these decorative tongues can be bought [illegible] shoes at about half-a-crown a pair, in a [illegible] colours and [illegible] kins of leather, and can be attached to any shoe. The old tradition [illegible] fringed tongues for the sole embellishment of country [illegible] quite passed away, and instead of protecting the fronts [illegible] from the entrance of heather or thorn, prickles on the [illegible] their original use, they now protect them from the dust of [illegible]

How to Make Margarine Taste Like Butter

I have just heard of and tried with excellent results—a way of making margarine taste like fresh butter, as well as increasing its quantity. Here it is. Put ½ lb. of margarine and a pint of milk, to which a pinch of salt has been added, into a saucepan and let the mixture simmer gently for half an hour. Let it cool down, and then beat it continuously with a fork until it becomes of the consistency of butter. I have been told that a dessert spoonful of cornflour added before you begin to beat the mixture up gives it a still more realistic flavour of butter and, of course, adds still more to the bulk.

A Great White Sale

On February 25 the great annual white sale at Messrs. Peter Robinson's begins. At the Oxford Street House there will be very special bargains, and a genuine opportunity for economical buying, for their sale prices are all considerably below those that are usual to-day. Nightdresses of charming shape, and trimmed with lace insertions and tucks, may be bought for as little as 14s. 11d., combinations for 6s. 11d., knickers and camisoles at 2s. 11d. each garment, all matching each other and making a set. Delightful French knickers of the closed shape are 11s. 9d., some hand-embroidered nightgowns, trimmed with lace, are only 6s. 11d., and there are French chemises, knickers, and camisoles to match them for [illegible] 11d. each garment—truly wonderful price in these days. The daintiest blouses are to be sold from 6s. 6d. each, and a great variety of new sports coats—some particularly charming ones in spun silk—with pockets, sashes, and the new collars and revers, are 63s.

At the Regent Street House of Peter Robinson

At the same time Messrs. Peter Robinson's Regent Street House will hold its white sale, and I hear that some very advance spring models of suits and frocks will be seen. Some of their new street frocks, with their slim pleated skirt effects, are most alluring with trimness, grace, and an *enfantine* simplicity as their key-note. Their white sale contains some perfectly fascinating Princess petticoats in cambric, hand-made, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and daintily threaded with ribbon at the waist, for 19s. 6d., at 23s. 9d. French nightdresses of every design and of infinite charm, hand-embroidered and hand-made, can be bought for the modest sum of 11s. 9d. in all sizes; and some very lovely ones in linen, hand-made, hand-embroidered, and enriched with drawn-thread work, are 35s. 9d. Two models illustrated on this page are both of fine French lawn, hand-worked and trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and both cost just 21s. 9d.

OLIVIA

A Dainty Hand-made Nightdress of French Lawn, Embroidered and Trimmed with Fine Valenciennes, 21s. 9d.

In Fine Sheer Lawn, Hand-made, Hand-embroidered, and Trimmed with Valenciennes, 21s. 9d.

Seen at the White Sale at the Regent Street House of Peter Robinson

The National Refuges

The Scouts' troop of the Shaftesbury Scho[illegible] at Bisley, one of these excellent country homes of the National Refuges and Training Sch[illegible] Trethusa" of 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. camped away last Augus[illegible] All toiled themselves [illegible] church after breakfast, fell in and marched to St. Anne's Bagshot, in fours. The scoutmaster told the boys that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Admiral Sir J[illegible] Jellicoe were in church. Af[illegible] the service Lady Jellicoe Princess Patricia, and Prin[illegible]cess Victoria got into the motor. Princess Patricia [illegible] a very kind thing; she stopped the motor, stepped out, and went back into the church and asked her father to be [illegible] the Admiral because the boys were waiting to see him. The Admiral and the Duke then came. The Admiral asked the scoutmaster where the boys came from. After the saluting by the Scouts the royal party rode off, except the Duke of Connaught, [illegible] and the Admiral both walked home. The society turns out well-behaved boys, and really deserves all the help which it seeks.

"It droppeth as the gentle rain"

Shakespeare

"A little bit of Heaven" and "A gift from the heavens" are but two of the expressions used by Boys at the front on receipt of a parcel of McClinton's Toilet Preparations. The Shaving Specialities naturally are prime favourites, for there can be no sting or burn in McClinton's Shaving Soaps and Creams. Made from vegetable oils & plant ash, entirely free from caustic soda and animal matter of any kind, they yield a creamy, abundant lather, the mildness and fragrance of which is unique. Make your Boy happy by next mail. Send him some McClinton's goods. Use them yourself too. You'll find nothing else so good.

Hibernia, in Sticks	1/-
Exquisite	7½d.
Shaving Cream in Pots or Tubes	9d. & 1/

McCLINTON'S Shaving Soap & Cream

INCLUDE IN YOUR PARCEL

A 3-tablet box of Colleen Soap, 1/3; a tube of Dental Cream, 9d. and 1/-; a tube or pot of Toilet Cream, 1/-.

FREE *A generous-sized sample cake of the famous Colleen Soap, together with a copy of the Colleen Book of British Beauty, sent on receipt of 2d. for packing and postage*

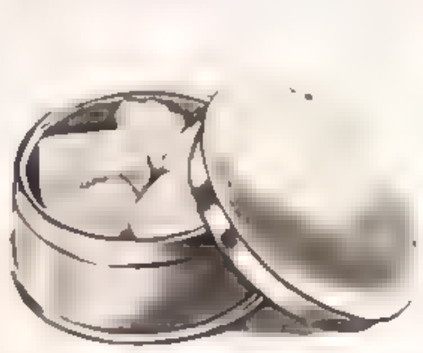
McCLINTON'S, Ltd. (Dept. A.B.), DONAGHMORE, IRELAND

Harrods

SUGAR BOXES

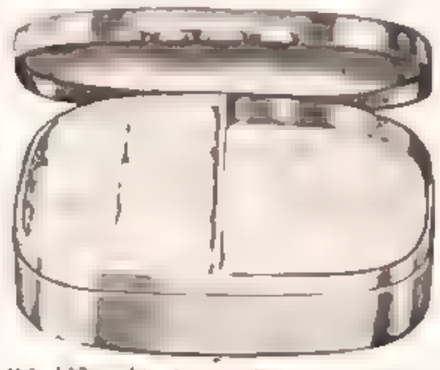
For all occasions where you need to take your Sugar with you

Harrods have introduced these useful Boxes in many appropriate shapes and sizes, from the small "vest pocket" pattern to the "three section" design for milady's handbag. Of Sterling Silver, these boxes make excellent presents

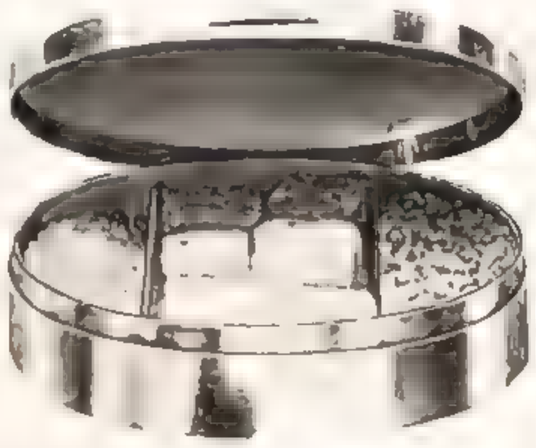


PS 5378. Sugar Box suitable for lump or moist sugar. Diameter 1¼ in., depth ¾ in. In plain Sterling Silver **10/6**

Engine-turned Sterling Silver, **12/6**



PS 5376. Handsome oblong cushion shaped Box appropriate for the pocket or travelling case. Fitted with division for two kinds of sugar. Measurements, 2¾ in. by 2¼ in., with a depth varying from ¾ in. to 1 in. Sterling Silver. **£2 5s.**



PS 5375. Hand-made Box with sections for three kinds of sugar or may be had with a single division. Length of oval, 3¾ in. Width 2 in. Depth ¾ in. In Sterling Silver, **£3 15 0**

PS 5377.—A handy form of Sugar Box for the pocket, having a division in the centre and opening at one end for lump sugar whilst the other end may be used for caster sugar, which can be sprinkled through the perforated lid.

Length 3 in. The section is oval measuring 1¼ in. by 1 in. Price **£2 10 0**

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Spring Time and the Church Army.

Thousands of Folk—
Discharged and Disabled Men
Aged and Unfit
Widows and Children
All Classes—All Ages

have

NO WARDROBE

from which to supply their need.

Will you turn out

YOURS

and send to

THE CHURCH ARMY

CAST-OFFS of all kinds;
BOOTS of all sizes;

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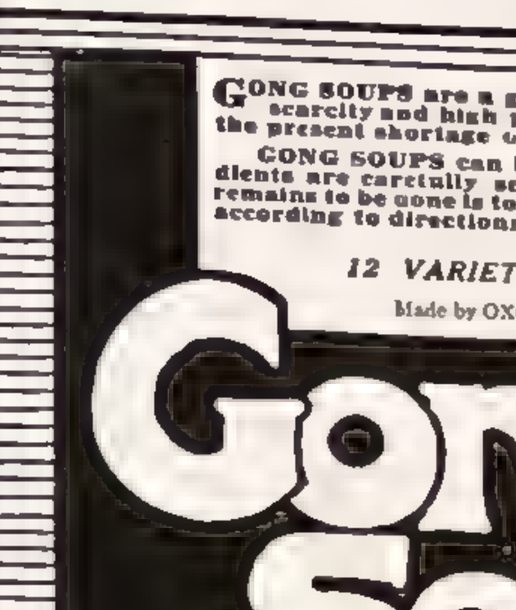
FURNITURE in all conditions;
CURIOS and JEWELLERY of all values

THE NEED IS URGENT.

Please Send to MISS BARNES, Secretary, Clothing Department, Church Army, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.



SIMPLICITY ITSELF.

The preparation of pure health-giving barley water is an easy matter when Fawcett's Natural Process Barley is used. Made from British grain—ripened on the Yorkshire Wolds—Fawcett's Natural Process Barley is really made by a natural process, under the most favourable conditions.

As barley water is a constituent of infant's food at the very beginning of life, it is important that the barley it is made from should be pure, and the process of making as simple as possible. Fawcett's Natural Process Barley possesses both these qualities.

FOR INFANTS' FOOD take one small dessertspoonful of Fawcett's Natural Process Barley and mix it with a little cold water to a cream. Add, stirring all the time, one pint of boiling water and a pinch of salt. Simmer until clear for fifteen minutes and strain if necessary. When the food is room cool, mix the cooled barley water with the hot—but not boiling—milk.

FOR INVALIDS, the proportions are the same but about twice the quantity of barley employed per pint of water.

Of all high-class Retailers, in 1-lb. and ½-lb. tins

FAWCETT'S, Barley Food Specialists

The All British ADAIR GANESH PREPARATIONS

PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY · RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION ·

92, NEW BOND ST., LONDON. Phone: Gerrard

5, RUE CAMBON, PARIS; 1ST, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Patent Ganesh Chin Strap removes double chins, restores lost contours, and takes away lines running from nose to mouth, 21/6 and 25/6

Ganesh Eastern Oil is the best skin food and muscle producer in the world. Will of itself remove lines, fill out hollows, and give back life and elasticity to the skin, 5/6, 10/6, 30/6.

Ganesh Diable Skin Tonic closes the pores, strengthens and whitens the skin, and enables it to withstand change of temperature. Also a splendid wash for the eyes, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6, 21/6

Ganesh Eastern Lily Lotion, made in three colours, is a liquid powder, perfectly safe, and a great skin beautifier, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6.

Ganesh Eastern Cream keeps the skin soft and fine, contains a little of the Oil, and is made up to suit all skins, 3/6, 6/6, 10/6

TRADE MARK

Advice Gratis. ***Write for Free Book.***

GONG SOUPS are a godsend in the home in these days of food scarcity and high prices; they help to fill the gap caused by the present shortage of meat.

GONG SOUPS can be made perfectly by anyone. The ingredients are carefully selected, flavoured, and mixed. All that remains to be done is to add water, simmer for 15 or 20 minutes according to directions, and serve.

12 VARIETIES. **2d.** *PER PACKET.*

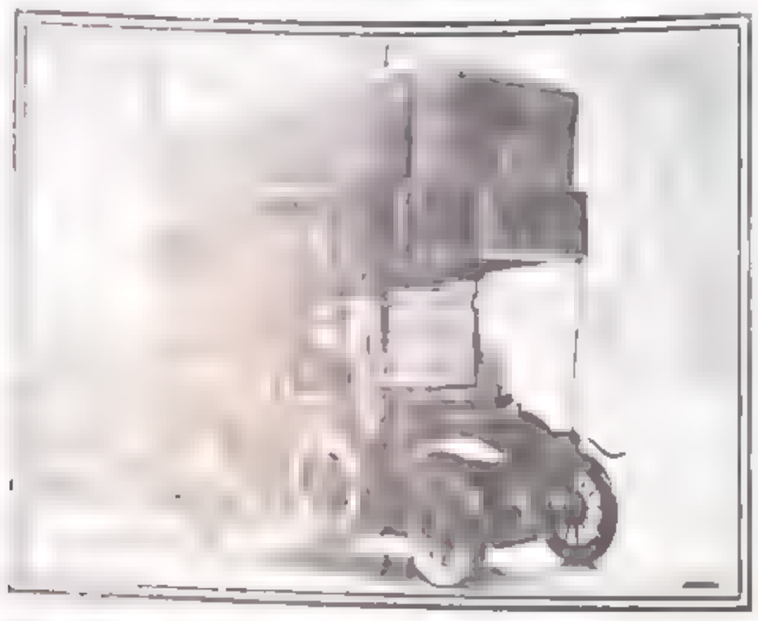
Made by OXO Ltd., Thames House, London, E.C.4.

Gong Soups

IN THE PETROL WORLD.

By R. P. Hearne.

...nd industrial processes to 60 per cent. ... the whole supply for which they ... estimated requirements of the ... of 12,425,000 gallons ... gallons a month ... that the owners of private ... returns of their requirements. The amount of petrol consumed in 1915 by private car owners was ... gallons, while the amount asked for by this ... census was 33,000,000, a reduction of 50 per cent. ... per cent. of the private applications were for ... from 8 to 24 gallons per month.

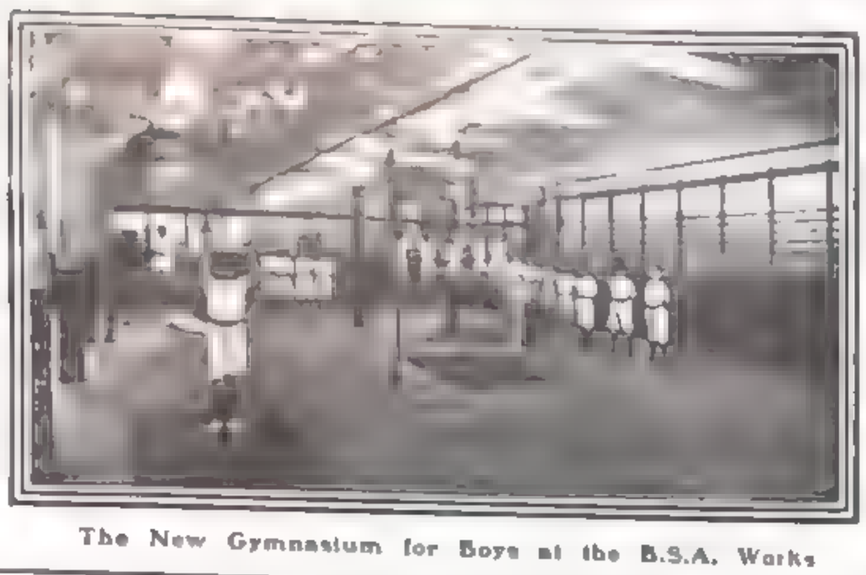


A Complete Equipment, Equipped with the Dunn-Spencer Gas-container

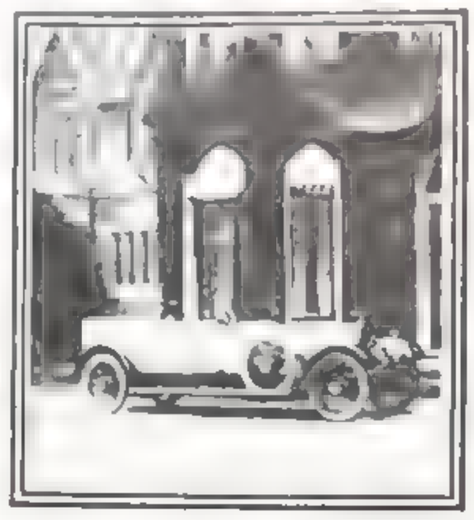
...ent of the air services of both the Navy ...lled for more and more petrol; the ...munition works and of road transport ...nding daily, shipping facilities for the ...trol were growing smaller, and the ...t when no petrol could be allowed to ... than strictly necessary purposes ... is doomed to total suspension. On ... 1, 1917, the provisions of a further ... view to putting a stop altogether ... cars for pleasure motoring, came into ...ensing restrictions imposed by the ... 1917 had the effect of reducing the ...nt licences in force from 306,000 to ...nonthly consumption of petrol from ... gallons.

...resting Lanchester car is illustrated ... It is one of a very few that the company ...l energies were absorbed in work for ... The car is a 40-h.p. six-cylinder one, ... war Lanchester model. It is the ...nown Midland motorist, Mr. Ernest W. Beston, of Fernwood Grange, near Birmingham.

...Petrol licences were intro... ...



The New Gymnasium for Boys at the B.S.A. Works



A Beautiful Post-war Lanchester

'The Petrol Control Department has decided to grant gas permits *ipso facto* to all motorists whose cars were fitted with gas-bags on or before January 3, 1918. These permits will entitle the holder to use his car within the terms of the Order. The permit will not impose any limit as to the quantity of gas that may be used. I understand, further, that the Committee will offer no obstacle to the granting of permits for the use of the bags to all applicants who can put forward a good case.

GOOD HEALTH
IS THE GREATEST OF ALL ECONOMIES!
ENSURE ITS POSSESSION
By the FREQUENT USE OF
JOINTUS SALTS
THE MOST PLEASANT and SOOTHING APERIENT
suitable for persons suffering the pains of
CONSTIPATION
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO
GOUT
SCIATICA
NEURITIS
ECZEMA
KIDNEY TROUBLE
INACTIVE LIVER
ARTHRITIS
DYSPEPSIA

SUPPLIED IN 1/6 SIZE ONLY.
JOINTUS SALTS FOR MORNINGS. 1/6
JOINTMENT CO. NOTTINGHAM, England.

JOINTUS SALTS ANALYSIS.
LITHIA CIT
SODA PHOSP.
MAGNES. SULPH
SODA CHLORID
SODA BIC
SODA SULPH
SODA CARB
MAGNES. CHLOR.
SODA SAL.

Half a teaspoonful in hot water before breakfast will make you BRIGHT AND VIGOROUS FOR THE DAY.
...a chemically produced salt pleasant ... which can be examined
OBTAINABLE FROM BOOTS' BRANCHES, ... HARRODS STORES, ... JOHN JAMES
... forward to Dept. B, THE JOINTMENT CO., NOTTINGHAM.

MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
Guaranteed to Cure or Money Returned.

FOR SEA SICKNESS & TRAIN SICKNESS
MOTHERSILL'S has received the unqualified ... Press ... papers of the world ... from the world's ... MOTHERSILL'S ... not cure ... Cocaine, Morphine, Chloral or any other of the coal tar products.
Used by Royalty, Nobility, Doctors, Clergy, ... Actors, Actresses, Nurses and others ... by Travelling Norway Tours, &c., &c.
NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS.
Of all Chemists in Boxes 2/6 & 5/
Mothersill Remedy Co., Ltd., 19 St. Bride St., London, E.C.

Harrods

Shirts for Discriminating Men

A Proper Fit for every Figure

Harrods make a speciality of Shirt-wear for the MAN on SERVICE, and can fulfil requirements equally well through the post as by a personal visit.

All Harrods Shirt materials are selected specially for their toughness and non-shrinking qualities, and every shirt is tailored to ensure a high degree of freedom and comfort with correct "set." For wash and wear these shirts are quite unbeatable

Medium Weight Khaki Union Flannel	10/6
Winter do. do. ...	13/6
Winter Weight, Fine All-Wool ...	17/6
Viyella, Light and Medium Weight .	18/9 & 21/-

FOR CIVILIAN WEAR

Extra quality Fancy Striped Union Flannel Shirts, double cuffs, very soft and warm and UN-SHRINKABLE ... 12/6

SOFT COLLARS

Perfectly cut. Require no starching

	Double Shape	Polo Shape
Oxford Matt ...	6/-	8/6
Linen Faced ...	8/6	11/6
Jap Silk	11/6	11/6
Taffeta	11/6	11/6

Harrods Pay Carriage on all Men's Wear.

HARRODS LTD *Woodman Burbidge Managing Director* LONDON S W 1

"BEAUTIFULLY COOL AND SWEET SMOKING"

Player's Navy Cut Tobacco

Packed in varying degrees of strength to suit every class of smoker

	Per oz.
Player's Gold Leaf Navy Cut - - -	8½d.
Player's Medium Navy Cut - - -	
Player's Tawny Navy Cut - - -	
PLAYER'S "WHITE LABEL" NAVY CUT -	7½d.

Also **PLAYER'S NAVY CUT DE LUXE** (a development of **Player's Navy Cut**) packed in Airtight Tins

2-oz. TINS **1/9** — 4 oz TINS **3/6**

Player's Navy Cut Cigarettes

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

They are made from fine quality Virginia Tobacco and sold in Two Strengths—

MILD AND MEDIUM

MILD (Gold Leaf)		MEDIUM	
100 for 4/6	50 for 2/3	100 for 3/5	50 for 1/9½
24 for 1/1	12 for 6½d.	20 for 8½d.	10 for 4½d.

IN PACKETS AND TINS FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS AND STORES

These Cigarettes (and Tobaccos) are also supplied at DUTY FREE RATES for the purpose of gratuitous distribution to wounded Soldiers and Sailors in Hospital

Terms and particulars on application to— JOHN PLAYER & SONS, Nottingham

Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland) Ltd.

By Royal Appointment

ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S

GENUINE IRISH LINEN

Handkerchiefs, Table-Linen, House Linen, Shirts, Collars, etc., at

MAKERS' PRICES

Write for Samples and Price List, sent post free

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, Ltd.
36K Donegall Place
BELFAST

Myers' Silver Series

Smooth and Velvety, with easy Gliding Action. The Pens for Restful Writing.

ASSORTED **6d.** SAMPLE BOX

OF ALL STATIONERS

Or post free, Sixpence, from Manufacturers

M. MYERS & SON, Ld., Charlotte Street, Birmingham.

THE JOY OF LIVING

FRESH strength to meet the duties of the day: an optimism as boundless as the ocean, that will surmount the difficulties of the times: let these be yours by building up the system and nerve-centres with 'Bynogen,' the new food element.

'BYNOGEN,' the special glycerophosphate nerve-food, contains organic phosphorus with concentrated milk-protein and a specially prepared extract—in a soluble form—obtained from selected whole wheat and malt

'Bynogen' Brings Health

Sold by all Chemists at 1/, 2/, 3/-, 5/-, & 9/-

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd
Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3

LIBERTY SILK BLOUSES

READY TO WEAR

MADE OF HAND-PRINTED IRIC SILK **31/6** IN A VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL LIBERTY COLOURS

PATTERNS OF SILKS POST FREE

LIBERTY & CO. LONDON W 1

TOBACCO BLOOM VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

20's 1/2 ... 50's 2/9 ... 100's 5/6

I. RUTTER & CO. MITCHAM

MAZDA

To obtain the utmost possible light at the lowest possible cost see that you use only Mazda *Drawn Wire*

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Dri-ped cuts out the wear

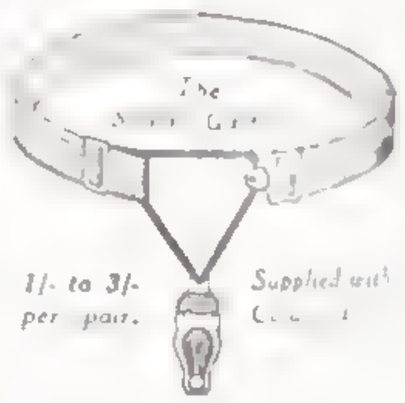
The more leather prices advance, the more Dri-ped Leather saves. The more it rains, the more you will congratulate yourself if you wear Dri-ped Soles.

Dri-ped Sole Leather gives at least Double Wear: is light, flexible, and absolutely waterproof.

DRI-PED REG°

The Super-leather for Soles.

Sphere GARTERS



SMARTNESS is *de rigueur* in the Navy, and wherever Sphere Garters are used sagging hose are unknown.

The officers of the Submarine Service have to be ready at all times and must have efficiency in every detail, hence they appreciate the sterling qualities of SPHERE GARTERS.

Moreover, they are so snug fitting.

FROM ALL OUTFITTERS OR

Sphere Suspender Company, LEICESTER.

GAMAGES for

Uniforms to Measure in 24 hours.

ABSOLUTE PERFECTION IN FIT &

Complete Kits in 24 hours.

MAXIMUM VALUE IN

Naval and Military Outfitters.

ALL "SERVICE" CLOTHING

Badges, Boots, Caps.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTION

Compasses, Binoculars,

EVERYTHING UNDER ONE ROOF

Signalling Apparatus, etc., etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE—POST FREE

Post Orders enclosing Treasury Notes should be Registered

THE "ARRAS" WRAP-OVER TRENCH COAT

GAMAGE'S New and Improved Trench Coat. Made from our Special Proofed Cloth, lined same material as outside, interlined Oiled Cambric

All Sizes in Stock.

Price 84/- Post Free U.K.

Detachable Fleece Linings for these Coats, 29/6 & 35/-

THIS Coat can be relied upon as being absolutely perfect in detail; every point is carefully studied, and is far ahead in value and practability than any Trench Coat now on the market.

Telephone: HOL 2700. HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C. 1. Wire: "Gamage, Holborn, London."

Delta

DELTA boots are always sold for what they cost to make plus a fixed moderate percentage of profit for makers and sellers.

There has been next to no profiteering with Delta, only a few isolated cases, for the price is branded with a hot die on the soles by the makers; and, even after an advance, old stock is still sold at old prices.

Indeed, nothing but an increase in the cost of leather and wages, such as had to be faced last August, can send up the prices of Delta. This is why Delta boots are as good to day as they always were, yet are so moderate in price

Delta 970 - 25

Prices are always [illegible] the soles by the makers

1.57

PRACTICAL
COATS & SKIRTS
FOR GIRLS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

at 352-354
Oxford St., London, W. 1.

MADE from really dependable materials, smartly cut on practical lines.

COAT AND SKIRT in a good range of new [illegible]

Special Price
89/6

NOTE.—This business will be closed on Saturdays until further notice.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W

Don't Grope for Words!

WHAT a joy it is to receive a letter that concisely and exactly expresses just what the writer *intended* to express, and that tingles with personality. *You* can write that kind of letter, *You* can acquire an easy flowing style of dictation, if you will give Grenville Kleiser fifteen minutes of your time daily, at home or office.

He does not offer you old-fashioned wearisome rules of grammar to memorize, but by an entirely new plan you learn to

—Enlarge your Stock of Words—
—Use the Right Word in the Right Place
—Write Tactful, Forceful Letters, Advertisements, Stories, Photoplays, Sermons, Treatises, etc.
—Become an Engaging Conversationalist.

FREE.

"How to become a Master of English."

This booklet teems with information on English, and Mr. Kleiser's new commonsense method of teaching it.

SEND THIS COUPON AT ONCE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
134, Salisbury Square, London, E. C. 4.

Gentlemen,—Send me free of charge or obligation, the booklet, "How to become a Master of English

Name .....

Address .....

The Regent St House *of*
PETER ROBINSON LTD.
LONDON W

Annual White Sale

commences February 25th

R S 18 B *(sketch below)* **Blouse** of fine French Lawn, [illegible] and embroidered by hand and finished with Valenciennes Lace. In [illegible] ... **31/6**

R S 24 B *(sketch below)*. Very Dressy **Blouse** in fine Voile, handsomely trimmed and inserted with fine Valenciennes Lace, and finished with hand embroidery In all sizes **29/6**

R S 18 B

R S 13 B *(centre sketch)*. **Blouse** in French Voile, ample fullness arranged in hand tucks the fronts, collar, and cuffs finished with embroidery in spots and [illegible] In all sizes **25/6**

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Peter Robinson Ltd · Regent Street · London · W. 1

FASHIONABLE
FLEECY
WOOLLEN
STOLES

Our own exclusive design, very attractive and useful. Suitable for wearing on many occasions when a white woollen wrap is desirable. These stoles are made from delightfully soft and fleecy alpaca wool, which has that beautiful silky feeling so much appreciated They are obtainable in white only with coloured bar check, as shown.

Price **45/6**

Or in plain self colours, 29/6

NOTE.—This Establishment is closed on Saturdays.

Debenham & Freebody
Wigmore Street,
(Cavendish Square) London W1

Famous for over a Century
for Taste for Quality for Value

'The Finest Polish I know'

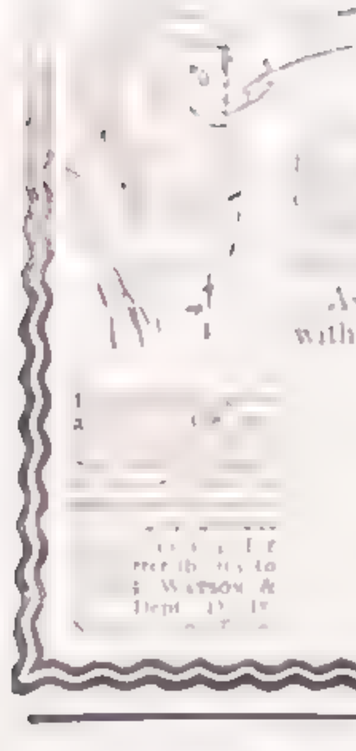
[illegible] and abroad Lutetian [illegible] and worn-out for [illegible] Boots, Shoes and Sam Brown[illegible]

Lutetian Cream

Lubricates and softens the leather, renders it [illegible]

Obtainable at all Leading Stores Factors in France

J. BROWN & SON, LTD., 7, Garrick Street, London



A Delightful Surprise.

[illegible] like cricket.

Ask your Grocer for a tin. You will be delighted with this new fish food.

JACK TAR TUNA FISH

Start To-day and get rid of your Skin Trouble

[illegible] be cured by Antexema. As water puts out fire so Antexema conquers skin illness. It succeeds after doctors specialists and all else have failed, and you see [illegible] the first [illegible] cation of Antexema's [illegible] and you have [illegible] and only to persevere with it to [illegible] thoroughly cured. Antexema is not a quack nostrum, but is compounded from a prescription [illegible] Dispute.

Antexema gives instant relief.

Antexema [illegible] from slight every day [illegible] of eczema [illegible] and every sore, Pimples, [illegible] Blotches, [illegible] and every sore, irritated [illegible] yields to Antexema, which [illegible] the small beginning [illegible] and cure. Few troubles make such rapid progress as skin complaints. Hence the [illegible] need for using Antexema the moment symptoms start [illegible]. Delay is dangerous. Use Antexema promptly [illegible] and Antexema. Be [illegible]

CLAXTON EAR-CAP

A message to Mothers

Get the Claxton Ear Cap and let your child wear it in the nursery [illegible] and any tendencies to outstanding ears will soon [illegible] like [illegible] wear from tape [illegible] purpose. The Claxton Ear Cap [illegible] are soft and pliable. Made [illegible] measurements [illegible] from birth to be used for ears, to S. P. Cla[illegible] S.W.1, to enclose remittance of 4[illegible] Harrods, Selfridge's, John La[illegible] W[illegible] Bros. and other Ladies' Outf[illegible]

PEARLS IN YOUR MOUTH.

Your teeth can be made whiter and more beautiful—decay can be prevented tartar can be removed—simply by the daily use of

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

"For *Your* Teeth."

The daily use of this dentifrice will [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

Volume LXXII. No. 945 | REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER | London, March 2, 1918. | Price Ninepence.

A GROUP OF EXCHANGED PRISONERS OF WAR HOMEWARD BOUND WITH THEIR DUTCH NURSES

General satisfaction has been caused by the scheme for the exchange of invalid prisoners of war which has recently been put into operation. Above is seen a party of British prisoners now released from Germany and on their way to England with some of the Dutch Red Cross nurses who were in charge of them on the journey. The returned prisoners all spoke in the highest terms of the splendid work of the Dutch Red Cross, and in particular of the kindness and care shown to them on every side. Their brief sojourn in Holland on the homeward way held only the most pleasant memories for them, and will not soon be forgotten. The men are seen wearing the kit supplied to them on their homeward journey. The man on the right has quite caught the correct way to wear the Dutch cap

THE SPHERE

Illustrated London News, after

London, March Second 1918

EDITORIAL AND GENERAL OFFICES

Great New Street, London, E.C. 4

TO CONTRIBUTORS

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION to THE SPHERE

REVISED RATES FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Published at 9d Weekly

At Home	£2 5s. 8d.	£1 1s. 5d. £1 4s. 4d.	1s. 11d.
Canada	£2 7s. 10d.	£1 2s. 10d. £1 5s. 2d.	11s. 5d.
Elsewhere Abroad	£2 10s. 8d.	£1 7s. 6d. £1 9s. 6d.	17s. 7d.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Publishers, The Sphere, Great New Street, London, E.C. 4, with Cheque or Postal Order for £2 10s., £2 7s. 8d.

A subscription to THE SPHERE is not nearly expensive as you thought. Prices above.

For Three Months it is only 10s. 11d.

Nothing gives the same amount of continuous interest and delight as a Subscription to

THE SPHERE.

PLAYS WORTH SEEING.*

Full and detailed guide to the Entertainments in London, specially written for THE SPHERE, and published every Saturday by THE SPHERE. The numbers beside the plays are keys to a glossary.

*DALY'S. "The Maid of the Mountains." Musical play by Harold Fraser-Simson and Lauri Wylie. Book and lyrics by Frederick Lonsdale. Produced by Edward Laurillard. Revival of the popular piece, with Miss Dorothy Ward, Miss Phyllis Dare, Miss Olive Gilbert, Mr. Harold Wilbur, Mr. Walter Passmore, Mr. Frank Stanmore, and Mr. Frank Wilson in the principal parts. Miss Dorothy Ward's singing of "Love Me To-day" and "Love Me To-night" is a delight. Miss Phyllis Dare is a charming heroine, and Miss Olive Gilbert, Mr. Harold Wilbur, and Mr. Walter Passmore make a strong company. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41,

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR: WEEK by WEEK.

THE NEW CRUSADER

To a Child

You clamour, dear, for tales of war:
The feats of old Crusaders who,
Pledged to that Cross their scut heons bore,
Went forth as brave knights do.

Beersheba, Gaza. . . . Ancient names!
There once the stainless Templars fell,
There single-handed, in your games,
You slay the infidel!

They hied them home, those knights of old,
With tales (some false—all wonderful),
How one had seen a lake of gold,
And one a Sacred Bull.

Rare trophies brought they from the fight,
And boys flung down their quill or horn
To press round some tired pilgrim-knight
Who showed a Nail or Thorn. . .

. .

Now he the Holy Land doth roam,
And all his tales shall be for you:
Your Daddy, when he comes home,
The way Crusaders do!

[Punch, Cairo.

Ten per cent. Potato

Bread Made with 10 per Cent. Potato Flour

The above loaf was made of Government flour with the addition of 10 per cent. of potatoes. People who bake their own bread would be well advised to use potato flour in this proportion, for the resulting loaf is moist, appetising and palatable.

THE NEW CRUSADER

How one had seen a lake of gold,
And one a Sacred Bull,

Rare trophies brought they from the fight,
And boys flung down their quill or horn
To press round some tired pilgrim-knight
Who showed a Nail or Thorn. . .

. .

Now he the Holy Land doth roam,
And all his tales shall be for you:
Your Daddy, when he comes home,
The way Crusaders do!

[Punch, Cairo.

THE BOLSHEVIK PEACE

A week of tremendous import to Russia has just passed. Lenin and Trotsky invited the enemy to parley to discuss the terms of a peace without annexations or indemnities. A peace which was to pay due deference to the "self-determination" of peoples, only to break off negotiations with a great show of indignation at the perfidy of the other party. After which Trotsky, having nothing to fear either from a disorganised and demoralised army or an equally disorganised and mob-ridden civilian population, resumed the negotiations he had broken off and cast all his high principles to the winds. Germany thereupon opened negotiations for a separate peace with the Ukraine, and Trotsky promptly declared the war at an end and ordered the demobilisation of the Russian Army. When Germany showed in no unmistakable manner that she did not consider the war ended, Trotsky accepted without further question the terms of a peace which is nothing but a great betrayal not only of Russia, but of the Allies also. By the terms to which Russia now stands committed she seems about to lose territories in the south and west amounting to nearly a quarter of the total area of Russia in Europe. The regions to be evacuated by Red Guards are Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, Lithuania, and Ukraine.

In the Caucasus, Turkish occupied territory is to be restored. As to the naval situation in the Baltic and in the Black Sea, Germany orders that all Russian and Allied warships are to be interned in Russian ports or disarmed; the blockade of the Arctic Ocean is to continue, but other waters are to be promptly cleared of mines.

On the economic side, Germany again scores heavily. The Russo-German Commercial Treaty of 1904 is to come into force immediately, pending the conclusion of a new treaty, and, most important from the German point of view, Russia must guarantee a duty

Official Portrait by Francis Lord

Major-General E. B. Ashmore, C.M.G.

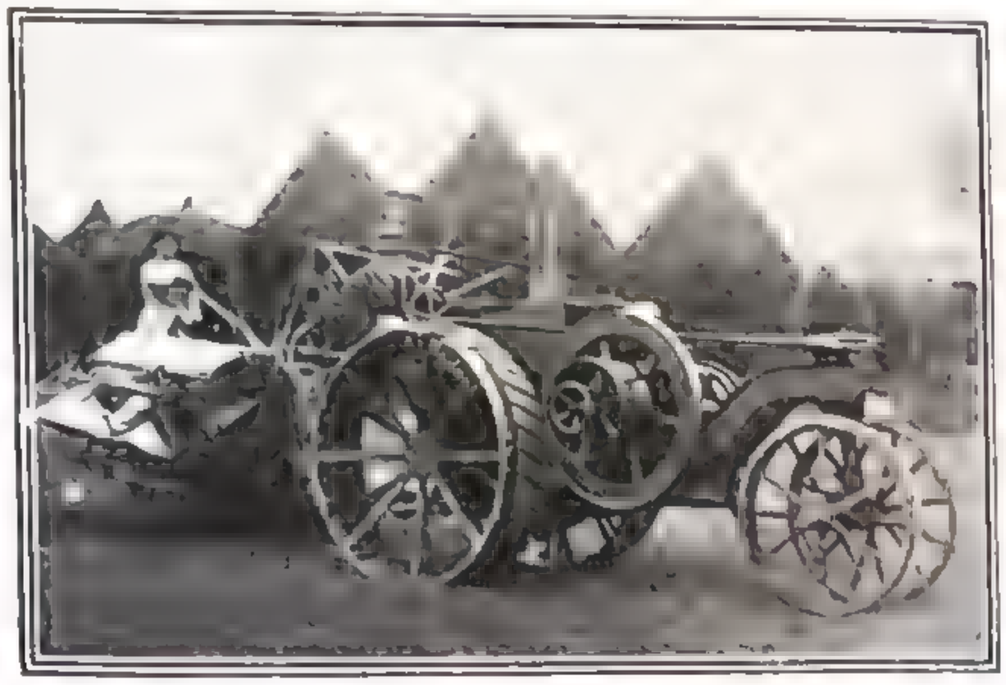
Major-General Ashmore is in charge of the London anti-aircraft defences, the efficiency and excellence of which have been amply proved during the recent air raids. The defence of London, both by aeroplanes and by the powerful barrage, has so improved as to render a raid on the capital a formidable undertaking to German airmen.

cutting her off entirely (with the exception of the Petrograd loophole) from the European seaboard. While the German armies penetrated daily deeper into Russian territory, Lenin, Trotsky, and their associates opposed to them a series of manifestoes, from which we take the following.

Until the German proletariat shall rise and conquer it is the sacred duty of the workmen and peasants of Russia to defend the Soviet Republic against the hordes of the bourgeois imperialists of Germany. Trench-digging battalions must be mobilised on the new front. In these must be included all able-bodied persons belonging to the bourgeoisie, men and women, under the supervision of Red Guards. Those who resist must be shot. Editors and contributors of (anti-revolutionary) publications who are physically fit must be mobilised for trench-digging and other defensive works.

In an article in the *Pravada* Lenin develops his arguments in favour of peace. "The German reply offers peace terms still more severe than those of Brest Litovsk. I said that if we refused to sign the peace then proposed more crushing defeats would compel Russia to conclude a still more disadvantageous separate peace. The event proved even worse than I anticipated, for our retreating army seems demoralised and absolutely refuses to fight.

This new bitter truth has revealed itself with such terrible distinctness that it is impossible not to see it. All the bourgeoisie in Russia is jubilant at the approach of the Germans. Only blind men or men infatuated by phrases can fail to see that a policy of revolutionary war without an army is water on the bourgeois mill. In the bourgeois papers there is already exultation in view of the impending overthrow of the Soviet Government by the Germans. We are compelled to submit to a distressful peace. We daily [illegible] to prepare a revolutionary army by organised work



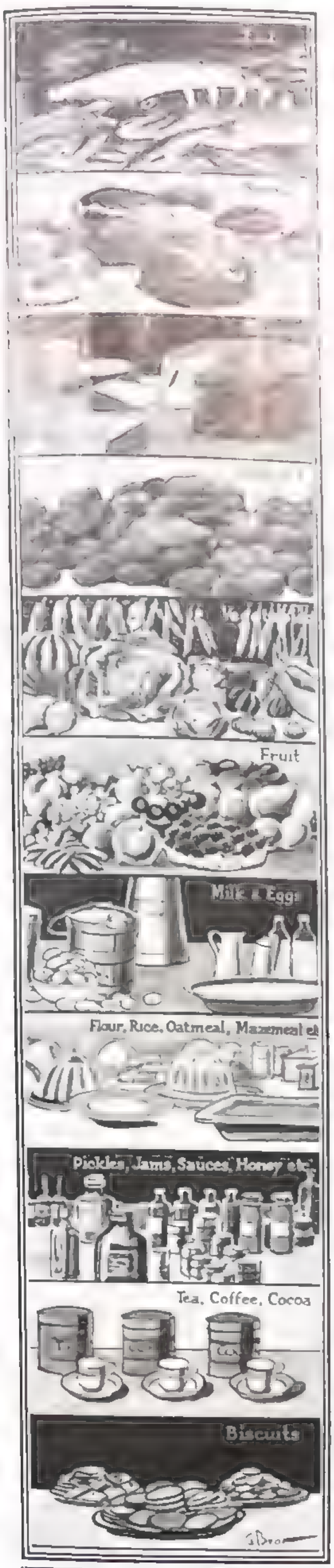
A Motor Tractor and Binder used on a Scottish Farm

A Mogul tractor and Albion 7-ft. binder returning home after harvesting 200 acres of corn. The average amount of ground covered was 17½ acres per day, the highest being 19 acres. Further pictures showing Government tractors at work will be found on p. 207 of this issue.

Farm Horses Ready to Start the Day's Work

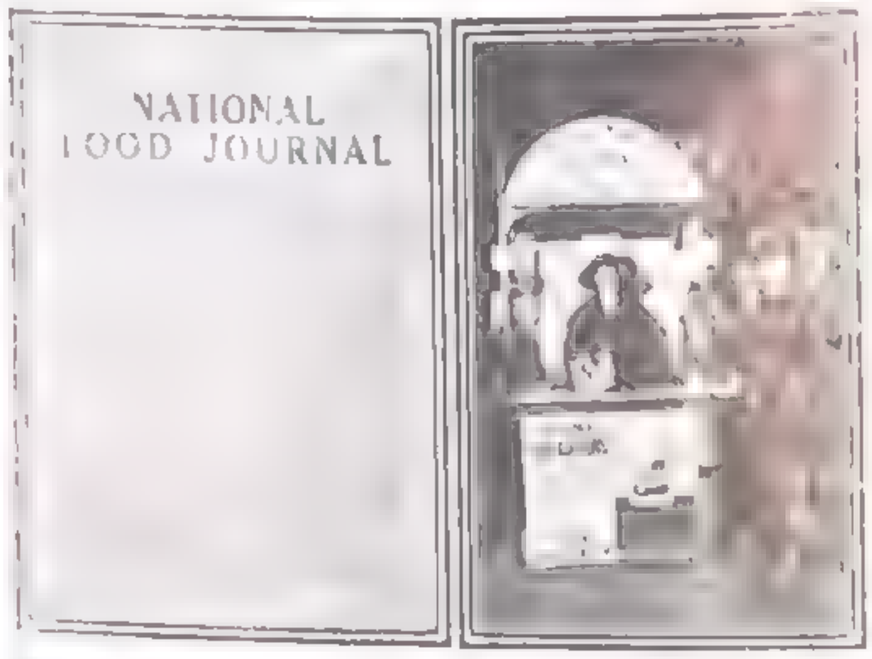
The horse on the land is becoming more and more a thing of the past on the big farms where machinery is simplifying and speeding up agricultural operations of many kinds. Motor tractors do the work better and quicker and are easier to guide and turn than a team of horses.

THE RATIONING OF FOOD: FEBRUARY 25, 1918.



Unrationed Foods

How the Rationing of Meat and Butter came about in the London and Home Counties



...not Issued Twice a Month by the Ministry of Food

Where to Obtain Government Publications

Monday, February 25 was an interesting day ... England—we do not say Britain, for as yet the whole country ... The roast beef of old ... to those who have eaten their fill of good sound meat twice a day ... pression. "A free table" has always existed at both ends of ... ic scale and further, to be curtailed in one's dispensing of ... spitality is a blow to the Englishman's most cherished custo... However, things have come gradually, and by means of the ... lmonished rump steak and the meatless day, the arrival at the ... hetic standpoint of Monday, February 25, was easier than might have been expected. The public joked and made the best of things, but the topic was an all powerful one in all classes, fr... the palace to the public house. The King and the Royal Family received their cards, as any other inhabitant of the rationed area. His Majesty has, accord... set an excellent example in this matter of food as in the matter of drink. In the latter case ... each of the country u...

Vistas of Bacon and Butter

...were n... able anywhere on Monday and ... and the str... purchasers with the marketing bag of ...bmy black water... or of woven material were equally not visible. What were to be seen were beautiful vistas of bacon and butter, protected only by the unseen barriers of the law, on their old stands of glistening marble or earthenware, beautiful sections of pink and white calculated to delight the eye if not one's individual palate.

A Great Surrender

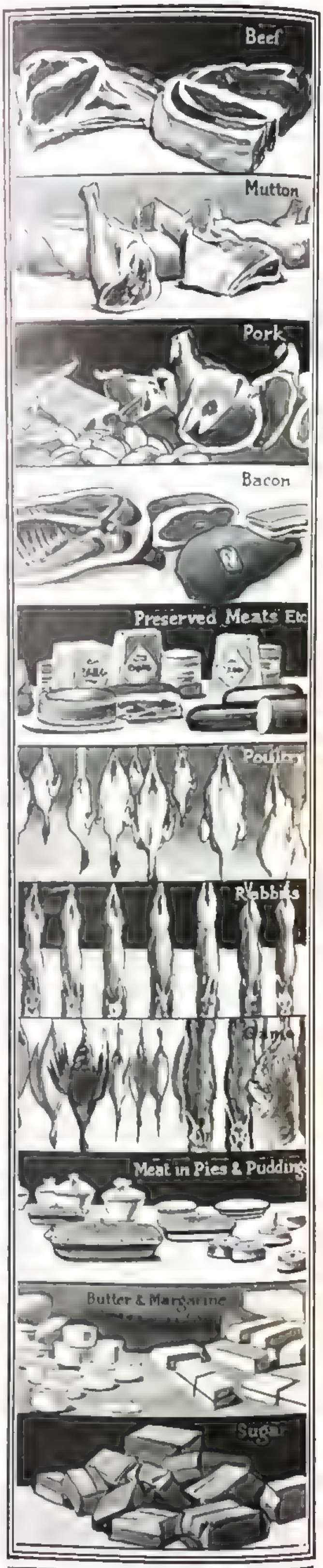
The question of the disposal of the co... produced a great fission between the housewife and her mate, if there had been any wish on anyone's part to behave in an unreasonable manner. For the male, habituated to his City lu... confronted with the fact that if he were to eat meat accor... to his own and his ancestral habit, he would leave none for the ... of the cavern. So with that nobility of ... which characterises all masculine action in the face of great crises, almost all males within the meat rationed area surrendered the food cards to their mates and went forth to hunt as best they could, trusting to the leaves of the forest, the shining fish of the pool, and the edible root, and the recipes of Eustace rather than to the elusive rabbit in his one and ninepenny lair or to the sheep upon the distant hills, far beyond the reach of the swiftest arrow.

At Smithfield

The great meat market at Smithfield had also suffered a sea... during the week end, the loose-covered area being marked ... sections with big labels, so that the work of distributing the meat to the buyers arriving from the food purchasing ... could be readily dealt with, for in nearly all cases the butchers of the various localities had combined together and formed ... committee. This body sent its purchaser to the market, all of which sounds like a chapter from a Utopia conceived by some modern More or Morris.

Maximum Prices

Our readers are advised to study the pages of *The National Food Journal*, published by the Ministry of Food, and obtainable through any bookseller or direct from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway. The recent issues ... full details as to retail maximum pric... from 1s. to 9d. a pound), margarine (1s. or 1s. 2d.), ... or 6d.), lard, bacon and ham, beans, bread, butter, cheese, chocolate, coffee (1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.), fish, flour, hominy, jelly, lentils, maize, milk, oats, onions, peas, potatoes, rabbits, sweetmeats, and tea ... controlled blends, besides a host of other useful ... and ... contributions dealing with food matters of the moment. In the adjacent columns we give pictorial lists of the rationed and unrationed foods as matters stand at the present ... These lists of maximum prices and rationed articles are ... to be subject to changes from time to time, hence the ... of subscribing one's twopence a fortnight to *The National Food Journal*.



Rationed Foods

THE PRINCE OF WALES : *A HISTORIC CEREMONY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.*

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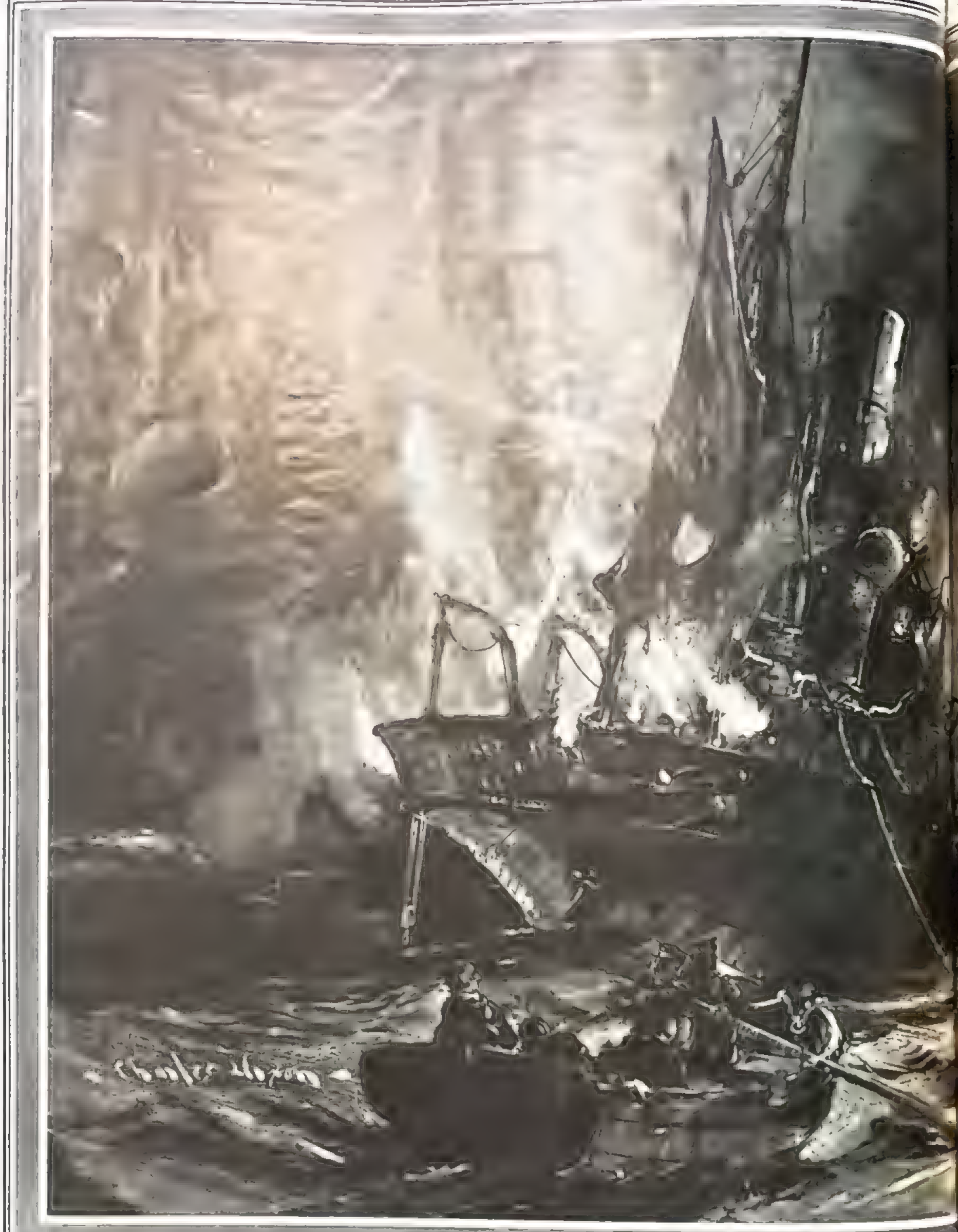
DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON. FEB. 14TH.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SIGNING THE DECLARATION AS A PEER OF THE REALM

On February 13 the Prince of Wales took his seat in the House of Lords. A small procession headed by the Acting Gentleman Ushers of the Black Rod and Garter escorted the Prince to the Woolsack. In front of his Royal Highness there was borne the coronet of his rank, and he was accompanied by his two supporters, the Duke of Beaufort and the Duke of Somerset. The little procession moved on, the Letters Patent and the writ of summons were received by the Lord Chancellor. The oath of allegiance was taken and the Prince of Wales became a peer of the realm. He was then conducted to the chair of State which had been provided for him exactly where it had been provided a few days ago when his Majesty opened Parliament, and the ceremony was over except that the Prince, a quarter of an hour later, re-entered the House in his khaki and took his place on the cross-benches from which his father and grandfather were accustomed to watch the debates of the Upper Chamber.

THE ATTACK ON THE DRIFTERS OF T



[illegible] in the [illegible] *Drifter and a boat with wounded* *The drifter [illegible]*

HOW SEVEN LITTLE FISHING CRAFT FOUGHT WITH THE GERM

On the night of February 14 and 15 one of a drifter patrol had sighted an enemy submarine and signalled to her consorts to join in the hunt when at least ten German destroyers swept down upon them and opened fire. The fight between the little armed fishing boats and Germany's fastest and largest destroyers was too unequal, and seven of the former were sunk by gunfire at point blank range. One of the drifters, the "Violet May," was saved by the heroism of her enginemen, and the Admiralty account of their exploits runs as follows:

"The two enginemen of the 'Violet May,' Engineman Ewing a Engineman Noble, succeeded in launching their boat, and lowered it at the mate, mortally wounded, and a wounded deck hand. The remainder of the crew lay inextricably entangled in the blaz wreckage, dead. The survivors paddled clear, waited till the enem had passed on, and then approached their little ship again. The fo had hold of her forward, steam was pouring from her wrecked engi room, and the ammunition was exploding broadcast about her dec

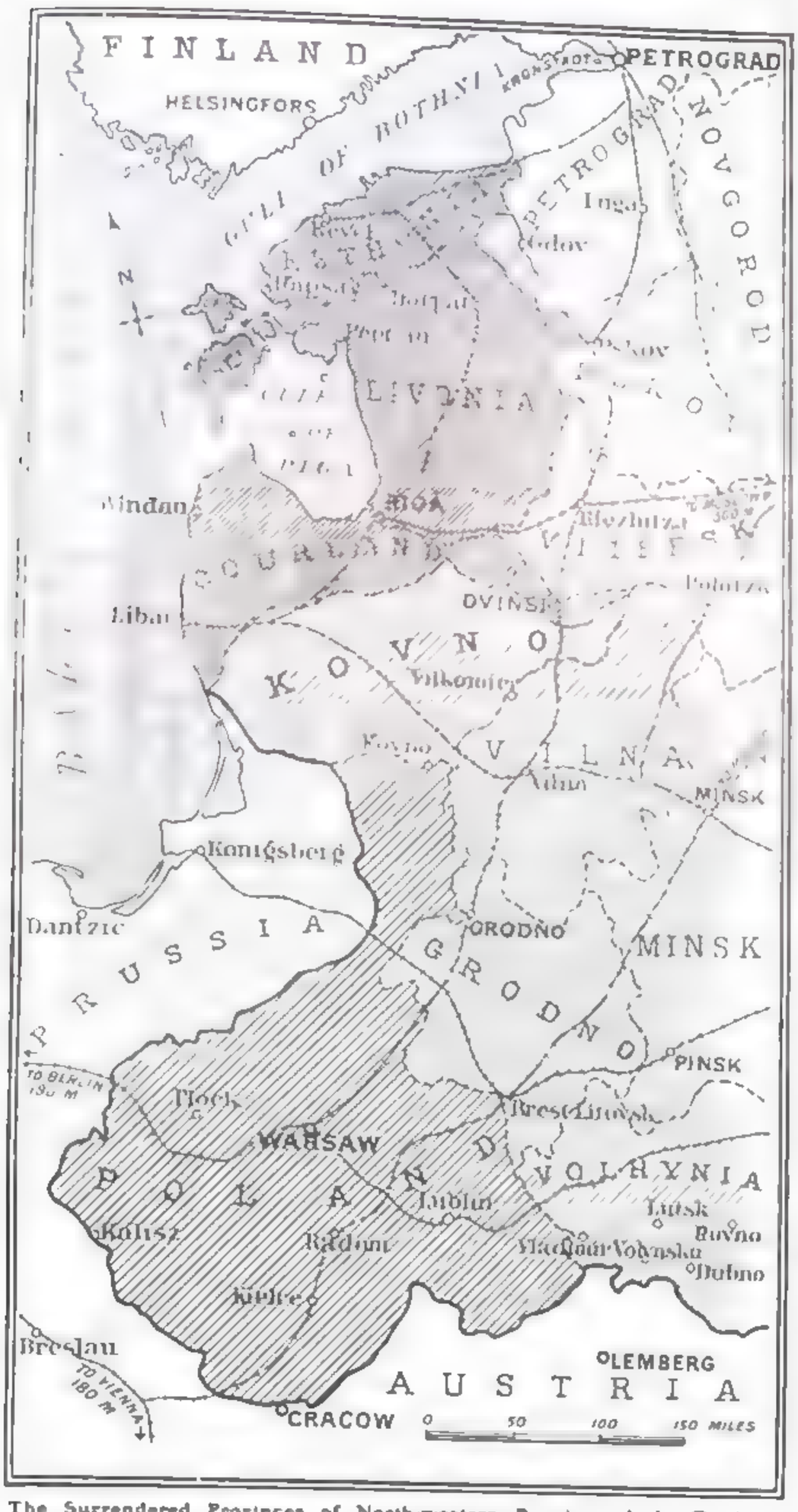
DOVER PATROL: The Tale of the "Violet May."

DESTROYERS AND HOW TWO BRITISH SAILORS SAVED THEIR SHIP

DRAWN BY CHARLES DIXON R.I. FEBRUARY 19 9

'A doot she's sinkin',' said Ewing stoutly. Noble said nothing, he was not given overmuch to speech, but he made the painter fast, and proceeded to climb inboard again. Ewing followed, and between them they fought and overcame the fire. 'Dinna leave me, Jamie,' cried the mate piteously, 'dinna leave me in the little boat.' 'Na, na, was the reply, 'we'll no leave ye,' and presently they brought their wounded back on board, and took them below again. The mate was laid on his bunk, and Ewing fetched his shirts from his bag and tore them up into bandages. 'An' them his dress shirts,' murmured Noble. It was his first and last contribution to the narrative. They took turn and turn about to tend the wounded, plug the shot-holes, and quench the smouldering embers of the fire. 'Tis nae guid,' said the mate at last. 'Dinna fash aboot me, lads. A'll gang nae mair on patrol,' and so died. But they saved their little ship, and she lies in a corner of the basin at her base to testify to the courage of the British fisherman in war.

GERMANY'S SEIZURE of Western Russian Provinces.



The Surrendered Provinces of North-western Russia and the Territory Occupied by German Forces

The darkest tint indicates the three surrendered provinces, the medium tint the State of Poland, with fictitious autonomy, and the lightest shade the Russian provinces of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, and part of Volhynia occupied by Germany

Area of the provinces of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland surrendered by the Bolsheviks to Germany, February, 1918: Esthonia, 7,500 square miles; Livonia, 15,100 square miles; Courland, 11,000 square miles. Total, 33,600 square miles

Extent of territory occupied by German forces, including Poland, Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, and part of Volhynia and Minsk—160,000 square miles

Extent of Germany, 208,780 square miles

The three provinces of Courland, Esthonia and Livonia have now been virtually ceded or rather [illegible] to Germany by the Bolshevik Government of Northern [illegible] considerable, as shown above. The

Courland

[illegible] be carried on with success. Rows of [illegible] and ponds in the hollows. Timber is [illegible] on the sandy areas for the trees which occupy about 20 per cent. of the [illegible]. The landowners have been left by under old time local conditions until some [illegible] ago, when these [illegible] liberties were curtailed. The peasantry have, in [illegible] Libau, Windau and Polangen are the three chief ports.

Esthonia

[illegible] with glacial deposit. Many of the extensive [illegible] have been turned into meadow land. Potatoes are extensively grown. The [illegible], as in Courland, are good. There is a considerable amount of cattle-rearing, and [illegible] is well thought of. Fishing is a considerable industry, and there are [illegible] factories of various kinds, giving employment to increasing numbers. The [illegible] Arensburg, Werder, and [illegible].

Livonia

[illegible] rye, and the soil is generally not fertile. There [illegible] farming on the large estates, and market gardening round Riga and [illegible] carried on both in the Baltic and Lake Peipus. There are manufactories of [illegible], silk mills, and paper works. Riga has been considered the third [illegible].

The State of the Country

The general condition of life in the Russian provinces is at present difficult to ascertain. [illegible] interesting letter, given recently in *The Morning Post*, contains some useful information. It comes from a young English lady in the "central provinces" and has been communicated to Reuter's agency. [illegible] on the power of the Bolsheviks—like everyone else, for that matter. They have confiscated all the land, of course, have also taken the keys of our barns and dole out our bread to us daily at the generous ration of 2½ lb. per head, only [illegible] don't give enough portions, so it doesn't come out at too much. Now they have [illegible] us one for our use and three to furnish milk for the hospital. [illegible] ex must only stay three days, or at least will only be given rations during three days. All the horses have been taken over for "Government" purposes [illegible] one which we are allowed to use but not to sell. They have put two guard ans into our grounds to guard the property, not from our depredations, but from those of themselves and their own kind. I am glad we have this Revolutionary Committee doing all this, for at least it protects us from pogroms and such, and all over the province such horrid things are happening. It seems safe here as far as one's life is concerned for the moment.

The Morning Post [illegible] a remarkable document which it states has come from the Central Committee of the United Labour Party of Russian Social Democrats. This document [illegible] by which the Bolsheviks are attempting to govern. "Almost every night printing presses are raided by soldiers and sailors, who disperse the type and break the machines. Editors and contributors to Socialist papers are imprisoned. The right of combination is trampled underfoot. The tchinovniks and civil servants on strike are treated with no ceremony. They are arrested, deprived of their bread cards, driven out of their rooms, threatened with lynching, and soldiers and Red Guards are incited to attack them. All political liberties are really suppressed. Petrograd is declared to be in a state of siege. Elections for the Constituent Assembly are held under the menace of arms. Liberty of electoral propaganda does not exist. The leaders of Socialist parties, such as Gotz, Avksentieff, Grosdieff the workman, and others have to hide themselves. Candidates for the Constituent Assembly are flogged unmercifully, as for example Alex. Smirnoff, the candidate of our party and a member of the Soviet Foreign Delegation. Deputies elected to the Constituent Assembly are hunted down and have to hide. Those democratic municipal councils which have a Socialist majority, as in Moscow, Petrograd, and Saratoff, where serious resistance was made to these acts of violence, have been dispersed with bayonets.

The Capture of Jericho by the British Army in Palestine.

Jericho Village and Part of the Plain or "Circle" of the Jordan Occupied by British Troops

In the distance is a track leading up by way of a torrent bed to the Plain of Benjamin. Some artificial mounds supposed to be the site of Gilgal, appear in the middle distance. The Jordan valley in this district is from twelve to fourteen miles wide

Jericho, which was entered by General Allenby's troops on February 21, lies about seventeen miles from Jerusalem. The city figured prominently in the conquest of the country by the Jews under Joshua, who laid siege to it, and the Biblical narrative relates how the walls fell down at the sound of the trumpets, and the place destroyed and cursed by its conqueror. Six centuries later it was rebuilt. "In his (Ahab's) days did Hiel the Bethelite build Jericho." (I. Kings XVI., 34.) Tradition says that the baptism and temptation of Christ took place in its neighbourhood.

Mr. W. T. Massey, in *The Daily Chronicle*, gives the following account of the capture of the present village, which lies about 1½ miles from the site of the ancient city.

On the hill is the well known Good Samaritan Inn, and standing out a fine landmark on what the Arabs call the Hill of Blood is Crusader Castle, with little save its moat and vaults remaining of its past glory. This hill the London troops attacked at day break. The preliminary bombardment was short, but wonderfully effective.

A TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS : The Kilt in Italy.

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DRAWN BY S EDUARDO, FEBRUARY, 1918

A HIGHLAND OFFICER WALKING DOWN THE MAIN STREET OF A LITTLE TOWN IN ITALY

Highland regiments have discovered that the kilt is irresistible. They have proved it in France and Belgium, and some of them are repeating the process in Italy. The kilted officer walking down the street is the centre of attraction and the target for admiring feminine glances, while the children, frankly unable to restrain their curiosity, run round him and in front of him. Under carved stone arcades soldiers and civilians stop to watch the tall Scottish officer as he goes striding down their little cobbled street

GERMANY'S COLONIES : Their Purpose and their Future. Reasons why they Should Not be Returned to Germany.

GERMAN POSSESSIONS ON THE WEST BEFORE THE WAR

	Area
Togoland	33,660 square miles
Cameroons	191,130 square miles
South-West Africa Protectorate (German South-West Africa)	322,450 square miles

Germany's claim for restitution of colonial territories occupied or captured during the war has been essentially based on her failure to retain them, and would never have been made had she succeeded in conquering, say, Algeria or Madagascar. For Germany, when she went to war, was not averse to the conquest and annexation of the French colonies. When an eleventh hour endeavour was being made to keep Britain out of the war, Sir Edward Grey was told that if Britain remained neutral a guarantee would be given that the French Channel ports would not be bombarded, but no guarantee could be given with regard to the French colonies.

General Smuts, at a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, spoke at length on the future of Germany's African colonies, saying as follows: "German colonial aims are really not colonial, but are entirely dominated by far reaching conceptions of world politics. Not colonies, but military power and strategic possessions for exercising world-power in future are her real aims. Her ultimate object in Africa was the establishment of a great Central African empire, comprising not only her colonies before the war but also all the English, French, Belgian, and Portuguese possessions south of the Sahara and Lake Chad and north of the Zambesi River in South Africa. Towards this objective she was steadily marching even before the war broke out, and she claims the return of her lost African colonies at the end of the war as a starting point from which to resume the interrupted march.

"German-trained Hordes of Africans"

"The native armies will be useful in the next great war, to which the German General Staff is already devoting serious attention, as appears from the recently-published book of General von Freytag, Deputy-Chief of the German General Staff, *Deductions of the World War*. The untrained lives of the young of South Africa will go down before these German trained hordes of Africans, who will also be able to deal with North Africa and Egypt without the deflection of any white troops from Germany, and they will in addition man the great army planted on the flank of Asia, whose forces could be felt throughout all the Middle East as far as Persia, and who knows how much farther? This is the grandiose scheme. The civilisation of the African natives and the economic development of the Dark Continent must be subordinated to the most far reaching schemes of German world power and world-conquest; the world must be brought in subjection to German militarism. . . .

"The British Empire was far and away the greatest African Power, and no other Power had interests on that continent at all comparable with it. And looking at the future from the broadest point of view, looking at the magnitude of its Imperial African interests and the future welfare of the vast native populations, and its difficult task of civilising the Dark Continent; looking, further, upon Africa as the half-way house to India and Australasia, the British Empire asked only for peace and security—internal peace and security of its external communications. It could not allow the return of conditions which meant the militarisation of the natives and their employment for schemes of world power; it could not allow naval and submarine bases to be organised on both sides of the African coast to the endangerment of the sea communications of the Empire and the peace of the world. And it must insist on the maintenance of conditions which would guarantee through land communications for its territories from one end of the continent to the other.

"A New Monroe Doctrine for the South"

"The Prime Minister has spoken on this subject for the Government, and I have nothing to add except this general consideration—as long as there is no real change of heart in Germany, and no final and irrevocable break with militarism, the law of self preservation must be considered paramount. No fresh extension of Prussian militarism to other continents and seas should be tolerated; and the conquered German colonies can only be regarded as guarantees, as securities for the future peace of the world. This opinion will be shared, I feel sure, by the vast bulk of the young nations who form the Dominions of the British Empire. They have no military aims or ambitions. Their tasks are solely the tasks of peace; their greatest interest and their aim is peace. Voluntarily they joined in this war and to their effort is largely due the destruction of the German Colonial Empire, and consequent prevention of the German military system being spread to the ends of the earth. They should not be asked to consent to the restoration to a militant Germany of fresh footholds for militarism in the southern hemisphere, and thus endanger the future of their young and rising communities, who are developing the waste spaces of the earth. They want a new Monroe Doctrine for the South, as there had been a Monroe Doctrine for the West, to protect it against European militarism. Behind the sheltering wall of such a doctrine they promised to build up a new, peaceful world, not only for themselves, but for the many millions of black folk entrusted to their care." Germany, on the other hand, did not regard her African possessions as homes for white men but as areas of exploitation, controlled by a few officials, and as districts from which raw materials might be obtained."

GERMAN POSSESSIONS ON THE EAST BEFORE THE WAR

German East Africa, area 384,318 square miles

An interesting sidelight on the conditions of life under German rule in these colonies is given by the Rev. E. F. Spanton in his book, *In German Gaols* (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge). The author was for two years a prisoner in the hands of the enemy in German East Africa, his captivity being shared by his fellow mission workers, both men and women.

"It should be clear," says Mr. Spanton, "to those who have followed my narrative with any care, that much of the ill-treatment which we prisoners suffered was the result of a carefully calculated policy on the part of the German authorities, who wished to do all in their power to damage the prestige of the British and their Allies in the eyes of the native population, and we were not left without indications that this policy was successful, at least up to the time when the tide began to turn in military matters. News travels fast and far in Africa, and the enslavement of the English by the Germans became the subject of wondering and excited discussion in districts removed by hundreds of miles from the prison camps. It is true that the tables were to some extent turned as time went on, but it may be doubted whether this turning of the tables produced as much effect upon African opinion as might have been expected, for the Germans, with their accustomed foresight, had done their best to prepare the natives for their own withdrawal.

German Threats to the Natives

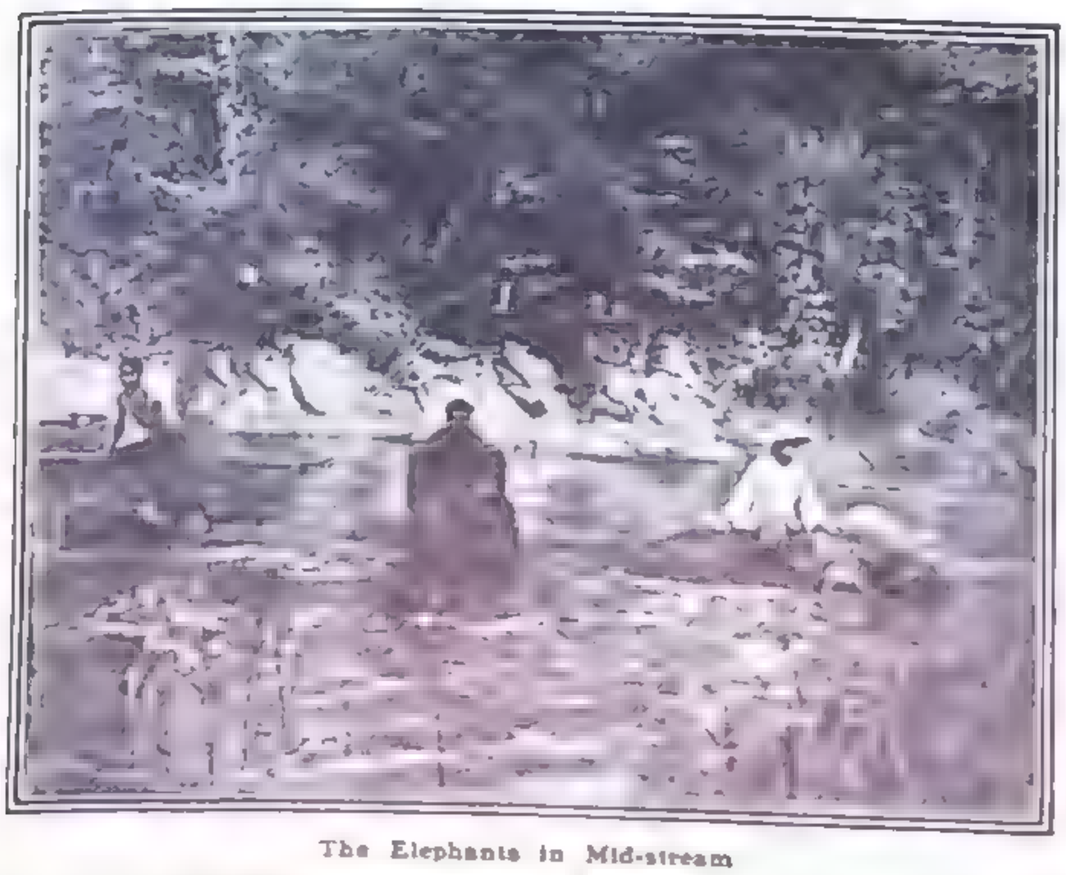
"Some time before that withdrawal became necessary, they took care to warn the Africans that they would soon be going to fight the enemies of their Emperor elsewhere, that they would be absent for some months, and that then they would return to take summary vengeance on all those who had failed in loyalty during their absence, and to drive all Englishmen from their land for ever. Knowing the African as I do, I was even astonished at the effect of this clever move upon native opinion; after the flight of the German army from Tabora, we were repeatedly asked whether it was true that the English would leave the colony at the end of the war, and abandon the people to German tyranny again; I well remember how surprised I was that an intelligent Zanzibari, who had himself lived under British rule, but whom circumstances had brought into the colony before the outbreak of war, had been so awed by German bullying that he was altogether disposed to accept the German version of what was happening and what would happen in the future. We did our best to reassure the frightened natives, and appeared to some extent to succeed in our endeavour; but I am convinced that it would be difficult to estimate at its full value the harm that our prestige would suffer in Africa if, after all, the words of the Germans should come true, and the English be again (as it would most certainly appear to the African mind) 'driven from the land.'"

The WORK of ROUNDING-UP the GERMANS in Africa.

BRITISH IMPERIAL TROOPS CROSSING A FOREST STREAM ON A TEMPORARY BRIDGE

This bridge was constructed by British Imperial troops while engaged in rounding-up the German forces in German East Africa. A fast-running forest stream had to be crossed. In a very few hours this was accomplished by the construction of the temporary bridge shown above. The officers are testing the structure. Operations against the Germans in Portuguese East Africa continue with success, and at the end of January our Allies had occupied Mwembe (130 miles N.E. of Lake Nyasa) and other important enemy positions

ELEPHANTS BATHING IN NORTHERN SIAM.



The Elephants in Mid-stream

We here see three elephants enjoying a bath in the waters of a river in Northern Siam in which country these animals are found in considerable numbers

An Elephant Almost Submerged

The illustration shows one of the elephants in the water. There were no fewer than 5,333 domesticated elephants in Siam according to the 1916 census

Coming to Land After the Bath

A well-cared-for elephant is well scrubbed and scoured by his mahout when he goes to bathe The animal is here seen about to land on the wooded bank of the river after his bath

Elephant and Mahout Crossing the River

These four pictures of elephants bathing reach us from a correspondent in Northern Siam and the peaceful scenes they show are far removed from the turmoil of the European War

THREE LITTLE STREETS : By E. V. Lucas.

I was saying on this page a few weeks ago something in praise of the museum of London's streets; how much entertainment is there for the eyes of soldiers on leave. Why I dragged soldiers in I forget, for there is no such inveterate or more curious wanderer in that museum than myself, and I wish I had more time to spend there. So many discoveries there are to make! I have, for example, just discovered Meard Street. I was passing through Wardour Street, and noting how the old curiosity shops are giving way to cinema companies (in the window of one of which a waxen Charlie Chaplin in regal robes is being for ever photographed by a waxen operator whose hand turns the wheel from dawn to dusk—a symbol of perpetual "motion"), when suddenly I noticed, running eastwards, a little row of pure eighteenth-century façades. It was Meard Street, and, turning along it, I examined these survivals of the London of Johnson and Sterne with delight, so well preserved are they with their decorated portals intact, and in two or three cases the old pretty numbers still remaining. Why I mentioned Sterne is for the reason that it was in Meard Street (according to the invaluable Wheatley and Cunningham's *London, Past and Present*, which sadly needs expanding) that the author of *Tristram Shandy*'s fair friend, Kitty Fourmantel, lived; and it does not decrease the pleasure of dallying here to see, in fancy, the lean figure of that most unclerical of clerks in holy orders hurrying along to pay her his respects. Wheatley and Cunningham can tell us only of two old Meard Streetians, the other being an architect, new to me, named Batty Langley, and even then the numbers of the houses are not given. It would be no unamusing task for an antiquary with human instincts to dig and delve until he had repeopled every tenement.

A second little street is disregarded by Wheatley and Cunningham altogether, and has only just come into my consciousness—Goodwin's Court, which runs from St. Martin his lane to Bedfordbury. It is not a street at all, merely an alley, one side of which, the south, is the least Londonish row of dwellings you ever saw, and the other side is the back doors of the houses on the south of New Street—that busiest and cheerfullest of old-world shopping centres, where Hogarth's ghost still walks. New Street is famous in literature by reason of the Pine Apple eating place where Dr. Johnson in his penury dined regularly for eightpence: sixpennyworth of meat, one pennyworth of bread, and a penny for the waiter, and received better attention than most of the clients because the penny for the waiter was omitted by them. Take it all round, New Street (which has not been new these many decades) is not so different now, the small tradesmen being the last thing to change.

But it was of Goodwin's Court that I was going to write and its odd houses—for every one is like the last, not only architecturally but by the whim of the tenants too, each one having a vast bow window and each window being decorated with a muslin curtain, in front of which is a row of pots containing a flowerless variety of large-leaved plants, created obviously for the garnishing of such unusual spaces. Where these strange plants have their indigenous homes I cannot say—I am the least of botanists—nor do I particularly care, but what I do want to know is when their beauty, or lack of it, first attracted a dweller in Goodwin's Court, and why his taste so imposed itself on his neighbours. But for this depressing foliage I should not mind living in Goodwin's Court myself, for it is quiet and central—not more than a few yards both from the Westminster County Court and *The Freaks*. But it would be necessary for my peace of mind first to find out who Goodwin was.

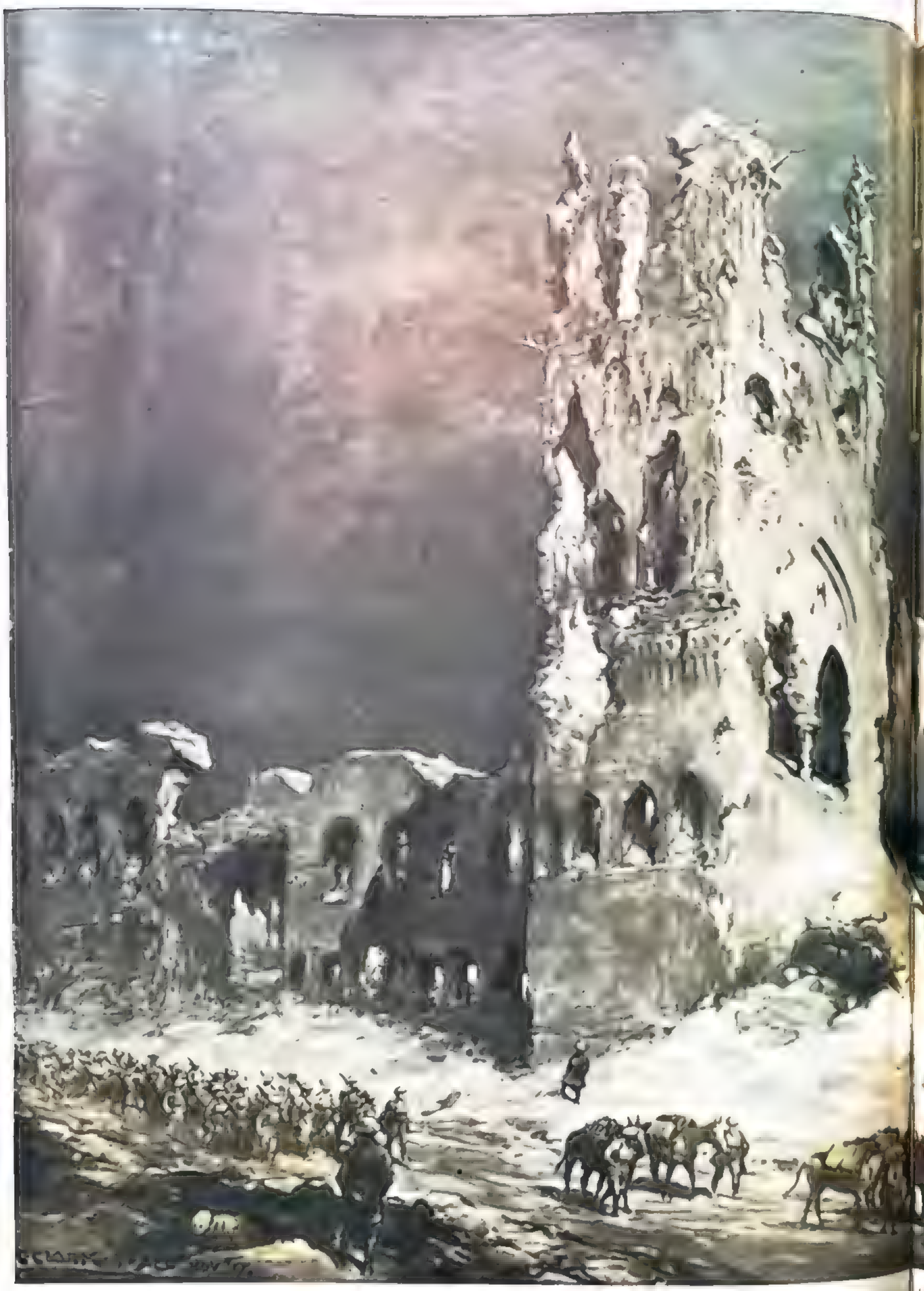
My third little street, which also is an alley, untrodden by the foot of horse, is not a new discovery but an old resort—Nevill's Court, running eastwards off Fetter Lane—and the Nevill, if Wheatley and Cunningham tell the truth, was Ralph Nevill, Bishop of Chichester in the thirteenth century, a lot of the property about here, it seems, being still the property of that see. The great charm of Nevill's Court is that it has, right in midst of the printing world, gardens; within sound of THE SPHERE'S printing presses the Nevill Courtiers can grow their own vegetables. Each house has its garden, while the centre house, a stately double-fronted Stuart mansion, has quite a big one. The court has also a fruiterer's shop, presided over by a genial and corpulent fruiterer (I almost wrote a fruity fruiterer—and what a wonderful word fruiterer is!), and a Moravian chapel. But these things are as nothing. The most precious treasures of Nevill's Court that I observed the other day were its buds. On each shrub in each garden were authentic green buds; absolute promises that some day or other another spring is really coming. And they were the first buds I had seen. It is an exciting experience, worthy of London, that one's first earnest of the renaissance should be gathered in a court off Fetter Lane.

CONTROLLING MILITARY TRAFFIC : *The "Belle of Arques."*

BRITISH ARMY LORRIES HELD UP ON THE ROAD AT ARQUES, NEAR ST. OMER

British official picture

All the traffic of the British Army at Arques, whether on the road or on the canal, is under the control of this pretty French girl. The soldiers have nicknamed her the "Belle of Arques" and she carries out her somewhat complicated duties with great efficiency. Arques possesses a very remarkable hydraulic lift on the Canal de Neuf Fosse constructed in 1883-88. It consists of two enormous metal caissons containing sufficient water to float a boat and so connected that when one is filled or emptied the other rises or falls through the difference in weight. Arques, in its ancient castle, possesses one of the finest feudal ruins in France.



'One's first sight of this place, once a city, is marvellously impressive. The scene is strange and queer. Ypres having been continuously blasted and pounded by shell fire and shrapnel for nearly 3 years, and the additional effect of the weather, is now rounded and crumbling, surfaces and edges. These bleached skeletons of buildings look more like Nature's architecture on a rocky coast or the mountains of the moon than anything else that occurs to one. All trace of architecturally apparent is the total ruin, and colour of a scrap of decorative moulding or the outline of a window here and there, on the tower of the Cloth Hall or the west door of the cathedral shows in the brown. The rest is chaos. Ypres is continually changing, and for this reason every picture has a special interest as a phase of the destruction

tation, by which it is passing. [illegible] pass but some part one large or [illegible] to my concert [illegible] into [illegible] and steal smaller treasures. The [illegible] great shells and inside what was [illegible] beyond the rose window. Shrapnel [illegible] and there are and me

YPRES BY MOONLIGHT

From a drawing by Christopher Clark, R.I.

In the WAR ZONE BEHIND the WESTERN FRONT.

Official picture

Disinterring Money Buried During Retreat from the Little Town Two Years Ago

The mayor and other municipal officials of the place have returned now that the position is well within the Allied lines. They are here seen unearthing a box of money hidden during the hurried retreat made when the Germans threatened their little town

THE TOWN MAJOR : *An Interesting and Important Personage on the Western Front.*

Official picture

"To the Town Major of Ervillers" a Familiar Sign

This kind of notice board is very familiar to our men on the Western front. Here we see a direction board conveying the very necessary information as to what exact pile of ruins this one happens to be. The arrow points the direction to the town major

THE TOWN MAJOR

From "The Listener's Post," one of the trench newspapers published at the front.

I am the Town Major of ,
A spot all and sundry abuse.
You'll agree, I am sure,
It is no sinecure
To be the Town Major of

I am monarch of all I survey;
My rule none dare disobey.
I've a plentiful line
Of dug-outs, in fine,
Deep dug-outs are my specialty.

My word here is absolute law.
I rarely admit to a flaw
In my traffic-control,
I do, on my soul,
Think it's rather superior.

My civilians are wondrously free
From bickering and jealousy.
They never dispute
My rule absolute
For there are not any, you see

The landscape is beastly dishevelled
Where "crump" and "whizz-bang" have revelled,
And I fear before long
With strafing so strong
The whole town site will be levelled.

I'm Mayor and Alderman too,
I'm the captain as well as the crew,
Despite Hunnish hate
My office of state
With high civic pride I review.

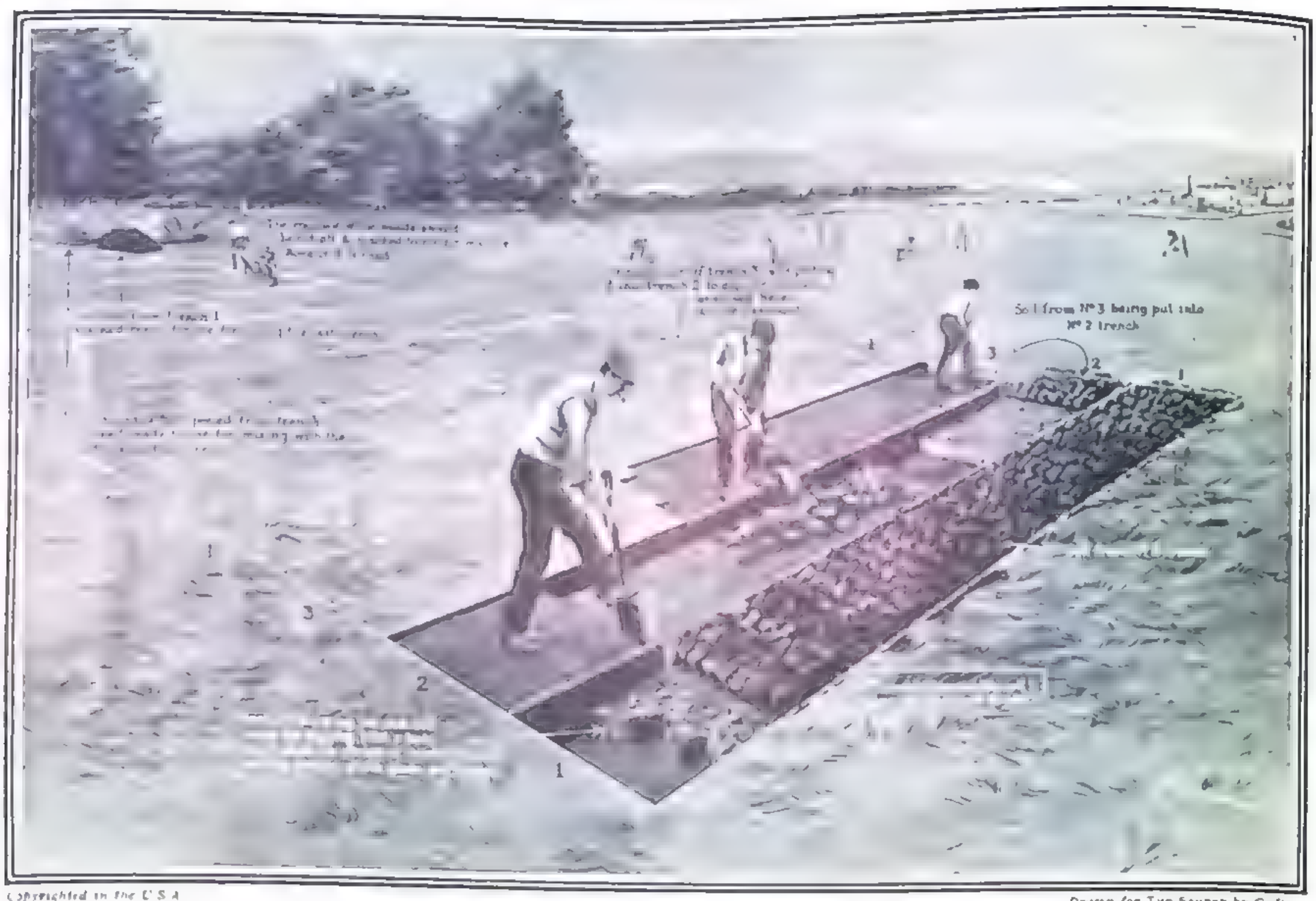
I am the Town Major of — ,
The spot all and sundry abuse.
You'll agree, I am sure,
It is no sinecure
To be the Town Major of .

BEFORE THE STORM : A Dialogue in a Dug-out.

Australian official picture

A DUG-OUT IN THE WEST WHERE A GERMAN ONSLAUGHT IS AWAITED

"When is this battle going to begin?" he asked. "I have seen this sort of thing before; it's what you might call the hush before the storm. The enemy is not massing all these divisions on this front out of mere bluff. He may count on surprise to roll up the line quickly. It won't be an old time offensive anyhow. He will try for open warfare on a big scale." "And supposing it fails?" "Oh, it will fail all right," was the answer of the strategist in the dug-out.—*From a conversation reported by Mr. Philip Gibbs*



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Drawn for THE SPHERE by G. Bron

How to Start Work on a Raw Piece of Allotment Ground

The ground should be marked out into parallel oblong spaces, more or less of the shape shown above. We will imagine that it has the usual covering of coarse, strong grass, with rough weeds. These should be cut off and piled up to rot for manure. As a general rule it is better not to burn weed or grass. The allotment-holder then proceeds to dig up the first section to the depth of a spade and cart away the soil and the turf to the other end of the plot. Successive actions are shown as being carried out by three men, but of course it could be all accomplished by one. See further description below.

OUR MILLION ALLOTMENT GROUND.

The Food Production Department's desire to Get another 500,000 in Going Order—How to Prepare a Raw Piece of Ground, and Other Hints

The Allotments' Brilliant Record

Last year the allotment-holders of the country did a tremendous service to the cause of food production. It has been estimated that over a million tons of vegetables were produced on the allotments of England and Wales and consumed within easy reach of the land on which they were produced by the growers and their families. As a consequence, not only were the transit facilities of the country notably relieved of the carriage of produce which otherwise would, in many cases, have had to be drawn over considerable distances, but thousands of working-class families were supplied more generously than ever before with fresh vegetables, and were benefited in health accordingly. No bare figures can effectively represent the service to the national food supply and well-being thus rendered by the allotment-holders in 1917. It is estimated that the total number of allotments in England and Wales at present is not far short of 1,000,000. The Food Production Department is desirous of increasing this number by at least 50 per cent. by the end of March.

How to Tackle New Ground

The Royal Horticultural Society, which has been doing excellent work in connection with our food supply, at a recent conference had under consideration the treatment best to be recommended for bringing grass land into cultivation for allotment purposes. The conclusions arrived at were as follows:—

"Such land should not, as a rule, be ploughed, but cultivated with the spade or fork. If it carries very rough weeds or tussocks of grass the roughest of the covering should be cut off with a hook and stacked in any convenient place to rot, and to be used subsequently for manure. As farmyard manure is usually difficult to get, none of this or similar material should be burned. The area selected should be divided into strips of convenient width, and a line run across about two feet six inches from the end of the strip, and the turf to the thickness of one and a half to two inches should be pared from the part thus marked out and carried to near the place where the work is to end. The soil is then taken out to the depth of the spade (unless it is very bad indeed, when a little less depth may be removed), and the trench so made carefully cleaned of any crumbs of good earth. All this is carted to the point where the work is to end.

"When this is done another breadth of turf is marked out, this time 2 ft in width, and peeled off, laid at the bottom of the trench, cut up small, and forked into the sub-soil. On this the soil from below the second strip of turf is thrown, inverting it completely as it is thrown over, and leaving a second clean trench, repeating the whole process until the ground is completely double dug. In exceptional cases, where local knowledge shows loosening it to be unwise, the second spit should not be forked up, and in no case should the second spit be brought to the surface. That is, full trenching is not advised as, unless special facilities exist for bringing this quickly into good condition, it often proves harmful to crops subsequently sown upon it for some years to come. Double digging or bastard trenching is safer.

UNCULTIVATED GARDENS

The Food Production Department suggests that the local councils might consider whether there are uncultivated kitchen gardens belonging to vacant dwelling houses that could be utilised for growing vegetables. These gardens cannot be taken by the councils under the Cultivation of Lands Order, but the Board of Agriculture have power to take possession of them under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and the Food Production Department is prepared to consider sympathetically any definite proposals made by a local authority for securing their cultivation during the present emergency where it can be arranged without risk of serious injury to the property.

WARNING

"This land is an allotment or field garden on which there are growing crops, and any person who without lawful authority enters or remains on the land or damages any growing crops or hedge or fence thereon will be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and on conviction will be liable to a penalty of £100, with or without imprisonment."

The Vacant Lands Cultivation Society, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., will be pleased to provide posters such as the above for display on allotments warning trespassers of the heavy penalties under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which now apply to all allotments.

What to Do with the Grass

"In very light soils it is unwise to bury twitch, even as deep as 18 in., but in heavy soils the burying of it will suffocate it.

"No attempt should be made to remove perennial weeds from grassy land before the digging is commenced. They should be taken out as the work proceeds, and, like the rough grass already referred to and the twitch (also called squitch, quick, and couch grass), stacked in a heap tightly to decay."

Some further interesting points are underlined by the Food Production Department with reference to this preparatory work. "The earlier new ground is dug the better. Time is necessary to admit of the decay of turf and fibre, to permit of sufficient aeration and the formation of a fine seed bed, and to enable the soil to become properly consolidated before seed time. Late-dug grass land is apt to dry out in dry weather. The plants then suffer, and frequently succumb. A word of warning is necessary!" And here the department reinforces what we have said above: "Last year it was a common practice among allotment-holders to pare and stack the turf before digging, presumably in the belief that removing the turf would also remove the wireworms. This, however, is by no means always the case, as in winter wireworms often work deep in the ground, and paring the turf not only takes away a main source of fertility from the soil, but also deprives the wireworms of a part of their food supply, thus encouraging them to attack the crops grown on the land with even greater avidity. Stacking and burning the turf should only be done where it consists of a mass of couch or twitch."

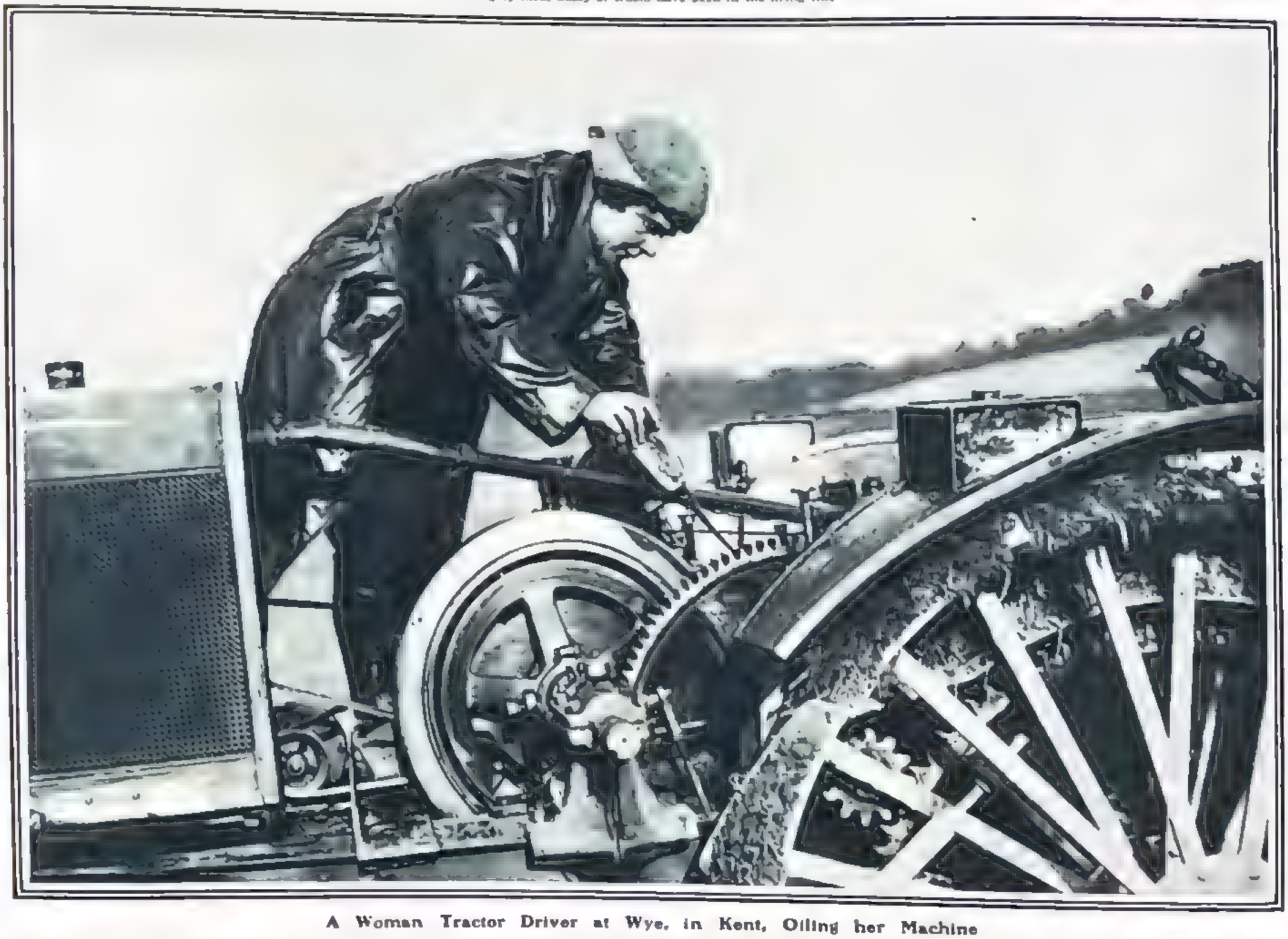
What to Do if You Cannot Get Land

By common consent food supplies will be very short throughout the world this year, and it is quite possible that the efforts of our allotment holders may make all the difference between a reasonably plentiful supply of fresh vegetable food and an extreme scarcity of the same. Tradesmen's associations, friendly societies, trade unions, working men's clubs, and sporting organisations of various kinds can give material assistance by organising their members for this purpose. Individuals unable to obtain land should apply to the local authority, and, if possible, get other persons similarly situated to do the same. If they fail to obtain land promptly they should apply to the Food Production Department.

The GOVERNMENT'S TRACTOR MACHINES at WORK.

Soldiers Learning how to Use Motor Tractors on the Slopes of the Surrey Hills

The Food Production Department of the Board of Agriculture has opened a school in Surrey for training soldiers in the use of motor tractors for ploughing and other work. The pupils are low-category men, many of whom have been in the firing line



A Woman Tractor Driver at Wye, in Kent, Oiling her Machine

At Wye, in Kent, women are learning how to act as bailiffs One is here seen oiling a Government tractor. Berkshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire added to the number of their women tractor drivers last week

The national programme requires an increase of one additional acre of plough land for every four previously ploughed, and those in closest touch with the rural districts believe emphatically that with good ploughing weather during the first three months this result will approximately be obtained. A report from Wiltshire states that a unit of seven tractors has ploughed 117 acres on an average of 4 gallons 2 pints of paraffin per acre. This is considered very good working in view of the fact that the land was on the stiff side. Another unit of fifteen tractors ploughed 297½ acres, averaging 20 acres per tractor per week, on a consumption of 4 gallons per acre. Recently in Gloucestershire one of the Government tractors ploughed 41 acres in 80 hours, the latter figure including time occupied in adjustments, replacements, and meals. A very encouraging feature of the position is the large number of offers made by the landowners to plough up grass voluntarily beyond the official schedule, or to substitute food crops for luxury crops. The Holland (Lincs.) Committee state: "Several cases have been reported to the Committee of grass land being voluntarily ploughed up in excess of the acreage scheduled." The ploughing of grass land, according to the same authority, is proceeding "at a very fair rate," and the Committee hopes to complete the ploughing of such land by the end of February. The actual progress in ploughing and sowing varies widely in different districts, both as regards the work done by privately-owned implements and with the tractors supplied to the committees by the Food Production Department. In Somerset about 7,000 acres have been ploughed by tractors.

A LITERARY LETTER : "Out of the Mouths of Babes."

LONDON, February 25, 1918.

There is always something that strikes the imagination in the poet who lays down his life in war for an ideal. Lord Byron in a measure redeemed the many sordid acts of his life when he gave up his life for Greece, and the glamour which surrounded him for two generations afterwards was largely due to that fact. More than one young poet has fallen in the present war, and all Englishmen have a peculiar affection for Rupert Brooke, although that brilliant poet did not actually die in the fight. Alan Seeger, the American poet, did, and some very fine poetry from him has been read with the greater eagerness in consequence.

Now we have from the same publishers, *Letters and Diary of Alan Seeger* (Constable), an exceedingly interesting little volume. The book is full of noble thought, and, indeed, you may take up these letters at almost any point and find something worth quoting, as, for example, the following:—

The hymns of hate, the rancour and vindictiveness are the expressions of non-combatants whose venom has time to accrue in the quiet of studies far from the noise of the cannon. To the actual combatant the sense of the grandeur of his calling is too strong upon him to let such ignoble irritabilities intrude. Without striking any the less strongly when the time comes, he is yet ready enough to pay tribute to his enemy where tribute is deserved, and glad enough to be able to say of him as the old Spanish romancer said of his country's devil-est foe:—

> Caballeros granadinos,
> Aunque moros, hijos d'algo.

Or this:—

Had I the choice I would be nowhere else in the world than where I am. Even had I the chance to be liberated I would not take it. Do not be sorrowful then. It is the shirkers and slackers alone in this war who are to be lamented. The tears for those who take part in it and who do not return should be sweetened by the sense that their death was the death which beyond all others they would have chosen for themselves, that they went to it smiling and without regret, feeling that whatever value their continued presence in the world might be to humanity, it could not be greater than the example and inspiration they were to it in so departing.

It is a sad thought that even the best poetry often requires the stimulus of the death of its author to obtain acceptance—at least, it is obvious that the young poets who have died in the war are exciting most attention to-day. On this subject, here is an extract from a letter:—

The article about Rupert Brooke, in which my name was mentioned, gave me rather more pain than pleasure, for it rubbed in the matter which most rankles in my heart—that I never could get my book of poems published before the war. But there is no use crying over spilt milk.

In another place Alan Seeger refers to that same unpublished volume as the "great disappointment of my life." Not everyone who is out of the conflict can feel towards the enemy as Alan Seeger does in the lines which offer an explanation of his attitude towards the war:—

Feeling no greater dignity possible for a man than that of one who makes himself the instrument of Destiny in these tremendous moments, I naturally ranged myself on the side to which I owed the greatest obligation. But let it always be understood that I never took arms out of any hatred against Germany or the Germans, but purely out of love for France. The German contribution to civilisation is too large and German ideals too generally in accord with my own to allow me to join in the chorus of hate against a people whom I frankly admire. It was only that the France, and especially the Paris, that I love should not cease to be the glory and the beauty that they are that I engaged. For that cause I am willing to stick to the end. But I am ready to accept the verdict of History in this case as I do, and everyone does, in the old cases between Athens and Sparta or between Greece and Rome. Might is right and you cannot get away from it, however the epheme rals buzz. *Victrix causa diis placuit, sed victa Catoni.* It may have to be the epitaph on my tomb. I can see it on some green slope of the Vosges, looking towards the East.

Finally we are told in the words of a friend of the circumstances under which Alan Seeger died on June 30, 1916:—

I caught sight of Seeger and called to him, making a sign with my hand. He answered with a smile. How pale he was! His tall silhouette stood out on the green of the cornfield. He was the tallest man in his section. His head erect, and pride in his eye, I saw him running forward with bayonet fixed. Soon he disappeared, and that was the last time I saw my friend.

Experience has proved that all the best books about children have been written by childless men. *Dream Children*, *Pet Marjorie*, and many another gem of literature occurs to me, although I can recall exceptions to this rule. But a father or a mother will always talk to us about the wonderfully precocious utterances of his or her offspring, and the result is not always exhilarating. Even Charles Lamb, although he wrote *Dream Children*, was tempted at a children's party to propose as a toast, "The much-calumniated Herod."

But Lady Glenconner wins our sympathy in her little book, *The Sayings of Children*. Written down by their mother, Pamela Glenconner (Oxford: B. H. Blackwell). She was the happy mother of five beautiful little children, as their pictures here presented reveal them to us, and many a wise, witty, and tender utterance have we here from one or other of the little ones. They have grown up now, and two of the boys have been in the war, and one of them has died for his country. But we prefer to think of them as very little children, although one pretty little girl of this book has been three years married. There is a natural temptation to quote some of their quaint sayings, the gift for producing which these children shared with others but torn from the context they might seem trivial, or worse—unintelligible. As they stand in the book, however, they are delightful, and I am sure a very large number of people will thank Lady Glenconner for a beautiful book and will read it with sympathy. It contains, by the way, a fine poem not, I think, before published, by Katharine Tynan.

The death of Mr. John Arthur Blaikie reminds me of some pleasant evenings when, as the guest of a common friend at the Savile Club, I heard him discourse very entertainingly upon his old associations with *The Saturday Review* in some of its palmy days when Beresford Hope was the proprietor and all the clever young lions of the then

I

Listen to me, as when ye heard our father
Sing long ago the song of other shores;
Listen to me, and then in chorus gather
All your deep voices, as ye pull your oars:

CHORUS

Fair these broad meads—these hoary woods are grand,
But we are exiles from our fathers' land.

II

From the lone shieling of the misty island
Mountains divide us, and the waste of seas—
Yet still the blood is strong, the heart is Highland,
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides:

III

We ne'er shall tread the fancy-haunted valley
Where 'tween dark hills creeps out the small, clear stream,
In arms around the patriarch banner rally,
Nor see the moon on royal tombstones gleam:

IV

When the bold kindred, in the time long vanished,
Conquer'd the soil and fortified the keep—
No seer foretold the children would be banish'd
That a degenerate lord might boast his sheep:

V

Come foreign rage—let Discord burst in slaughter!
O, then, for clansman, true and stern claymore—
The hearts that would have shed their blood like water
Beat heavily beyond the Atlantic roar:
Fair these broad meads—these hoary woods are grand,
But we are exiles from our fathers' land.

The Canadian Boat Song

This interesting poem, representing the feeling of exiled Highlanders in Canada, appeared in "Noctes Ambrosianæ" in "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1827. It has naturally been assumed to be by Christopher North, but it is also attributed to J. G. Lockhart. It is probably by neither, and the authorship has never been ascertained.

literary world were writing for it. There is more cleverness and brightness in *The Saturday Review* of to-day, I may interpolate, than has been in evidence there for twenty years past. Blaikie interested me so much that I asked him to lunch at my club to meet a distinguished journalist, hoping that a book might have been evolved from the contact. I am afraid that Blaikie fell upon sad days, and that he was one of the authors who silently and uncomplainingly suffered from the war—a thing the more lamentable in that there are generous men among us quite willing to help without ostentation cases of this kind. Blaikie's first book was *Madrigals, Songs and Sonnets*, by J. A. Blaikie and Edmund Gosse, issued in 1870, which first brought Mr. Gosse's name before the reading public. It was not until 1873 that Mr. Gosse's *On Viol and Lute* was issued.

I have received a little book which I was about to describe as an excellent shillingsworth of verse, but found boldly on the cover the price 1s. 3d. This is *Rough Rhymes of a Padre*, by "Woodbine Willie," M.C., Chaplain to the Forces (Hodder and Stoughton). The author, I understand, is the Rev. G. A. Studdert Kennedy, who is widely known and greatly loved as "Woodbine Willie." Many of his poems have been separately printed and distributed at the Front. The majority have a rough, vigorous force, but I select two on account of their brevity to give some indication of the "note" of this little volume:—

TWO WORLDS

In the valleys down below,
Where the largest flowers blow,
And the brook runs babbling nonsense to the sea,
Underneath the shady trees
We two sauntered at our ease,
Just a pleasant little world for you and me.

Then the summons of the Lord,
Like a sudden silver sword
Came and cut our little pleasant world in two.
One a fierce world of strife and hate,
One sad world where women wait,
And we wander far apart, dear, I and you.

And it may be, with this breath
There will come the call of death,
And I will put another world 'twixt you and me.
You will stand with God above,
I will stand 'twixt pride and Love,
Looking out through mists of sorrow o'er the sea.

But the world in God is one,
And when all our strife is done,
There will dawn the perfect world for you and me,
When we two together stand,
Looking upwards, hand in hand,
Where the fires of Love have burned up every sea.

ENGLISH LAND IN FRANCE

In among her golden cornfields
Where the blood-red poppies dance,
In a thousand sunny valleys
There is English land in France.

What our fathers failed to conquer
By the weakness of the sword,
That we have and hold for ever
By the power of the Lord.

All that endless ancient warfare
Was but bitter, barren loss,
But the heart of France was conquered
When we marked it with the Cross.

As the Holy Virgin Mother
Held the Christ Child to her breast,
So France holds these sunlit gardens
Where the Sons of England rest.

Looking down, with eyes of wonder,
On that tiny pledge of Peace,
Dreaming dreams of dawning splendour
When the curse of War shall cease.

I do not think that any notice has appeared in the London newspapers of the death of John Loder, the bookseller of Woodbridge, who was a friend of Edward FitzGerald. Mr. Loder died at the age of ninety or thereabouts, and for the last thirty years of his life he delighted to see the Omar Khayyam enthusiasts who came to talk to him about FitzGerald and his residence at Woodbridge and near it. He once gave me a substantial packet of letters which he had received on the subject of his friendship with FitzGerald. Curiously enough I have just received from the firm of George H. Doran and Co. of New York a volume of verse entitled *Songs for a Little House*, by Christopher Morley, a pleasant little book of occasional verse of the kind that we associate so pleasantly with the names of Austin Dobson and Andrew Lang.

Mr. Morley, who is now associated with *The Ladies' Home Journal* of Philadelphia, is, I am interested to know, a Woodbridge man who in his day knew John Loder, Bernard Barton, and also Sir Sidney Colvin, who came from Bealings, two miles from Woodbridge, so that this little Suffolk village has pleasant associations. There is a great deal of charm in Mr. Christopher Morley's *Songs for a Little House*. It is full of gentle suggestions of the joys of simple home life, and there are many poems in it that will appeal to English readers, as, for example, verses written when the announcement was made in *The New York Times* that the boy for whom Sir James Barrie wrote *Peter Pan*—the original of Peter Pan—had died in battle:—

And Peter Pan is dead? not so!
When mothers turn the lights down low
And tuck their little sons in bed,
They know that Peter is not dead.

That little rounded blanket hill,
Those prayer-time eyes, so deep and still—
However wise and great a man
He grows, he still is Peter Pan.

And mothers' ways are often queer
They pause in doorways, just to hear
A tiny breathing, think a prayer
And then go tiptoe down the stair.

A very interesting personality in the byways of English literary life was John Payne, whose translations of *The Arabian Nights* and *The Decameron* of Boccaccio are well known. It is of interest to know that a very considerable prose work by Mr. Payne has been discovered, and will in due time be published. This is a translation of *The Marvellous History of Seif ben Dhi Yezn, King of Yemen*, a prose work in Arabic.

C. K. S.

A list of books received by "The Sphere" will be found on the second page of this issue.

WAR WORK of the PELMAN INSTITUTE

18,000 Officers and Men.

REMARKABLE FACTS AND FIGURES.

SINCE the outbreak of war considerably over 18,000 officers and men of the Army and Navy have enrolled for the famous Pelman Course. And the number of enrolments is still steadily on the increase.

Amongst those now taking this wonderful Course are nearly 80 Generals and Admirals, and many thousands of officers and men of all ranks.

One General writes:—

"I have felt the Course to be so good that I have induced several officers of Brigade to take it up." Another General says:—

"The value of the Pelman Course can hardly be exaggerated. I agree it should be nationalised."

Hundreds of others write, or call in person to say how the extra efficiency produced by the system has "brought them promotion," given "a keener zest for work," enabled them to pass Cadet and other "stiff" exams., "brightened them up all round," "gained confidence and self-control," "stimulated their minds," "given them initiative and leadership," "made their memories perfect," "removed mental worries and troubles," and generally made them **more efficient, capable, and self-confident.**

Business men and women are also finding the Course an invaluable aid to them in these trying and worrying days. The fact that over 600 managers and business directors are now taking the Course is sufficient proof of its value to the commercial world. Send a post card (or letter) and a full description of "Pelmanism," with particulars enabling you to take the complete Course at reduced fees, will be sent you by return, gratis and post free.

BACK FROM THE FRONT.

FIRST VISIT—THE PELMAN INSTITUTE

"THE COLONEL ASKED ME TO ENROL, AND HERE I AM"

The popularity of the Pelman Course is amazing—or would be amazing were it not for the things it does and the benefits it confers on those who follow it.

Not a day passes without officers and men back from the front calling at the Institute either to enrol for a course, or to express their thanks for the benefits they have received, or to deliver a message from some Pelman student in the trenches.

It is quite a frequent occurrence for officers, returning to "Blighty" for a few days' leave, to arrive at Waterloo or Victoria, hail a "taxi," and drive straight to the Pelman Institute in Bloomsbury Street on some such errand. In the same way, many a soldier calls at the Institute on his way back to France, enrols for the Course, and makes his way to the train, taking with him the first book of the Course.

"I am just back from France," said one young officer the other day. "I want to take the course. All my pals are taking it, and the Colonel advised me just before I left to enrol, so here I am. He's taking it, too."

TONING-UP AND TUNING-UP

Besides developing certain specific qualities, such as initiative, concentration, observation, judgment, self-control, driving power, leadership, self-confidence, and so on, the Pelman Course is greatly appreciated by many for the general toning-up and tuning-up it gives to the whole mental system. It helps to stir people up from the old ruts, the sluggishness into which so many fall, and helps them to gain a new, a fresher, a wider, and more interesting outlook on life.

Here are two letters which bear on this point. The first is from a Captain, who says:—

> I should like to call your attention to the facts of the story of my Pelman Course.
>
> When I began I was looked upon with disfavour by the C.O. of my battalion at home as being a very forgetful, and unsoldierlike sub. When I began your Course my star began to rise. I had the brains but had not been able to use it. I left the home battalion with my C.O.'s recommendation as being the best officer he had had for more than a year, and came to France.
>
> I was then appointed as a second lieutenant to command a company over the heads of four men with their pips,' and have now three stars and an M.C.
>
> "That I was able to make use of my abilities so successfully I attribute entirely to the Pelman System.

The second is equally interesting. It runs as follows:—

> The course has prevented me becoming stack and stagnating during my Army life—that is a most virulent danger, I may add. It inculcates a clear, thorough, courageous method of playing the game of Life—admirably suited to the English temperament, and should prove moral salvation to many a business man. 'Success,' too, would follow—but I consider this as secondary."

That the Course is extremely valuable to "business men," and to business women also, is shown by the following evidence.

Those who would like to know more about the Pelman Course and the qualities it develops should send a post card (or letter) to the Pelman Institute, 67, Wenham House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. 1, and in return they will receive, gratis and post free, full particulars of this wonderful Course, and information showing how they can now enrol for it at a great reduction in the usual fees.

BIG INCREASES IN INCOMES.

SALARIES DOUBLED AND TREBLED

In the Business and Professional world men and women are loud in their praises of the Pelman system.

In some cases, as the result of training their minds on this system, they have actually

TREBLED THEIR INCOMES.

Scores of others report income increases of 100 per cent. as a direct consequence of entering the course.

This is not wonderful when we find that as a result of following this system men and women can develop the following qualities:—

Concentration.	**Directive Ability.**
Observation.	**Forcefulness.**
Perception.	**Self-Confidence.**
Judgment.	**Driving Power.**
Initiative.	**Self-Control.**
Will-power.	**Tact.**
Decision.	**Reasoning Power.**
Ideation.	**Rightly-directed Energy.**
Resourcefulness.	
Organising Power.	

And, above all,

A NEVER-FAILING MEMORY,

whilst, at the same time, eliminating all such weaknesses and failings as:—

Forgetfulness.	**Lack of Initiative.**
Mind-Wandering.	**Lack of System.**
Brain-Fag.	**Want of Order.**
Hesitation.	**Weakness of Will.**
Dulness.	**Indefiniteness.**
Shyness.	**Mental Flurry.**

All of which are great handicaps to anyone who wishes to win success in the world to-day.

INVALUABLE TO WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

And thousands of women now in business, perhaps for the first time, will read with interest this letter from a London business woman:—

> I cannot speak too highly of Pelmanism, which is teaching me to use my abilities, and is giving me a confidence I never hoped to have. Previous to taking up the Course my salary was £1.5—it has now been raised to £50."

MAKE THE BEST OF YOURSELF.

The best advice that can be given to anyone who wishes—as we all wish—to make a success of his or her life is to take a course of Pelman. Why is this? Because the Pelman Course enables you to make the best of your mind. Your mind is your greatest asset in the struggle of life. By training your mind on Pelman lines you bring out all its best qualities, you eliminate any weakness that may be present, and you thus arm yourself with a powerful and unerring weapon for the conflict—a weapon which will cut through all obstacles and enable you to clear your way to the goal of your desire.

And yet the Pelman system is most easily followed. It takes up very little time. It costs but little—and the fee is now reduced for you by the offer made to all who apply to address below. It is directed through the post by expert instructors. It involves no hard study. And yet, in quite a short time, it will develop your mind just as scientific physical exercise develops the muscles: it will increase your personal efficiency and double or even treble your all-round capacity and income-earning power.

Send a post card (or letter) to-day to the Pelman Institute, 67, Wenham House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. 1. By return you will receive gratis and post free:—

1. A copy of "Truth's" much discussed report on the Pelman System.
2. A copy of "Mind and Memory," giving full particulars of the Course.
3. Information enabling you to enrol for the Course at a reduction of one-third on the usual fees.

The above will be sent you without charge and post free. Send a post card (or letter) to-day.

"This alone is health and happiness!"

—*Longfellow.*

"What avails the largest gift of Heaven,
When drooping health and spirits go amiss?
How tasteless then whatever can be given!
Health is the vital principle of bliss."

—*Thomson.*

There is a certain state of body and mind which scientists call *euphoria*, and which should be the normal heritage of every man and woman.

This is due—they tell us—using another of their pedantic words!—to *eucrasy*: that is, a perfectly healthy functioning of the human body, in which every organ yields an intense sensation of happiness and well-being, so that it is literally "a joy to be alive."

Why not endeavour to attain this enviable condition—or at any rate, get as near to it as you can?

"Surely," writes Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, "we should take an aesthetic pride in our own bodies—not to mope over their processes in a cowardly fear of disease, or to defile them by over-indulgence; but to study how we can keep the human machine most efficient in all its parts."

And this famous poet and man of letters ascribes his own radiant health chiefly to the use of Sanatogen, which, he says, "I have taken regularly with results for which I shall be grateful all my life."

"It is not," he writes, "a get-well quick remedy. It professes no dishonest possibilities with Nature. It does not lift you up one moment, to leave you in the lurch the next. But it does, in a perfectly safe and legitimate way, accelerate Nature's own processes of recuperation; and I know of no aid comparable with it to help us in building up that perfect work of art—a sound mind in a sound body."

Get the Genuine Original

SANATOGEN

And Begin Taking it To-day.

Go to your Chemist now, while the impulse is upon you, and buy a tin of Sanatogen. It costs from 1/9 to 9/-, which works out at only twopence per dose—less than tea, coffee, or alcohol. And you can take it with the absolute assurance that it *will*—in the words of a distinguished London physician—"tone up your cells in a way that nothing can surpass, and build these up into a permanent and solid fabric of health."

GENATOSAN, LTD. (British Purchasers of the Sanatogen Co.)
Chairman: Lady Mackworth. 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C. 1.

Note—To protect you against substitution Sanatogen will later on be re-named Genatosan—"Genuine Sanatogen."

Baby's Ration!

MELLIN'S FOOD

Get it at
Harrods

A BEDSTEAD AT HARRODS

SMART Direct Hat in all colours, lined suppler or satin taffeta and covered ribbon. Price to hire 59/6

DAVE NEW ON & FREEMOUT

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET LONDON W

Dress at the Play

The wit of Pinero and his masterly touches of pathos [illegible] at the New Theatre [illegible] charmingly [illegible] which [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] to wit that the [illegible] Miss Irene [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE 1918 BURBERRY

BURBERRYS

are the source of many new ideas in Service Kit. They have originated numerous designs in Weatherproof Topcoats, which increase protection and decorum in all weathers, and, by their efficiency and distinction, especially commend themselves to Officers.

THE 1918 BURBERRY

Combines the most appreciated qualities of a Burberry safeguard — double protection over vital areas, resistance to wet and cold, lightweight, self-ventilating construction and durability.

Collar can be worn open, closed to the throat, or turned right up.

Officers' Complete Kits in 2 to 4 Days or Ready to Put-on.

Illustrated Naval or Military Catalogue Post Free

"I have soldiered in a Burberry week in and week out for over two years, in all weathers, from light drizzles to drenching rains, accompanied by high wind. It is perfection for security, warmth and durability, and I shall never be without one." W. R. L. (Capt.), I.L.I.

During the War, Officers' Burberry Weatherproofs Cleaned and Reproofed Free of Charge

Every Burberry Garment bears a Burberry Label

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DORA CASEMENT CLOTH. Fast Dyed. 1/2½ per yd., 31 in. wide.

MERCIA CASEMENT CLOTH. Bright Finish Fast Dye. 2/9 per yd. 50 in. wide.

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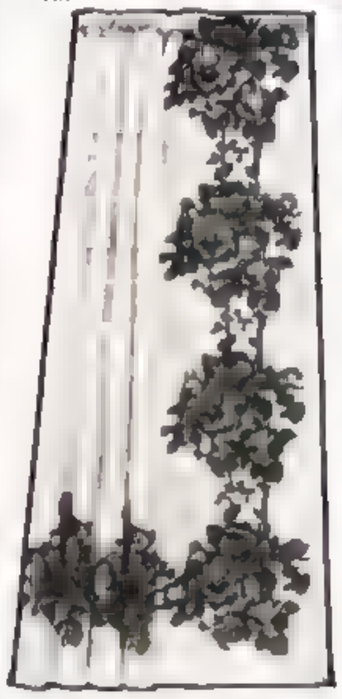
WILLIAMSON & COLE, Ltd., have a unique stock of **CRETONNES, TAFFETAS** and **OMBRES** in large full floral and old world designs suitable for Curtains and Loose Covers.

CRETONNES from 8½d. to 8/11 per yd.

TAFFETAS and **OMBRES** from 2/6 to 14/11 per yd.

The "Duchesse" Curtain.



The "Delphinium" Curtain.

CURTAIN AND LOOSE COVER SPECIALISTS.

THE "ROSEVEAN" WINDOW TREATMENT. Curtains of **Bolton Sheeting** with attractive Chintz frills 3 yards long. **59/11** per pair.

Gathered Valance for 6 ft. Window, **19/6**

"Desmond" Divan, complete with Loose Cover, **£7 5s.**

Curtains can also be supplied in Rep, Satin or Velvet at proportionate cost.

THE "DELPHINIUM" CURTAIN — of **Bolton Sheeting** with applique in Chintz and Cretonne 3 yds. long. **39/11** per pair. Can also be supplied in Satin Cloth.

THE "DUCHESSE" CURTAIN of **Bolton Sheeting** with applique in Chintz and Cretonne 3½ yds. long. **45/-** per pair.

Patterns Post Free.

Victoria to Clapham Road seven minutes by Elevated Railway

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Moorgate Street to Clapham Road nineteen minutes by Underground.

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AFTER Illness the digestive tract remains weak for a considerable period. Restoration to health is often seriously retarded by failure to take the right food.

The 'Allenburys' DIET is the most successful nourishment for use in convalescence; the palatable and easily prepared milk and wheaten food supplies complete nutriment in a form that is assimilated by the delicate stomach without difficulty or distaste. Digestion is thus strengthened and lost vigour restored.

The Food that Rebuilds.

'Allenburys' The DIET For Adults

No Cooking or Cow's Milk required. Made with boiling water only.

In tins at 2/- and 4/- of Chemists.

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The first dose of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure gives relief whether the sufferer be young or old. In ordinary cases cure follows rapidly, and even hard, deep-seated bronchial troubles yield to this most popular of cough remedies. Merit has given Veno's a world-wide reputation as the remedy that cures without narcotics, and cures at all ages.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is free from narcotics of every kind, and equally suitable for old or young. Its quick, sure efficacy makes it the ideal home remedy for

COUGHS AND COLDS
LUNG TROUBLES
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BRONCHITIS
ASTHMA

11½d. a Bottle.

DIFFICULT BREATHING
WHOOPING COUGH
RELAXED THROAT
HOARSENESS
INFLUENZA

Larger Sizes 1/3 and 3/- The 3/- size is the most economical.
Of Chemists and Medicine Vendors the world over
Insist on having Veno's and refuse all substitutes.

The Remedy for

EVERY COUGH

In Old or Young.

NORVIC

The Shoe de Luxe

Trade NORVIC SHOES For LADIES Mark

Four Years of WAR and the Shoe Shortage.

1st YEAR — A large number of our staff enlisted, and we were temporarily unable to make all the Norvic de luxe shoes required. Demands on the factory for Army Boots and Shoes further restricted the civilian output.

2nd YEAR — Army output increasing, but by reorganisation of factory and training of fresh labour were enabled to increase supply of Norvic Boots and Shoes.

3rd YEAR — English and Allied Army Boots wanted in greater quantities, and practically all eligible men withdrawn. Difficulty in securing superb materials necessary for Norvic, but fair supplies of shoes still obtainable at Agents.

4th YEAR — Army work still continues, and factory must undertake the making of Wartime Boots and Shoes. The manufacture of fine footwear such as Norvic de luxe greatly restricted in consequence of this and the acute shortage of high grade materials.

LADIES WHO WISH to be certain of a pair of NORVIC DE LUXE SHOES this season should write to us for the name of the nearest Agent who has supplies on order, and indicate their requirements to the Agent without delay.

Norvic Shoe Co., Norwich.

(Howard & Wright Ltd.)

Three Wolseley Ambulances which have been [illegible] France since 1914

IN THE PETROL WOR[illegible]

By R. P. Hearne

HOW TO HELP THE SOLDIERS

Special attention is drawn to an appea[l] [by] Major Freemantle of the Motor Transport Volun[teers] a scheme for helping the Army by transport [of] sick and wounded soldiers across London. There is urgent need of [more] who will give their services one day a week in this grand work. Vehicles and petr[ol] [and] garages and funds would be we[lcome] [for the] comfort of the tired soldiers returning f[rom] the way to the front.

[illegible] discontinued after a [short] introduced to Sir J. Lister [Fil]th enthusiasm, with the [assistance] Commanding the London [Di]pport to the formation of the corps, and o[n] the now famous transport service [of] When first star[ted] carried men [only] now they were [running] thousands, the w[eekly] being from 10,00[0]

The Motor Tra[nsport] teers now [are] the volunteer f[orce] defence of the [country] the public cou[ld be] aware," said [Major Free]mantle, "how [much] funds are requ[ired] the demands up[on] there would be [a] the service woul[d] quate in any eme[rgency] might arise." I [am] the M.T.V. is in n[eed] of funds but of [motor] motor lorries. Off[ers] ance should be a[ddressed] Major C. R. Frem[antle] quarters, the Moto[r] Volunteers, 225, O[xford] London, W. 1.

[illegible] the volunteers at the second [illegible] university meeting [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] conveyed [illegible],000 [illegible] of the forces on leave

The Deputy Director-General of Military Aeronautics, General Ellington, and his Crossley Car

General Allenby in a Vauxhall Staff Car near the Jaffa Gate, Jerusalem

Maxwell

ALL the knowledge, experience and research of the makers of the Maxwell were concentrated on producing just one type of car—Maxwell

In its own class it is the perfect car—combines the highest in efficiency with the lowest running and initial costs.

You must have a Maxwell

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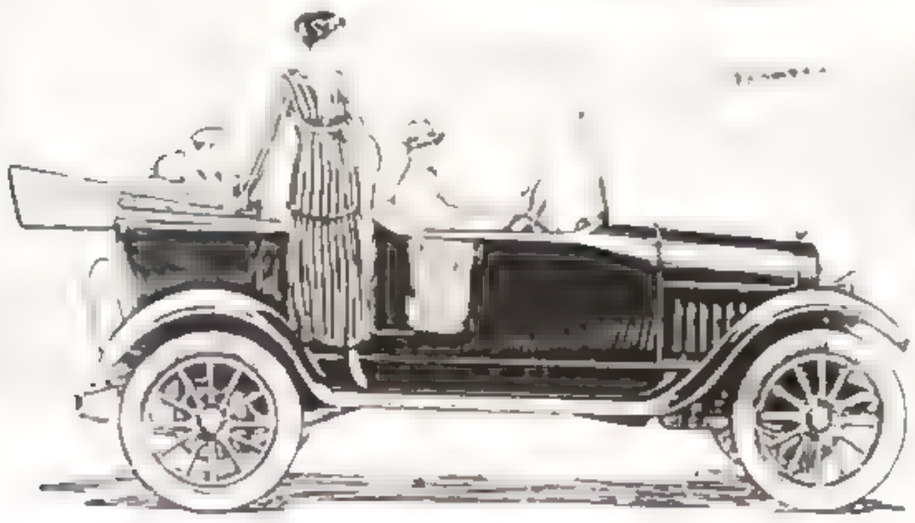

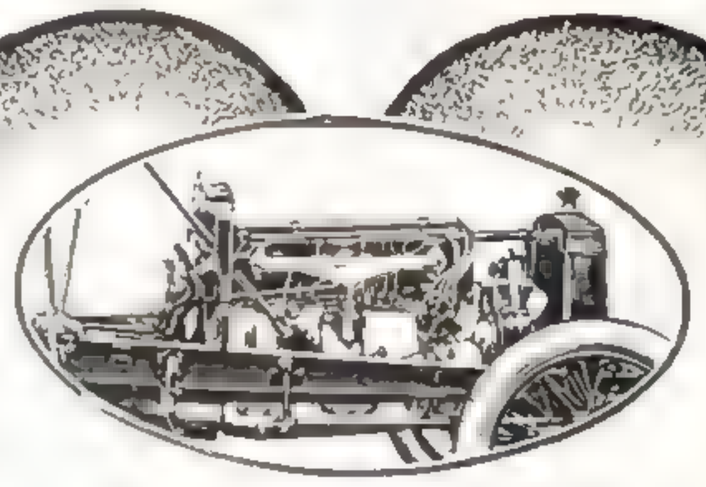

The Heart of the Car

IN physiology the heart is the vital part which determines life and action. Comparable with the human heart in its determination of action is the engine of the motor car

AMPLE proof of Daimler superiority in this vital connection is available. Apart from its wonderful service overseas, the Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine established a record nine years ago that has never since been attempted.

THE Daimler Sleeve Valve Engine with its permanent valve setting, absence of springs, cams, tappets, and the sources of trouble common to the poppet valve design—is like a perfect heart in a beautiful system. It is unrivalled for smooth power, flexibility and will outlast any other production.

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PLEASANT FRAGRANCE

PRESERVES ENAMEL.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHLORODYNE
The World-Known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
A true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE
Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, COLIC, and other bowel complaints.
"Dr COLLIS BROWNE" There is No Substitute.

DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE.
RED
WHITE
& BLUE
For Breakfast & after Dinner.
LESS QUANTITY, it being
ORDINARY COFFEE.

The Patent
TREASURE COT
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URGENT NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.
500 LADIES WANTED
17 to 45,
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LETTERS FROM THE FRONT
A record of service in the war

MEN WHO DRIVE
THE FINEST CAR ON ACTIVE SERVICE

tell in this book of intensely interesting war experiences, photographs and drawings, what they think of the 25-h.p. Vauxhall staff cars. To prospective Vauxhall owners it is a document of happy augury. More than ever is it desirable to order Vauxhalls in advance. Write for waiting-list particulars and a copy of "Letters from the Front."

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THE CAR SUPEREXCELLENT

Foster Clark's
FOSTER CLARK'S 2d. SOUPS are a most wholesome substitute for Meat. Make them your daily food.
You simply add Water.
2d Soups

For SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AIRMEN, TRAVELLERS
MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
MOTHERSILL'S SEA-SICK REMEDY is invaluable. It POSITIVELY PREVENTS and CURES SEA, AIR, & TRAIN SICKNESS.
No bad after effects.
Testified by Royalty, Nobility, Clergy, Army, Navy, Airmen and Travellers all over the world
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BRITISH MADE IN ENGLAND
DRAWN WIRE
ELECTRIC LAMPS
will save you a lot of money, while giving you a lot of light
All Dealers sell them

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c.
Goddard's
Plate Powder
Sold everywhere 6d. & 1/- 2/6 & 4/6

TRIPLEX
SAFETY GLASS FOR GOGGLES WIND-SCREENS AND WINDOWS

ODDS AND ENDS OF INTEREST

The 1918 "Debrett"

Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and Companionage for 1918 (Dean) must supersede all previous by reason of the many important changes of the past year's are chronicled in its pages. The assumption of a title and family name by the King, the relinquishment of styles and titles, the institution of two new Orders for men and women, and a Roll of Honour, bring the *Debrett* up to date. These are among the changes which render the latest edition

"The Newspaper Press Directory"

The Newspaper Press Directory reaches its seventy-third annual edition this year and contains, in addition to the information respecting the Press of the British Dominions, and a valuable foreign section, a number of special articles of peculiar interest to merchants and manufacturers. These deal with the activities of the Board of Trade, the new Department of Commercial Intelligence, and other subjects of commercial importance.

Kelly's Directory for 1918

In spite of shortage of staff and other difficulties brought about by the war, *The Post Office London Directory* for the present year, issued by Kelly's Directories, Limited, does more than maintain the high standard long associated with their publications. The excellent maps, combined with the care and accuracy with which the volume has been compiled, make the Directory an indispensable work of reference. An addition which cannot be too highly appreciated is that of the numbers of the various postal districts after each address. The book is a monument of finely organised detail and its presentation in these days of war is a great triumph for the publishers.

The New "Hazell's Annual" and Almanack

Besides the usual varied information which makes it such a standard work of reference, *Hazell's Annual* [illegible] general interest a full list of the various Ministries and Departments and Committees with their Staffs, a page illustration of the badges of rank of the U.S. and an aviation section of remarkable completeness, includes tabular lists of the various Zeppelin and aeroplane raids which have taken place on Great Britain since the beginning of the war.

The National Refuges

The Twickenham Home of that well managed society, the National Refuges and the Training Ship *Arethusa*, [illegible] lads for the country's service. The motto is the simple "Forward," and well the boys have manfully. Already lads from this branch now with the British Forces on the various fronts have won for themselves five D.S.M.'s, two Military Crosses, five Military Medals, one rose to be a captain, another became adjutant, and several lieutenants. The spirit and the bearing of the boys are excellent. It is hoped that this year may see a large [illegible] for it well deserves support. Any gifts will be welcomed at the headquarters, 164, Sha[illegible]

Torpedoed!

AN OFFICER'S TESTIMONY TO THE SUSTAINING QUALITIES OF

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK TABLETS

SEND THEM TO YOUR NAVAL AND MILITARY FRIENDS

See that the name Horlick's appears on every container.

In Glass Pocket Flasks of all Chemists and Stores and in Ration Tins for H.M. Forces 1/6 each (postage extra). Address our Ration Tins should be sent, and we will forward [illegible] of these [illegible] post free to any address on receipt of 1/6. Give full name and address when sending remittance, to your own name and address when sending remittance, to

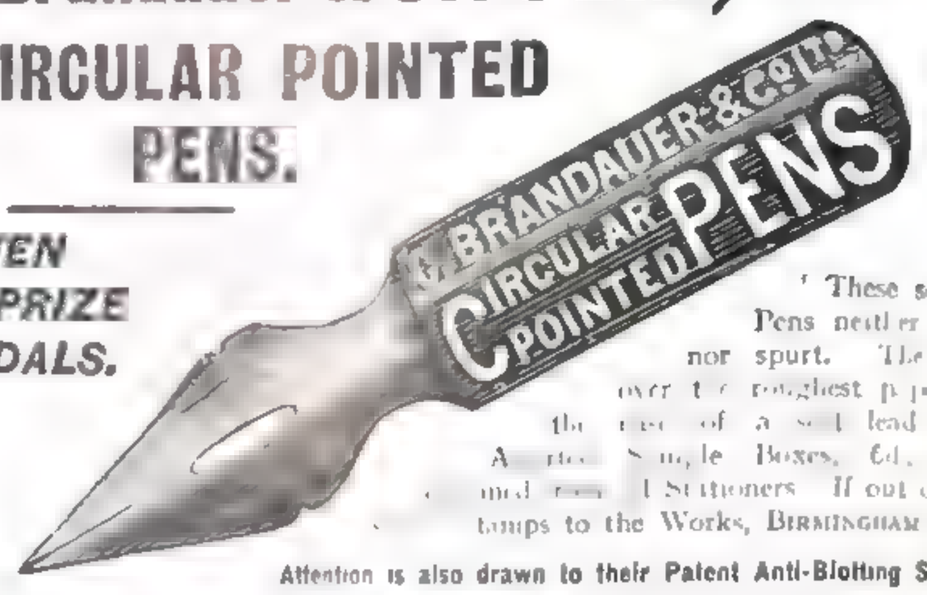
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND

SIR JAMES N. HORLICK, Bart., President

C. Brandauer & Co.'s Ltd.,

CIRCULAR POINTED PENS.

SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS.



These series of Pens neither scratch nor spurt. The [illegible] over the roughest paper with the ease of a soft lead pencil. Assorted Sample Boxes, 6d., to be obtained from all Stationers. If out of stock stamps to the Works, BIRMINGHAM.

Attention is also drawn to their Patent Anti-Blotting Series.

London Warehouse: 124, NEWGATE STREET, E.C.

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Energy and Enterprise have given us the forefront position as Military Outfitters. Quality and full value for money have kept us there.

Kits completed and uniforms made to measure in 24 hours.

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Field Service Jackets—
Serge 63/-
Whipcord, 84/- and 95/-

Bedford Cord Riding Breeches
45/- 50/-

Bedford Cord Infantry Breeches
32/6 42/- 50/-

Finest Fit and Style Guaranteed.

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Made from a specially prepared Fabric scientifically treated by an entirely new process. Rainproof to a degree hitherto unattainable. Lined some patterns as outside and interlined Oilskin. Light in weight, but warm and comfortable. Post Free U.K.

Price 70/-

Detachable Fleece Linings for these coats, 29/6 and 35/-

Illustrated Naval and Military List post free.

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The Whisky de Luxe

Owing to Government Restrictions the proprietors of "Premier" cannot meet all demands. But they can guarantee that "Premier" absolutely retains those characteristics which have made its old time reputation—choice quality, wonderful delicacy and great age.

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Distillers,
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LANTERN SLIDES OF THE GREAT WAR.

Messrs. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, Ltd. have [illegible] magnificent Set of Lantern Slides [illegible] or from [illegible] OFFICIAL Archives.

Price 1/0 each. List of Slides on application.

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THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated BLACK & WHITE

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DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON, 1918

BRITISH TOMMIES ENGAGED IN CAMOUFLAGING A FRENCH ROAD

The art of camouflaging has grown from small things to very big ones. Whole stretches of road have to be screened from prying enemy eyes. The screening material is made of various roughly woven materials or light matting. Further illustrations are given on pp. 220-21 of this issue.

THE SPHERE

London, March Ninth

[illegible]

[illegible] New St.

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PLAYS WORTH SEEING.

This [illegible] Guide to the Theatres of London [illegible] specially prepared for THE SPHERE. The [illegible] are recommended by THE SPHERE, [illegible] to be worth [illegible] at the prices charged.

***DRURY LANE.** Beecham Opera Season. Opera on Saturday with *Faust* and *Aida*. The first week the [illegible] ownership of Sir Thomas Beecham himself. A [illegible] weeks season is announced. The opening performance [illegible] have been played to crowded houses.

***DALY'S.**—"The Maid of the Mountains." A most attractive musical piece [illegible] scenes. Going well [illegible].

***PALACE.**—"Pamela."—A new [illegible] house in place of the variety [illegible] Ivy Ellis, Owen Nares, G. P. Huntley [illegible] make a strong company.

***GLOBE.**—"Love in a Cottage."—A very pleasant Somerset Maugham comedy of a nurse who inherits wealth [illegible] her husband; at the last she decides that love [illegible] a cottage is best. The nurse is admirably acted by Miss Marie Lohr, who is now her own manager.

***GARRICK.**—"Carminetta."—This popular piece with Delysia and Dorothy Nelson Terry as the brilliant stars, has been transferred to this theatre.

***PLAYHOUSE.**—"The Yellow Ticket."—A stirring drama of Russia under the old police conditions. Gladys Cooper and Alan Aynesworth appear to great advantage.

***HAYMARKET.**—"General Post."—A well developed plot, in which an [illegible] Intelligence officer is left by treaty [illegible] a brigadier general and finally marries the [illegible] daughter.

***APOLLO.**—"Inside the Lines."—Quite a good secret service drama, with some excellent acting, noticeably on the part of the hotel manager, the governor, and a superb major.

***ROYALTY.** "Billeted."—A light amusing khaki comedy with a touch of farce. Deals with a young officer (Dennis Eadie) and his young wife (Irene Hoey).

***SCALA THEATRE.**—War Pictures.—These are really [illegible] and are all obtained at the various fronts dealt with.

Where popular actors and actresses may be seen—

LYRIC.—Doris Keane.
ADELPHI.—W. H. Berry.
GAIETY.—Robert Evett, Peggy Kirkton, Mona Mansfield.
SHAFTESBURY.—Joseph Coyne and Winifred Barnes.
PRINCES'. "Yes, Uncle," moved to this theatre on Monday.
WYNDHAM'S. Opened on Saturday.

THE RATE OF POSTAGE OF THIS WEEK'S SPHERE [illegible] TO FRANCE [illegible] WEEKLY AND SEASIDE [illegible] COMMONWEALTH [illegible]

PALLADIUM [illegible]

[illegible] with His Majesty's Government

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
P. & O. PASSENGER SERVICES
[illegible] Sailings from LONDON [illegible]
[illegible]

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NEW ZEALAND (via PANAMA CANAL)

[illegible]

SOUTH AMERICA
WEST INDIES
SPAIN PORTUGAL
PANAMA BERMUDA
CENTRAL AMERICA
GIBRALTAR MORocco
ATLANTIC ISLES EGYPT
STRAITS CHINA JAPAN
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
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MOONLIGHT CHART

FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY and MARCH 1918

The Editor begs to call his readers' attention to the fact that the Moonlight Chart for January, February, and March appeared in our issue of December 29th. Any extra copies required should be ordered at once from the Publisher, "The Sphere" Office, Great New Street, E.C.4.

"We cannot eliminate from our lives the risk of accident.
The man on a car breaks a bad to spate
At [illegible] is strange. This is how

[illegible] from air raids along with the other peace [illegible] risks of being run over in the street, of being burnt [illegible] being choked by a fish bone, of catching a fatal [illegible] poisoning, of drinking a lotion instead of a medicine, of a mistake by a druggist, of a runaway horse, of a skidding motor car, of a kitchen boiler bursting, of an escape of [illegible] them all together and the risk to any one person is so [illegible] to be inappreciable and is not perceptibly increased by the risk from air raids the number of persons affected by them is so infinitesimally small in proportion to that of the whole population of London."—Dr. Charles A. Mercier.

WHAT TO SEE AND HEAR IN LONDON

GROSVENOR GALLERIES. New Bond Street.—[illegible] Annual Exhibition of the National Portrait Society. 10 to 6 p.m.

GRAFTON GALLERY. Grafton Street.—War [illegible] in Colour. These pictures are all direct enlargements [illegible] photographic negatives [illegible]. They have been enlarged [illegible] by hand with great success. Note the one [illegible] of the large room, some [illegible] and standing close up to it [illegible] clever and interesting piece of work. So is the vision of two tanks in a wood. The colour here has helped the result greatly. In nearly all the studies the [illegible] earth has been attained with great skill and accuracy of tone. The result is that the pictures are extraordinarily realistic in feeling. They certainly should be seen.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.—These Lectures are given in the afternoon in the Theatre of the Royal Institution at 3 p.m., and the special Friday discourses at 9 p.m.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S LECTURES. These Lectures are given in the Theatre, Burlington Gardens, at the Society's House, Burlington Gardens. The lectures are delivered by well-known travellers and other men of distinction.

PHILHARMONIC HALL.—Christus film, showing the life of Christ from scenes enacted in the Holy Land. This film is being given in the afternoon and evening. The [illegible] is to reverse the film for such halls as the Philharmonic, the Town Hall, Twickenham, and so forth in view of the nature of the subject with which the film deals. The Rev. F. B. Meyer has lent his patronage to the English edition of the film. The [illegible] 'Christus' feel that by keeping the film to certain [illegible] appropriate houses, churches, schools, [illegible] witness the film will do so in a suitable [illegible]

LIST OF DRAWINGS

BY

Mr. F. MATANIA,

the famous "Sphere" Artist,

PUBLISHED IN SEPARATE FORM

TO THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT

[illegible] of 12 containing a series of 12 beautiful Reproductions [illegible] and dramatic incidents of the war. Drawings by F. Matania, reproduced in the form of photogravure. The issue is strictly limited to 1,000 sets, each containing 12 artist signed Proofs, numbered by the Fine Art Trade Guild. Each [illegible] and surface of each plate 14 × 9 inches.
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YE, OLD MAN. An Incident on the Road to a Battery Position in Southern Flanders.

[illegible] reproductions of this famous Picture can be obtained [illegible] colours or in photogravure at 5/3 each, post free.

TO CAPTIVITY—A Scene in a Belgian town.

[illegible] of the most pathetic pictures of the German occupation of Belgium. Published in photogravure. Size of [illegible] 11½ × 17½ inches. Size of paper 23 × 16½ inches. Artist's signed Proofs 21/- each, postage 3d. [illegible] 5/- each, postage 3d.

THE ONLY WOUNDED IN THE VILLAGE—A Scene on the Western Front.

The picture [illegible] depicts a scene in the War zone in one of those [illegible] villages [illegible] reached by occasional long distance [illegible] firing [illegible] miles away on the other side of the firing line. A little girl has been wounded by a splinter. The officers entertain her at mess. Published in photogravure. Size of work 17½ × 11½ inches. Size of paper 23 × 16½ inches.
Artist's signed Proofs, 21/- each, postage 3d.
Prints 5/- each, postage 3d.

THE INTERLUDE.

Drawn from sketches made by Mr. F. Matania during a visit to a French château. In photogravure. Size of work 17½ × 11½ inches. Size of paper 23 × 11½ inches.
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Artist's signed Proofs, 21/- each.

THE LAST MESSAGE: "IF YOU GET THROUGH—TELL MY MOTHER."

From a painting by Mr. F. Matania, reproduced in the Christmas Number of *The Sphere*. Size of work 18 × 11½ inches. On Mount 25 × 10 inches.
Prints in Colour only, 5/3 each, post free.

THE HEROISM OF JOHN TRAVERS CORNWELL.

This striking picture depicts the devotion to duty of John Travers Cornwell. Published in photogravure. Size of engraved surface 11½ × 17½ inches.
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A [illegible] of above, with a small reproduction of 6 pictures, may be had post free on application to

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BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE SPHERE

[illegible] requested to attach the price to all books sent.

MISCELLANEOUS

A Boy's Adventure. By Harold Bindloss. 1s. 6d. net. (*Long*)
The Mexican Problem. By C. W. Barrow. $1 net. (*Houghton Mifflin*)
Table Talk and Omniana. By S. T. Coleridge. 3s. 6d. net. (*Oxford*)
Fabric of Pall Mall. By Curtis Yorke. 1s. net. (*Long*)
Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 1918. 10s. 6d. net. (*Dean*)
A History of Deserted Things. By Mrs. Henry Head. 1s. 6d. net. (*Kegan Paul*)
Protection. The Foundation Stone of the State. By James Grace. 6d. (*Denniston & Hines*)
Naval Intelligence. By the author of "In the Northern Mists." 6s. net. (*Hodder & Stoughton*)
Alsace Lorraine in Letters. (*Published by the Ligue Antiguerre des Alsaciens Lorrains.*)
The Question of Alsace Lorraine. By Jules Dubois. 2s. 6d. net. (*Hodder & Stoughton*)
[illegible] Guide to the London Churches. 1s. 6d. net. (*Chatto & Windus*)
The Story of Alsace Lorraine. By E. A. Vizetelly. 10s. 6d. net. (*Chatto & Windus*)
My Husband Sees. A Plea for Divorce. By Helen Hamilton. 3s. net. (*Hell*)
English Literature in the Nineteenth Century. By W. H. Hudson. 3s. (*Bell*)
The Harlequinade. By Dion Clayton Calthrop and Gravelot Barker. 3s. net. (*Bridgewater & Jackson*)
Lovemary. By John Hargrave. 1s. net. (*Constable*)
Hats. Their History and Social Tradition. By an Appreciative Visitor. 2s. 6d. net. (*Murray*)
Marriage. By the Bishop of Norwich. 1s. net. (*Murray*)

RECENT FICTION

The Cotsman. By Alfred P. Carey. 6s. net. (*Long*)
Jess of the River. By Theodore Goodridge Roberts. 6s. net. (*Long*)
Blue Peter. By Hubert Wales. 6s. net. (*Long*)
Sweet Seven. By John Hastings Turner. 6s. net. (*Cassell*)
Tom Tidler's Ground. By John Ayscough. 6s. net. (*Long*)
The Invisible Foe. By Walter Hackett and Louise Jordan Miln. 6s. net. (*Garrolds*)
Love's Orient. By Edgar Wilford. 6s. net. (*Garrolds*)
Anne's House of Dreams. By L. M. Montgomery. 3s. net. (*Constable*)

BOOKS ABOUT THE WAR

Ordeal by Sea. By Archibald Hurd. 5s. net. (*Garrolds*)
Russia's Agony. By Robert Wilton. 15s. net. (*Arnold*)

The Editor [illegible] regrets that he [illegible] to return [illegible] books [illegible] to THE SPHERE [illegible] Letters [illegible] should be addressed [illegible] Publishers, London.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR: WEEK BY WEEK.

From "The New York Times," February 3 1918
"You will strike, will you?"

An apt comment by Mr. Rollin Kirby on the Krupp tactics used by Germany when dealing with her refractory workers when they recently went on strike

THE GREAT PUSH

Here, in spite of enemies—
Winds that wither, nights that freeze,
Dawn of lead and day of rain—
Spring's great push begins again.

Snowdrops pierce the iron mould,
Daffodils their spears unfold,
Lilac buds are shooting fast—
Spring's advance begins at last.

Wind-flowers from their ambush fly,
Larches toss their banners high,
And bluebells raid the woods around
Spring at last is gaining ground.

FF. WOLFE

From "The New York Times," February 13 1918
"The Advertising Manager"

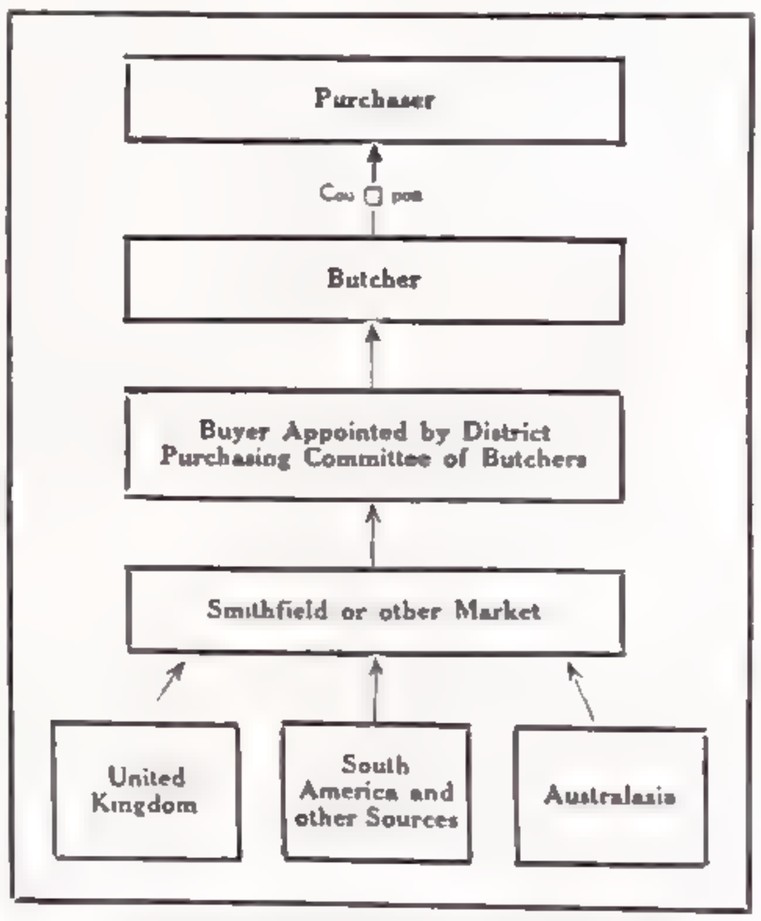
Another cartoon by Mr. Rollin Kirby dealing with the gigantic "boom" engineered by the Germans to advertise their spring offensive in the West

THE FIRST WEEK OF RATIONING

The most visible result of the rationing system which came into force in London and the home counties last week was the sudden disappearance of the queues, which had become quite a feature of the London streets. In some districts they still exist, but in the majority of cases only a few customers were to be seen in the butchers' shops discussing the problems of the meat card with the butcher. On the whole the arrangements worked smoothly, although there were bound to be some hitches in such very new and vast machinery as that over which Lord Rhondda presides. The chief difficulties centred round the meat coupons, the purchase of butter and margarine was a simple thing, into which the imagination entered not at all, but there was more romance at the butchers than at the grocers. How to get the best value for her coupons was the problem that beset every housewife last week, and the recent concession, by means of which poultry may be purchased by the coupon or coupons nearest below in weight, will probably prove popular. The position of the poulterer had been a pleasant one up to the day of rationing, but now it is the opposite, and it certainly seems that his case requires careful consideration if his business is to hold together.

Many of the restaurants evaded the difficulty by serving only non-meat dishes until the news came that the sale of edible offal—liver, kidneys, sweetbreads, etc.—would be allowed in restaurants without coupons until March 6, when there was an immediate rush for these dishes. In many places the plan was adopted of marking opposite each dish on the menu its value in coupons, *e.g.*, one or half coupon.

The table on this page shows how the meat comes from the producer to the London consumer. It comes first to the great central market at Smithfield, where it is divided among the buyers appointed by the district purchasing committees which have been formed in order to ensure an even rate of distribution. The committees then distribute the meat among the local butchers, from whom it is purchased by the customer.



How the Consumer Gets his Allowance of Meat

WAR REACTION IN THE FAR EAST

The gigantic disturbance in Europe has its reactions far and wide over the face of the inhabited globe, and the latest of these concerns our ally, Japan. The advance of Bolshevik influence along the Trans-Siberian Railway, the capturing or taking over of big Siberian towns with 20,000 or more inhabitants by a handful of Bolshevik emissaries—as these events have crept steadily eastwards, the eyes of all students of the war and naturally those of Japan's leaders have turned to the consequences of such action extending right to the Pacific coast. The situation is naturally one which must be regarded with the deepest consideration by all the Allies.

With regard to the possibility of Japanese action, *The Globe* points out that "As a Great Power Japan possesses an absolutely unsullied record. She has been quite properly regardful of her own interests, and, like others, she has quite legitimate ambitions and dreams of the future. But no instance can be quoted in which she has deviated in the smallest degree from her plighted word. There are no 'scraps of paper' in Japanese statesmanship, and her undertakings have never been 'only words.' We will go further and say that there is no instance in which she has stood upon the letter rather than the spirit of any agreement into which she has entered with another Power, and that she has invariably shown herself both a chivalrous foe and a loyal friend.

From Vladivostok, the nearest base on the southern coast, to Petrograd is about six thousand miles, and not even Japanese military genius could solve the problem which such a distance represents. Russia did in fact transport very large armies from European Russia to Manchuria by the Trans-Siberian Railway, but between the two problems there is a vital difference. Russia's advance was made through her own territory, and it was only necessary to guard her lines of communication against sporadic attacks." On the other hand, one is not quite aware of the temper and feeling of the Siberian population with regard to Japanese action. The situation would depend on the extent of the Bolshevik views visible at certain points.

A Bolshevik Representative G. Litvinov

G. Litvinov is the representative of the Bolshevik Government in London but his actual official standing is to all intents and purposes nil.

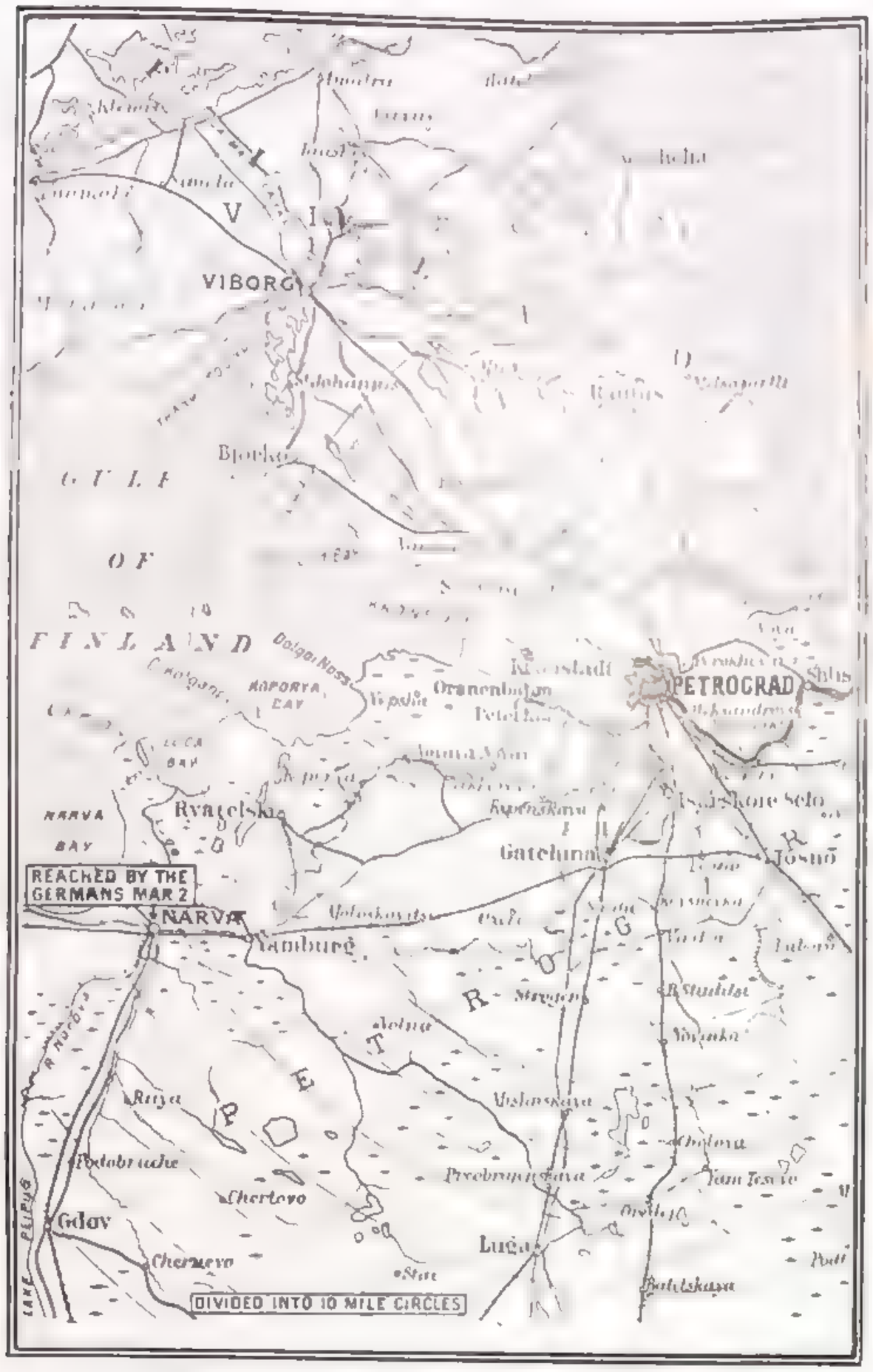
G. Zalkind

He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Soviets and will act as the Bolshevik representative in Geneva.

G. Kamenev

He was to have held a position in Paris analogous to that of G. Litvinov in London. The French Government, however, refused to allow him in France.

THE QUESTION OF JAPANESE MILITA



PETROGRAD—With Nearest Point of German Advance

These rings are drawn at a distance of ten miles apart Narva has now been reached by the German forces

The 6,000-mile Stretch of the T

the first city of Inner Russia. On February 25 Reval, the great base on the Gulf of Finland, was occupied; and on the same day reported that Pskov was in German hands.

Throughout these operations the Germans took the official stand they were delivering the inhabitants from Bolshevik oppression. stated that in the Baltic provinces the invaders were welcomed, Esthonian battalions joined them. Considering the anarchy in Rus is not improbable.

The Bolsheviks made frantic efforts to stay the tide of invasion offers of the most abject submission. The final attempt was made February 24, when the terms of peace offered by Germany on the were formally accepted. In substance they deprived Russia of all southern and western provinces up to the Dvina and the Don, in addition to Livonia and Esthonia. The Russian armies were to be immediately disbanded, and clauses were added which would place Russia economically at the disposal of Germany. No notice was taken of this last act of humiliation by the Germans, and the advance continued.

It would seem that this contemptuous ignoring of their submission goaded the Bolsheviks into a last effort at resistance. Hasty levies analogous to the National Volunteers of the French Revolution of 1792 were made. The intention was apparently to endeavour to harass the Germans by guerilla warfare. There is said to be considerable enthusiasm among the operatives of Petrograd, and the Bolshevik Government continues to issue eloquent calls to arms. What value all this hysterical action may have is doubtful, since it is now reported that the Bolshevik delegates at Brest-Litovsk have signed the humiliating treaty of peace which a last disgraceful clause has been added providing for the cession of Russian Armenia to Turkey.

The German front now stretches from before Narva to a point about half-way between Minsk and Mohilev and thence to Kiev.

THE GERMAN THRUST INTO RUSSIA

Prior to and During the Period of the Signing of Peace Terms by the Bolshevik Leaders

Events in Russia, along what was once the Eastern front, are furnishing an eloquent commentary upon the proceedings of Lenin and Trotsky. On February 18 the German High Command denounced the armistice and reopened hostilities. The reason officially given was that the Petrograd Government by its conduct had, in fact, denounced the armistice. The Bolshevik Government, by admitting its helplessness, had undoubtedly played into the hands of the Germans. The true reason was, no doubt, that the disintegration of the Russian armies had been proceeding steadily throughout the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, and had reached such a pitch that the opportunity was too good to be lost.

At all events, on February 18 hostilities were reopened, and the German armies on the Eastern front advanced "to the support of the oppressed inhabitants" of the western Russian provinces. In the north the armies of von Eichhorn, now a field-marshal, and General von Kirchbach crossed the Dvina and began to overrun the governments of Livonia, Esthonia, and Pskov. At the same time detachments of von Linsingen's Army Group, "with the approval of the Ukrainian Government," advanced into the Ukraine.

On the evening of February 18 Dvinsk was occupied, with hardly any resistance from the disorganised remnants of the Russian forces in that quarter. On the same day Lutsk was also entered, and von Linsingen's troops pressed on towards Rovno. The German troops in the north continued to advance across the Baltic Provinces. It was a mere military promenade. From various accounts which have reached this country from Russia it would seem that the troops on demobilisation by the Bolsheviks left their material stacked and parked in the frontier depôts, consequently the Germans almost without fighting were able to seize immense quantities of artillery and transport. Minsk was occupied on the 20th, and three days later Borisov, on the Berezina a long stage on the way to Smolensk,

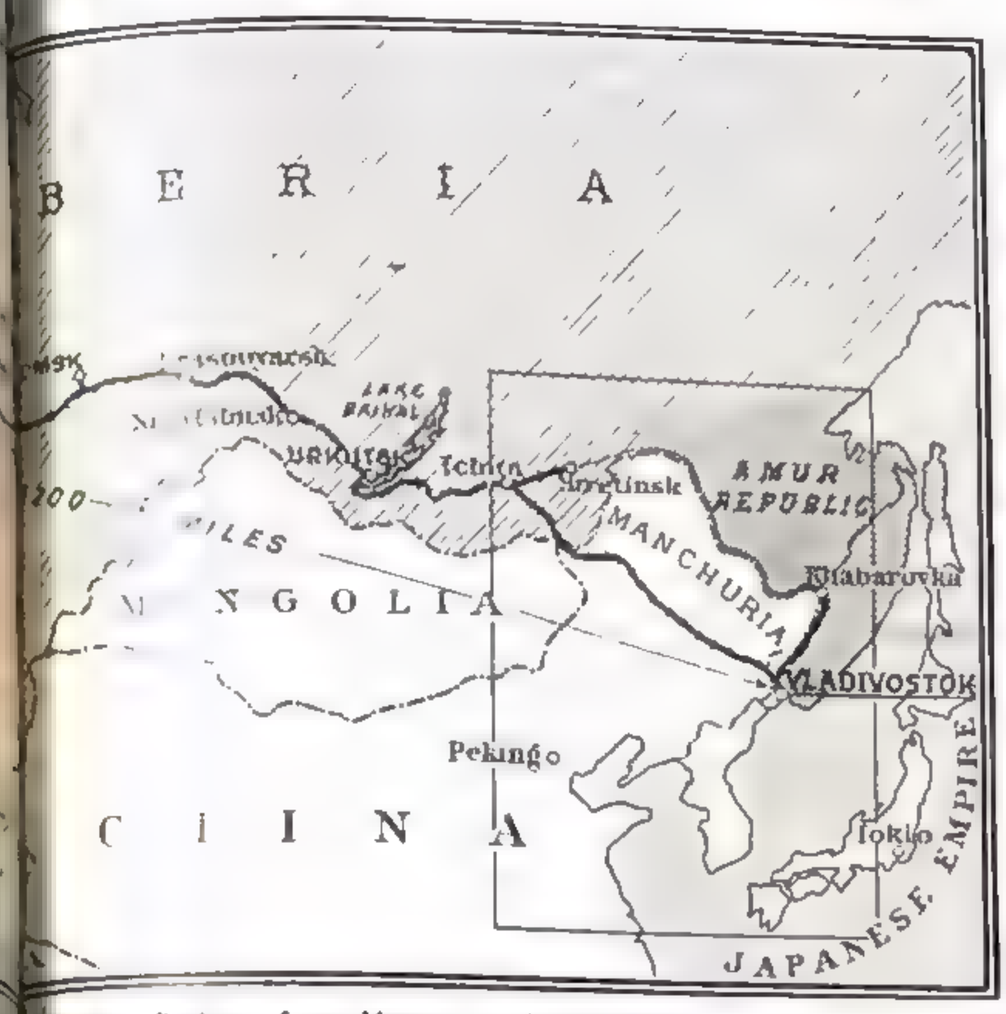
Petrograd is 5,913 miles from Port Arthur by Rail

The Aland Islands in the Gulf of Bothn

It is reported that the Germans have landed troops on the Aland Islands. The occupa

The Aland Islands, the occupation of which by German troops has just been reported to have taken place with the aid of a big naval force, consist of a group of about 300 small islands and rocks lying in the Gulf of Bothnia, some twenty-five miles from the Swedish coast. Only eighty of them are inhabited. The inhabitants are skilful sailors and fishermen of Swedish origin. These islands were originally Swedish, but they were taken possession of by Russia in 1809. The Emperor Nicholas I. built strong fortifications at Bomarsund on the east coast of the island of Aland, the largest island of the group. The fortress thus constructed was able to command the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia. It was finally captured after a six days' siege by an Anglo-French force in 1854, and by the Treaty of Paris, Russia undertook not to rebuild the destroyed fortifications. The German occupation of these islands can hardly be regarded with equanimity by Sweden, to whom they originally belonged. Mr. F. Hamilton

INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA : Special Maps.



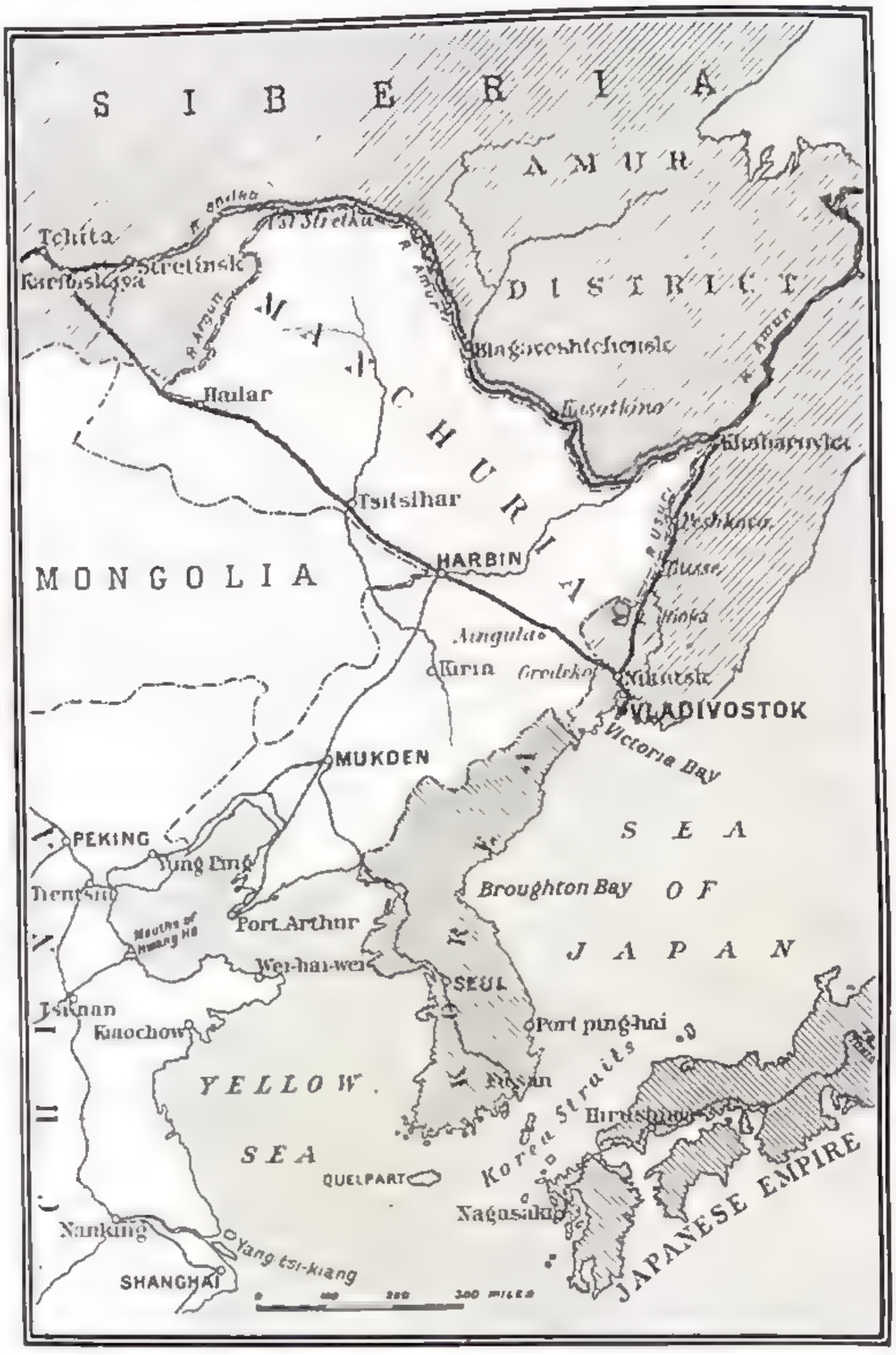
Siberian Railway from Moscow to Vladivostok

JAPAN'S POSSIBLE MILITARY HELP

Some Notes on the Geographical Position

We give on these pages special maps dealing with the present situation in Russia and in the Far East. On the one hand we see the Germans advancing at their own pace, with little or no opposition from the Red Guard forces, towards Petrograd and objectives in the Ukrainian area. The map on the left shows the immediate area of the capital, including the nearest portion of Finland, with the town of Viborg. If German influence or occupation of Finland becomes a settled fact, the geographical position of Petrograd would render it unsuitable as a capital, and one could well foresee the migration of government to Moscow.

On the right hand we have a special map of the Japanese area, which is of special interest at the moment. Stretching northwards from Japan proper is Korea, taken over by Japan in 1905; but Japanese jurisdiction does not stop at the Yalu River, but extends northwards along the South Manchurian Railway as far as Harbin (or Kharbin, as it is frequently spelt). It was arranged at the Portsmouth Peace Conference in September, 1905, that Japan should have control of the railway and a zone on each side, with associated coal mines concerned with the running of the railway. From this point northwards and eastwards the Russians were to retain their sphere of influence in Manchuria. Both sides were to use the railway zones for commercial purposes. The district of Port Arthur was taken over by Japan with much greater powers. It will be noted that at Harbin the railway from the south joins the main trunk railway to Vladivostok. Here a change of gauge takes place. The line then passes through Tsitsihar, Hailar, Irkutsk, just beyond Lake Baikal, Krasnoyarsk, Tomsk, Omsk, to Cheliabinsk, where the line forks to Perm, Vologda, and Petrograd, and to Ufa, Samara, and Moscow.



VLADIVOSTOK—The Position of the Siberian Railway Port

Showing the relation of Japan to Manchuria and easternmost Siberia

The distance from Vladivostok to Petrograd is 9,781 versts, or 6,521 miles. From Port Arthur to Petrograd it is 5,013. The rate of travel is not rapid on this great single track railway, and it was only towards the end of the Russo-Japanese War that it began to feed Kuropatkin's army steadily with men and munitionment. The great Siberian territories through which the line passes are rich in produce. This influences the prices of food at the station restaurants *en route*. A writer who travelled over a new section of the line describes his experiences as follows: "We stopped for dinner at Kainsk. I enjoyed a good lunch for 2s. This was about the dearest lunch I could buy, and it would cost 3s. at an ordinary London hotel. I could have had one for half the price. The tariff at Kainsk Station, which was posted under a shed outside the refreshment rooms, was about the same as at other stations. The prices were 2½d. for butter; 1½d. to 2½d. for a bottle of exceptionally rich milk; 5d. for a large fresh cooked fish; 6d. for a very nice, well-cooked ryabchick, more delicious than our English partridge; 9d. for a well-cooked goose sufficient for four people, and 1½d. for a small loaf.

"My post-office friend and his companions spent 3s. per day for food, and 1s. 6d. per day for best Russian cigarettes.

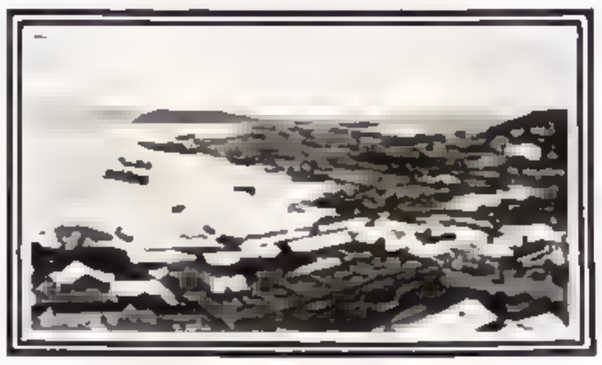
"From Cheliabinsk to Irkutsk is practically the mid-Siberian section of the railway, which runs through the lonely steppes, and there are 103 stations along this section, which is 2,016 miles in length. According to the official time-table the post train takes 118 hours to make the journey, allowing for all stoppages. These vary from fifteen to twenty minutes at twenty-seven chief stations and several minor ones."

It is interesting to note that conditions have not altered materially since the above was written. Food, in spite of the shortage and high prices which obtain elsewhere, still remained cheap and plentiful along the Trans-Siberian Railway, and this happy state of things was described in a lecture recently given before the Royal Geographical Society by Colonel Harold Swayne on "The Future of Siberia and her Neighbours." Colonel Swayne's description tallied, to a marked degree, with that quoted here. The presence of great quantities of war munitions at Vladivostok complicates the situation at the present moment.

which have been Occupied by the Germans

these islands by Germany means for her another step towards the domination of the Baltic

recent article published in "Land and Water," speaks of the situation now created in the Baltic as follows: "With the German successes in the Baltic a new problem seems to replace the Russian menace, which has disappeared in the wave of dissolution in that country. The new problem of danger is German domination in the Baltic and on the eastern Baltic shores. The same chauvinistic opinion which earlier endeavoured to vindicate the German cause now begins to express apprehension. Certain papers have lately said that a German domination of the Aland Islands might be a menace to Sweden just as the Russian domination. The Baltic was once a 'Swedish lake,' and from that time it has lived in the imagination of the people, stimulated by song and saga, as Swedish water. That explains greatly the effect on the mind of the people of other and mightier Powers ruling that sea, far out in which lies the Swedish island of Gothland, the 'pearl of the Baltic,' full of Swedish memories from oldest times."



Vladivostok is 6,521 miles from Petrograd by Rail

THE BRAVE EFFORT of the ROUMANIAN ROY

† Queen † General Averescu Roumanian offic

QUEEN MARIE DECORATING ROUMANIAN SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT

The Roumanian Sovereigns are here seen on one of their frequent visits to their army at the front, when hardly earned decorations are bestowed on the men who have been fighting Roumania has fought gallantly but now that she has been left in the lurch by Russia her once great ally it seems impossible for her to continue the unequal contest, and it looks as if she may, unless Eastern Europe take a more favourable turn, be forced to accede to the demands of the Central Empires

THE SITUATION IN ROUMANIA

The collapse of Russia has had its effects everywhere, but most particularly on Roumania, who found herself not only bereft of all support from her once great ally, but also called upon to deal with the presence of numbers of undisciplined Russian soldiery who were within her borders. Roumanian soldiers stopped and disarmed a Russian regiment, and a check was also placed on the undesirable activities of a Bolshevik committee engaged in spreading disaffection in the Roumanian Army. Both these acts gave offence to the Russian authorities, who forthwith arrested the Roumanian Minister in Petrograd, M. Diamandi, and imprisoned him in the fortress of SS. Peter and Paul, whence he was only released after urgent representations by the Diplomatic Corps. The People's Commissioners yielded on the point, but ordered the arrest of King Ferdinand of Roumania, and ordered him to be brought to Petrograd, and a two hours' ultimatum was sent to the Roumanian Government demanding the free passage of Russian troops through Jassy. Naturally nothing further was heard of the first demand, but shortly afterwards, on or about January 22, Russian and Roumanian troops came into open collision near Galatz. On February 6 Marshal von Mackensen, in the name of the German Government, sent an ultimatum to the Roumanian Government giving them four days in which to enter into peace negotiations. The armistice was afterwards prolonged to February 22, on which date the Roumanian delegates met the delegates of the Central Powers at Focsani Up till the present the result of the negotiations is not known, but the conditions laid down by the Central Powers are expected to include the cession of the Dobrudja and the rectification of the frontier on the Hungarian side.

QUEEN MARIE HELPING A WOUNDED MAN

The Queen of Roumania has displayed the highest degree of zeal and devotion in her care for the all the work to be done just like ordinary nurses. Her Majesty is here seen

FAMILY amid the WELTER of EASTERN EUROPE.

King of Roumania † † Queen of Roumania General Averescu † Roumanian official picture

THE KING AND QUEEN OF ROUMANIA AMONG THEIR SOLDIERS

To the right of the picture is seen General Averescu, who is at present discussing the German demands for peace on their own conditions with the representatives of the Central Empires. It is reported that the Roumanian Premier does not show any disposition to yield too easily to the terms suggested by Germany and Austria, which are probably of a nature to do serious injury to the future of Roumania as a nation

Roumanian official picture

AT A ROUMANIAN MILITARY HOSPITAL

Wounded, and she and her daughters have gone freely among the men in hospital, taking their share of assisting a wounded soldier to walk a few steps outside a military hospital

Whether or not Roumania will be forced to yield to these demands remains to be seen. The armistice was forced upon the country by the attitude taken up by Lenin and Trotsky, and it is by no means certain that Roumania is yet ready to give up the struggle against the Central Empires. Whatever the decision of the delegates may be, this much is certain, the Roumanian nation will remain loyal to their king and queen, and will not welcome a peace the terms of which would be disastrous to their country's future.

Commenting on the situation, the Military Correspondent of "The Outlook" writes as follows: "Besides, the promise of Japanese-American intervention in Russia, although it might be ignored alike by the Bolsheviki and the Ukrainians, would certainly affect the moral and perhaps the policy of Alexeieff and the Cossacks, of the now independent republic of the Caucasus, and especially of the Roumanian Government. Short of national suicide, we may expect a daring and resolute soldier like General Averescu, the Roumanian Premier and de facto Generalissimo, to shrink from no military sacrifice on behalf of his country's future and of our common cause. The recent stiffening of his attitude, as reported by the enemy, towards Mackensen and the Austro-German peace plenipotentiaries may be due to information received from or on account of Washington and Tokyo, or it may not. The Roumanian Army is probably in a condition to carry on during the next few months, providing it be assured of direct help by the summer. Assuming that a pledge to that effect can now be given, King Ferdinand's troops should be able to hold out until assistance reaches them, unless the Ukrainians should so far betray both their neutrality and their friendship with the Roumanians as to suffer the Austro-German armies to assail Roumania from the rear. That is, just now, the crucial factor in the situation, perhaps unfortunately the determining one. What is also clear is that the Central Powers, but more especially the Dual Monarchy, would gladly strike a bargain with Roumania in order to throw the whole of the Habsburg armies into Northern Italy."

BIRTHPLACE OF CANOVA BOMBARDED

By the Enemy's Artillery.

The Church of Canova at Possagno.

The church of Possagno was built at the expense of the sculptor, Antonio Canova, buried there. The pillared part to recalls the Pantheon, and the church contains an altar piece painted by Canova.

The Ceiling of the Church After the Bombardment

The view shows the interior of the church, the vaulting of which has been badly damaged by enemy shell fire. It contains a fine bronze relief of the Entombment, the work of Canova, who was a native of the town.

Plaster Casts Mutilated by Shell Fire

These plaster casts by Canova were broken by a shell fired into the town of Possagno, which lies at the foot of Monte Grappa, some ten miles north east of Bassano.

Another View of the Damaged Casts

A shell burst among the casts, doing great damage. Canova, the famous sculptor, was born at Possagno in the year 1757. He died at Venice in 1822.

Removing a Statue to a Place of Safety

The Italians are doing their best to protect their art treasures from the ruthless attacks of the enemy. Italian soldiers are here seen removing a statue to a place of safety in a lorry belonging to the army.

Italian official pictures

Statues which have Suffered from the Enemy's Attacks

Antonio Canova was a painter as well as a sculptor, and Possagno contains a fine example of his art in "The Dead Christ with St. Mary, St. Joseph, and Nicodemus," which he painted in 1798.

AN EXAMPLE of GERMAN VANDALISM : *The Château of Plessis-de-Roye.*

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DRAWN BY ANDRÉ VENINÉ

THE CHÂTEAU OF PLESSIS-DE-ROYE IN ITS PRESENT SHATTERED CONDITION

It has been suggested that certain villages and buildings of great beauty and interest which have been damaged or partially destroyed by the Germans should be left permanently in their present condition to form a record written across France in letters of shattered and blackened stone of how Germany fought in the European War. It is certain that the stately château of Plessis de Roye, in the Oise Department, will, even when restored, gain an added dignity from its splintered carvings and broken statues. This charming example of French Renaissance architecture lies in the district of Lassigny and Compiegne

IN CLOUDLAND: How Weather Conditions Hamper the Aviator.

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DRAWN BY G. BRON

"We Skirted Round an Enormous Pillar of Cloud"—Cumulus Masses Rising above the Mist

The aviator is not always confronted with the level sea of cloud shown in previous drawings and photographic illustrations given in "The Sphere." He has to meet towering masses of cumulus rising upwards as shown above. These may be full of ice particles and may be very troublesome.

Some very interesting passages with regard to weather conditions from an airman's standpoint occur in *War Flying*, by "Theta" (published by Mr. John Murray). He tells how a pilot is practically blind in passing through dense cloud.

"We climbed into clouds," he says, "and steered by instruments out of sight of earth for practice. Spiralled down. . . . Climbed 7,000 ft. Glorious view from above of clouds 4,000 ft. below me. Most beautiful spectacle I have ever seen. Started on cross-country to A. Mist very thick; lost my way, and found myself over London (No compass—Ed.). Turned and discovered aerodrome 'C' below me, so landed. Later, when mist cleared, restarted, but a following wind and mist made me over-shoot A, and landed in field near D to find out whereabouts. Engine refused to start, so pegged down machine for the night, and 'phoned H.Q.

Danger of a Blizzard—Forces Machine Downwards

"Restarted next day when weather cleared up, but all landmarks covered by snow. Landed in field again, but decided to go on. So restarted, and again lost my way. Circled over town and railway, but could not decide what they were, and could not find a landing-ground. Eventually I found one and landed, just stopping in time at the other end. Kept engine ticking over, and was told was four miles from A. Restarted, clearing a large tree by 1 ft; saw blizzard coming up; had no time to land, so headed into it and flew for twenty minutes at 200 ft. altitude, unable to see either instruments or ground. Wind and storm increased in violence; was frequently blown up on to one wing tip, the machine side-sliding once to within a few feet of the ground, and just recovering in time for me to clear a house. Driving snow prevented machine from climbing and nearly drove it to earth.

Two Layers of Cloud—One Medium High and One Low

"This morning we were up at half-past two. We got up 8,000 ft., and awaited the signal to proceed from our leading machine; but the clouds below us completely blotted out the ground, so we were signalled to descend. When I had dived through the clouds at 5,000 ft. I discovered to my surprise what appeared to be another layer of clouds down below, and no sign of the ground at all. I came lower and lower, with my eyes glued on the altimeter, and still no sign of the ground. Finally, I went through the clouds until I was very low, and then suddenly I saw a row of trees in front of me, pulled her up, cleared them, and was lost in the fog or clouds again.

Discomfort of Rain to the Aviator

"I had a job in the morning yesterday. A slight bombardment was on, and the C.O. sent me up to stop it. It was a beastly day—rain stings at seventy miles an hour—and it was cloudy and misty. We stayed a couple of hours, got a few Archies, and came home.

Flying Above an Aerodrome in the Dark

"I had another twenty minutes' night-flying a couple of nights ago, and did a good landing. It was almost pitch dark, as there was a long row of clouds at 6,200 ft., which hid the moon. We had flares out and a searchlight lighting up the track, but from the moment you start moving you go out into inky darkness, flying on, seeing nothing until the altimeter tells you that you are high enough to turn. Then round, and the twinkling lights of the aerodrome beneath. Higher, and gradually, as you become accustomed to the dark, you pick out a road here and a clump of trees there, till finally the picture is complete. At length you throttle down the engine and glide, keeping a watchful eye on the altimeter, aerodrome, and air-speed indicator. When about 400 ft. up you open out your engine again and fly in towards the aerodrome, stopping your engine just outside. Then you glide down and land alongside the flares.

Low, Descending Clouds Stop Aviation Work

"I was up with K. yesterday straffing some trenches. We started at 3,000 ft., and the clouds descended lower and lower, till we ended up at a height of 1,200 ft. over a well known town, where it became too wet and too hot at the same time for our job. To-day the clouds are crawling about just over the ground, so there is nothing doing.

Clouds Under 2,000 ft. in Height Stop Work

"I was up again this morning for two-and-a-half hours with E. The weather was hopeless; our altitude was often under 2,000 ft. by the lines. To relieve the monotony E. flew me for about half-an-hour while I observed the clouds and mist.

"I was up 8,000 ft. this morning, but the whole sky was clouded over, and one could not see the ground. Flying just above the clouds it was gorgeous; one felt like leaning out and grasping a handful of snow and making snowballs—the clouds were so fluffy and white.

Difficulties of Preserving Even Keel in the Dark

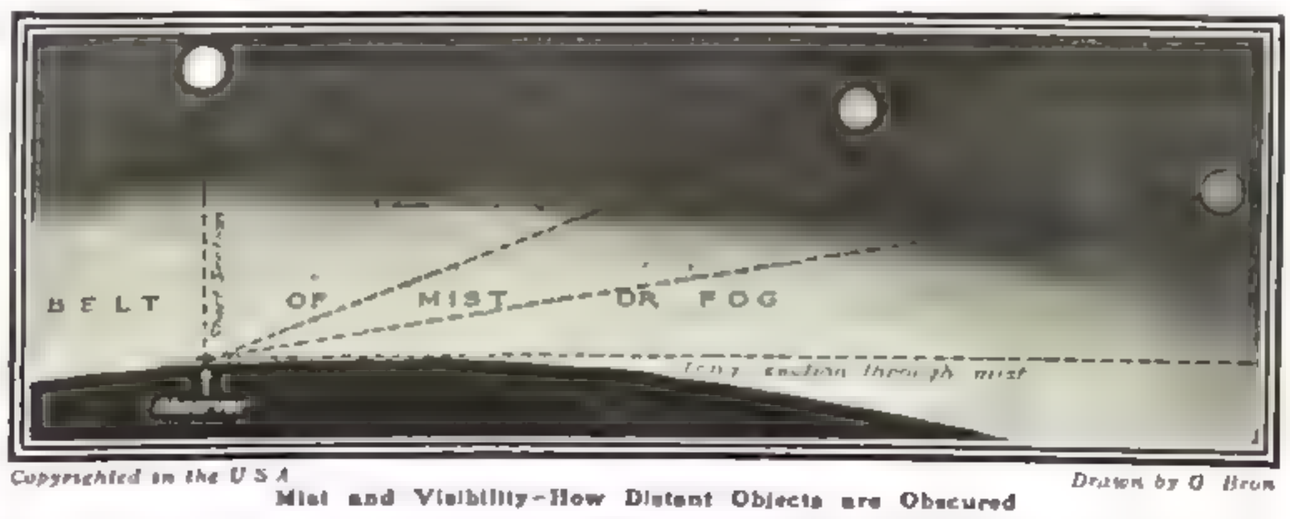
"I went up all right, though from the time I passed the last flare I saw absolutely nothing. There was a horrible ground mist—worse than it looked from the ground—and with no moon everything was as black as ink. I could not tell whether I was flying upside down or anyway, and the machine was an old one and not very stable. I looked round at the flares and found I was flying all on the skew—left wing down, and I put that right—but not being able to see even a white road immediately beneath me I knew it was hopeless trying to leave the vicinity of the 'drome, and signalled that I was coming down."

Nearly Upside Down

"Cumulus," writing recently in *Flight*, describes his experiences in cloudland as follow: "By the time that I arrived on the line the weather was very bad, and most of the formation had managed to mix themselves up with clouds, out of my sight, a state of affairs almost unavoidable in such weather. . . . We skirted round an enormous pillar of cloud, and then saw below us, through a gap, the Forêt d'H——

"I followed him only a few yards behind and firing hard, but found the clouds much thicker than I thought. When I eventually fell out of them I was practically upside down, and found myself in heavy rain with no sign of the retreating Hun. . . . The rain was blinding, and my goggles were practically opaque with rain-drops. If I took them off I couldn't see at all.

"I daren't risk climbing through the clouds, as I knew it would be very difficult to keep the 'bus on an even keel, and also I didn't know how thick they were above me. Presently, however, the rain became lighter, and it was then that I saw six red-nosed Albatros scouts coming up from below. . . . I came out again in heavy rain, and over a large town with smoking chimneys. Of course the ground-Hun got busy again, this time with 'Archy,' 'Flaming Onions,' and machine gun fire, and did his best to ruin my new 'bus, which I had only had for a few days. How I managed to keep my 'bus straight in that cloud is a mystery."



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Drawn by G. Bron

Mist and Visibility—How Distant Objects are Obscured

Seen through the mist the moon appears of a copper colour when near the horizon, but when at the zenith it regains its silver appearance. Conversely the aviator up above can only see clearly directly beneath him on misty days. Hence the following in a recent despatch: "Visibility however was not good and prevented much work being done by our aeroplanes with the artillery. It did not interfere with photography, and many photographs were taken of the enemy's aerodromes and other important objectives."

UNDERGROUND HANGARS : *How Germany is Housing her Aeroplanes under Cover.*

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DRAWN BY G. H. DAVIS MARCH 1918

(I) HIDDEN HANGAR—IN SECTION (II) GOTHA STARTING FROM SLOPING WAY

Owing to the fact that British aviators have been so successful in their persistent attacks upon German aerodromes in Belgium, the enemy has been obliged to adopt some special protection for his aircraft when at rest. The controllers of the German air arm have recently designed underground hangars for their machines and at the present moment are busily employed in constructing a considerable number of these subterranean shelters at several points behind their lines. Naturally it requires a plentiful supply of labour to excavate sufficient earth to build underground sheds for machines as large as Gothas; but the Germans have a large supply of prisoners and forced civilian labour to carry out the work. The sheds are elaborately protected with concrete covers are sandbagged and covered with earth. They are provided with solid sliding doors and are lighted by electricity. In front of the entrances are concrete run-aways, so that the machines are just wheeled from the entrance of the hangars, their engines started up and sent away. To protect the entrance a portion of the run-away is camouflaged with a light screen, as shown in the diagram, and the concrete of the run-away and its sides are elaborately camouflaged with paint and covered with loose twigs and branches when it is not in use. No doubt these underground shelters will be built as fast as possible. In some cases the wily Hun has constructed "dummy" aboveground aerodromes to attract our aircraft some distance from the underground sheds.

C

THE WAR-TIME ART OF CAMOUFLAGE: Th

French official photo

A Road through a French Village Screened against Enemy Observers

The road leads through what was once a prosperous village, and is fringed by the ruins of shelled houses. Camouflage has been brought to a fine art with our training schools and experts, and has become an important branch of military science. It began with the painting of guns and other engines of war so as to render them less conspicuous by causing them to blend into their backgrou

French official photo

Camouflage Screens Erected along the Side of a Road in France

The screens are erected along the edge of the road to conceal it from the enemy, who presumably occupy higher ground which would enable them to find the range of the road and to shell it with their guns. The system adopted effectually conceals the road and the traffic upon it from the German observing posts

TREATMENT of ROADS on the WESTERN FRONT.

French official picture.

An Example of Overhead Camouflage as Applied to Roads

The road has been covered in such a manner as to hide it from the prying eyes of any German aeroplane which may be scouting above on the look-out for bodies of moving troops, guns, and so on. The good white roads of France are very conspicuous from the sky, and show up too clearly against a background of green fields or the brown, muddy wastes immediately behind the lines

French official picture.

The Camouflage of a Road much Used by Troops and Military Traffic

After years of experience the camouflage experts have evolved a method of disguising roads against the observation of enemy aeroplanes. The system of overhead screens used on roads much used by army traffic has been so perfected that a road treated as in the above picture is hidden from any aviator flying overhead

SOME BRITISH BATTLESHIPS AT SEA WITH

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A SQUADRON OF BATTLESHIPS MAKING THEIR WAY TO

In an article recently published in "The Daily Chronicle," Bartimeus" describes how British warships and destroyers set out to sea. "It was quite dark when the battle cruisers slipped from their moorings and began to feel their way towards the unseen entrance of the harbour. One by one the long black shapes glided through the outer defences, mere shadows in a world of shades. The red and green lights on the gate-marking vessels winked and bobbed in the swell caused by the passage of the grim host. It passed with incredible swiftness, and before the troubled waters began to quiet the escorting destroyers came pelting up astern, heralded by the rush and rattle of spray-thrashed steel, funnels glowing, and the roar of their fans pouring out from the engine-room exhausts. Night and the mystery of the darkness enfolded them. Once clear of their protecting minefields, the battle-cruisers moved south at high speed, with their

THEIR ESCORT OF PROTECTING DESTROYERS.

TO SEA, SCREENED BY THE ESCORTING DESTROYERS

DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS, 1918

...IR WAY

...smoke trailing astern in broad zig-zags across a grey sky. At intervals they altered course simultaneously and then swung back to their original path, flinging the grey seas asunder from each gaunt, axe-headed bow as they turned. They scarcely resembled ships in their remorseless, purposeful rush under the lowering sky. The screening T.B.D.'s spread fan-wise on their flanks were dwarfed into insignificance besides these stupendous destroyers with the smoke pouring from their huge funnels, and nothing to break their stark nakedness of outline but the hooded guns. Men lived on board them, it is true, under each White Ensign a thousand souls laboured out each one its insignificant destiny. They were entities invisible like mites in a cheese, but the ships that bore them were instruments, visible enough, of the triumphant destiny of an Empire."

Pigs which are Fed on Household Refuse

A Dairy Shorthorn Cow and her Calves

[illegible] pro has already drawn the attention of farmers to the [illegible] shortage of meal and feeding stuffs. The pig situation [illegible] by the quantity of diseased potatoes and damage corn in the country [illegible] which can be used as fattening [illegible]

[illegible] to four calves already although she is not yet [illegible] years old. She is a red-and-white breast belonging to Mr. Timberlake of Hastoe Farm, Tring, and comes of the breed made famous by the late Lord Rothschild, many of whose animals were purchased to found the Hastoe Farm herd. Their milking records have been carefully kept for generations, and many of the cows yield over a thousand gallons of milk a year.

THE MARGIN OF FUTILITY. By E. V. Lucas.

(Having to be looking across the road from an upper room in Oxford Street, I was aware of [illegible] rooms in the opposite house absolutely full of women all bending over desks, writing feverishly. "That person addressing envelopes," I was told, "is a letter blessing officer. Charitable societies that send out appeals in vast numbers employ such agencies to address the envelopes." Remembering, then, not only the appeals which all of us have received and thrown away, but also the disproportionate results certain appeals with which I have had some personal knowledge, and remembering also the [illegible] never carry any weight to the layman satiated by the printed page of a serious paper shortage), I was again aware of the waste that accompanies so much human effort. To what extent it is ethically and economically prudent to bait the trap for one mouse with fifty pieces of cheese I cannot say, but it is done all the time, and the war, while emphasising the waste, since most of these women might be doing something more useful, has increased the necessity for such success as this effort may compass.

At a wayside station in Sussex the other day the vast excess of futility over the tiny speck of utility which must attend the industry of the ordinary bill-poster (first cousin to the envelope-addresser) was brought to mind by the spectacle of a solemn notice drawing attention to changes in the postal service between certain Scottish islands and the mainland.

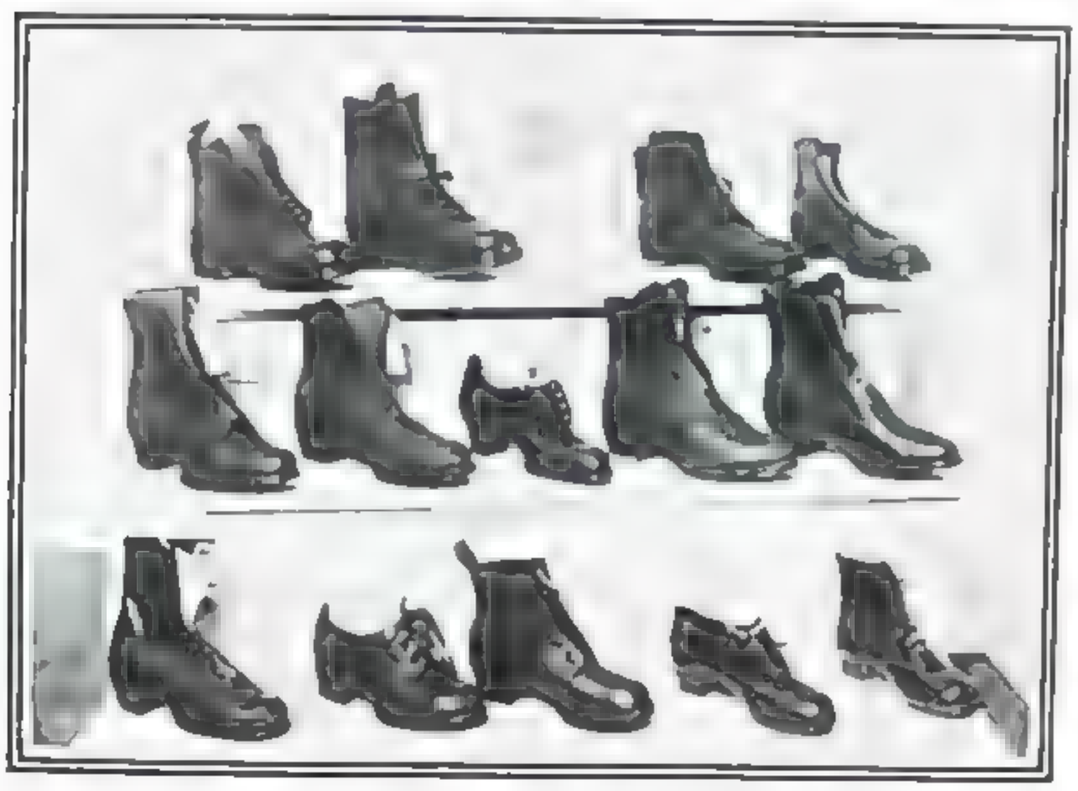
For some people, of course, all things are done by rote, and particularly the ornamental things. Having, for example, recently been brought into [illegible] famous of living knights, whose name, with its prefix, is a household word, and, in the course of that association, having had to see much of his correspondence, I have been struck by the number of persons who still address him as Mr. ——. Laying down envelope after envelope with a sigh, I have reviewed mentally how utterly in vain it was for these people that he should have been singled out for honour, that he should have lured a court and and betaken himself, trembling, to Buckingham Palace to face the ordeal of the accolade. In vain! In vain the honourable scars caused by the unwonted sword beating against his civic shins!

Another odd chance brought me recently into association with the most illustrious (although retired) living sailor, who not long ago was raised to the peerage. Throughout the afternoon, until someone contrived to correct the blunder, this maker of history was systematically addressed by one of the company, a public official of some importance, as Lord French. In vain, for the public official, all the portraits both of Lord French and this other peer and man of action which photographers have been taking and the papers have been publishing during the past three or four years. In vain!

But the best example of futility that I have met with for a long while was related to me by a friend upon whose varied experience and genius for observation I have already made several drafts. "Some years ago," he said, "I was travelling by a small cross-country railway in France. It was a bad train at all times, but on this occasion it behaved with alarming eccentricity: at one time tearing along by leaps and bounds and then becoming [illegible], until at last, just outside a station, it stopped altogether. We waited and waited, nothing happened, and so first one passenger and then another alighted to see what was the matter, until gradually every one of us was on the line. Why the train did not immediately rush on and leave us all behind I cannot say, but, as you will agree, it might easily have done so, for when we reached the engine it was discovered that both the driver and the stoker were gloriously and wildly drunk.

"There are never lacking leaders on such occasions as these—especially in France—and we quickly had several, equally noisy; but by degrees some kind of policy was agreed upon, and we all marched in a foolish procession to the station looking like a drawing by George Morrow behind the group of three gentlemen who led us, and who waved (and stumbled over the sleepers) abreast, either sideways or backwards, as they thought of new words and new gestures to apply to the outrage. At the station we were met by the station master, and a battle of explanations and protests and repetitions set in and was waged terribly, the issue of which was the production of a large sheet of paper on which we all, one by one, signed our names beneath a record of the offence, with the date and place carefully noted. By the time this was done the station master had managed to find a new and sober driver and stoker, and the train could resume its journey.

"I—perhaps because I was English, and there was nothing to gain—happened to be the last to sign, and therefore the last to rejoin the train. Just as I was getting into it I found that I had left my pipe in the office, and I hurried back to recapture it. I was just in time to see the station master placing the last [illegible] the [illegible] the fire.



Standard Boots Provided by Government

Above are shown some of the standard boots which the Government has put on the market to cope with the shortage of leather for footwear

Learning How to Execute Boot Repairs

This class for boot repairing is held at the Women's Institute, Battersea. By means of the blackboard the instructor is showing his pupils how to make and adjust new soles.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS HAVE ALL DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY EITHER IN ACTION FROM WOUNDS OR OTHER CAUSES DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR

Capt. A. T. L. Richardson

Yeomanry. Educated at Eton and Exeter College, Oxford. He had seen service in Egypt and Gallipoli.

Capt. C. R. Farmar-Cotgrave

Worcester Regt. (attd. T.M.B.) Aged 26. He was the third son of Mr. R. de M. Farmar Cotgrave.

Captain V. Baillie Hill, M.C.

K.R.R. He was the son of Mr. G. B. Hill, and had been twice wounded previously.

Captain T. J. Catchpole

Suffolk Regt. Second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Catchpole. He died of wounds received in action.

Captain E. S. Martyn

R.W. Kent Regt. Killed in action. He was the son of Mr. S. T. Martyn and Mrs. Martyn.

Lieutenant F. J. Stephens

London Regiment. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and was the only son of Mr. Yorke Stephens.

Flight-Observer W. B. L. Jones

R.N. Son of the late Bishop of St. Davids. He was mentioned in despatches.

Lieutenant F. D. Purser

R.N.V.R. He was a scholar of Uppingham and Trinity. Son of Mr. F. Purser.

Captain G. Jones, M.C.

Essex Regiment. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Jones.

2nd Lieutenant J. P. Chambers

Essex Regt. He died of wounds received in action, and was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Chambers.

2nd Lieutenant H. H. Lister

R. Warwickshire Regt. Educated at Rugby and Sandhurst. He was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lister.

2nd Lieutenant Philip Ward

Manchester Regt. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Ward.

Lieutenant Derrick Ives

R.N. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ives. He entered the Navy in 1914.

Lieutenant F. M. Abbott

R.N. Aged 25. He was the only son of Mr. J. C. Abbott.

Lieutenant G. H. W. Gough

Cheshire Regiment. He received his commission in 1915, and was killed in action.

Lieut.-Col. H. Podmore, D.S.O.

Northampton Regt. (att. Middlesex R.). Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Podmore. He was a scholar of Rugby, and afterwards held a classical exhibition at Trinity, Oxford.

Captain W. P. Ness-Walker, M.C.

R.F.A. He obtained his commission in the R.F.A. in 1912, and was in command of his battery when war broke out. Captain Ness Walker went to the front early in 1915, and was awarded the M.C. in May of last year.

Major A. I. Fraser, D.S.O.

Indian Cavalry. Major Fraser was the son of Mr. Arthur M. Fraser of Winnipeg, Canada, and was educated at Haileybury and Sandhurst.

Captain J. W. Greaney, D.S.O.

Wiltshire Regiment. He held scholarships at Rugby and at Queen's College, Oxford. Captain Greaney won the D.S.O. for his services in Gallipoli, and was mentioned three times in despatches.

Lt.-Col. G. St. L. Thornton, D.S.O.

R.F.A. He entered Woolwich in 1899, receiving his commission in the following year. He was the son of Mr. H. E. Thornton, and had fought in the South African War.

Pro patria mori

Mr. William Meredith

A grandson of George Meredith who has just got married

A LITERARY LETTER : Dr. Johnson and Mr. Birrell.

London, March 4, 1918.

The literary world will be interested in the marriage which took place the other day at Shere in Surrey of Mr George Meredith's grandson and namesake, George Meredith the younger is a bussar officer who has gained the M.C. His father is Mr William Maxse Meredith, a member of the publishing firm of Constable and Co I wish long happiness to the grandson with the [illegible] because of [illegible] Meredith the elder I can never think with [illegible] his personality was far and away the most [illegible] of all the men that I have met during a long life, in which it has been my privilege to meet most of the men whose reputations have become more or less public property. Mr Gladstone and other distinguished politicians whom I recall have excited the frantic admiration of the crowd When not on the political stage they were less impressively heroic in their bearing and conversation—at least, so it seemed to me

Successful literary men I have known of abundant charm, but never one who approached George Meredith in magnetic personality, in kindly enthusiasm that carried the young hero worshipper off his feet. With most writers, moreover, there is apparently a reluctance to shining in company, a feeling that the really good things must be reserved for the printed page. Of Meredith, however, it might be said that his talk was better than his books—the brilliant epigram, the well told story abounded. To adapt the lines of Addison, "to have known him was a liberal education."

Mr. Augustine Birrell's many friends will find comfort in his coming retirement from Parliament, which I see announced in the newspapers, in the fact that they will gain more of his society—for no man is more beloved in private life. As a politician he has made enemies—as what Englishman who has touched Irish politics has not or could fail to do so in attempting to govern a country which can never be properly governed other than by its own people? But the historian of the last two decades will recall his services to education, and the fact that he gave to Ireland a national university. In any case there is abundant unanimity as to Mr. Birrell's literary gifts, and his essays on Gibbon, Richardson, and other eighteenth century writers will be reprinted again and again.

Mr Birrell has just issued for the benefit of his friends a little book, of which the following is the title page:—

Apes as sus on Asses and the Ways With some General Observations on the Humours Duties and Methods of Composition of Poets Good Bad and Different Diligently collected from Johnson's "Lives" by A B (The source of each quotation is indicated by the name of the poet from whose "Life" it is extracted) One hundred copies privately printed (1917)

The book is the result of a careful re-reading of Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, and extract after extract reminds us what a mass of sound wisdom there was in that book published by Johnson when over seventy years of age, written more or less as "hack" work for a bookseller and paid with what would now be thought the beggarly remuneration of £300. You cannot open Mr. Birrell's little book at any point without wishing to quote

Here are a few that I take at random:—

On Authors' Quarrels Every reader must surely regret that these two illustrious friends (Steele and Addison) after so many years passed in confidence and endearment in unity of interest conformity of opinion and fellowship of study, should bear any part in acrimonious opposition Why should not faction find other advocates? But among the uncertainties of this human state we are doomed to remember the instability of friendship—(Addison)

On Tediousness—Tediousness is the most fatal of all faults negligences or errors are single and local but tediousness pervades the whole and propagates itself Unhappily this pernicious failure is that which an author is least able to discover for himself We are seldom tiresome to ourselves—Prior)

On Goldsmith—A man of much variety of powers and such felicity of performance that he always seemed to do that best which he was doing—(Parnell)

What Poets Really Like Best—To tell of disappointment and misery, to thicken the darkness of futurity, and perplex the labyrinth of uncertainty, has always been a delicious employment of the poets—(Pope)

King James the Second He was never said to have much regard for poetry, he was to be flattered only by adopting his religion—(Dryden)

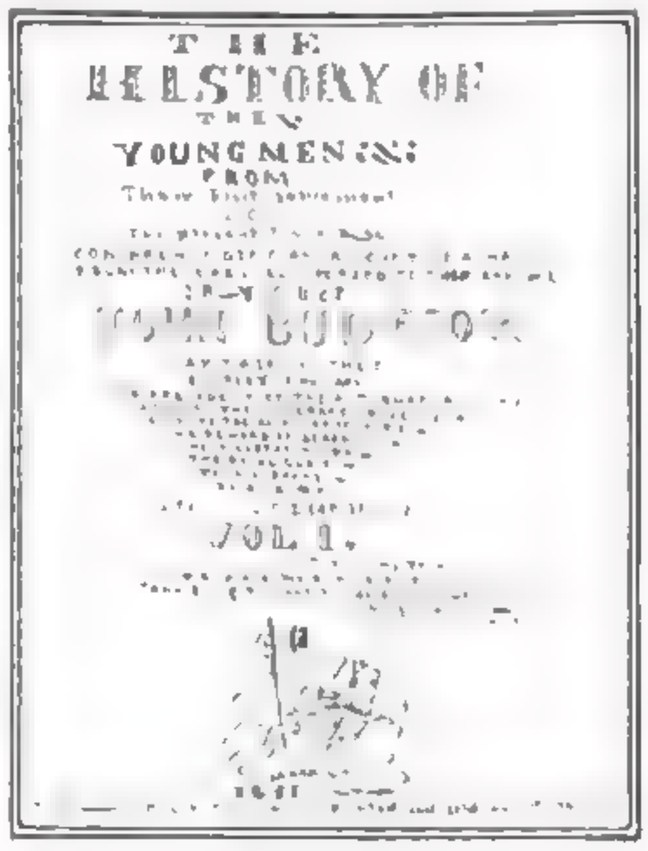
Anne Boleyn to Henry VIII [illegible] were ordered by Swift by officers to make her a Captain of Horse Swift)

His Scorn of Pope Great [illegible] repeated lowering to be seen [illegible] about that was [illegible]

On a Heavy Burden Lightly Assumed—The poems of Dr Watts were [illegible] erected in [illegible] impose to me a greater pleasure [illegible] ode in the [illegible] Watts Lord [illegible] Watts—Ware

But not the least joy of [illegible] book is the colour [illegible] Lake, for example, the comment on Johnson's criticism of *Paradise Lost* "a book which we read for instruction, retire harassed and overburdened and look elsewhere for recreation." On this point Mr Birrell has the following note calculated to upset a popular [illegible]

Did [illegible] ever wish a book to be longer? [illegible] to come to the end of *Don Quixote*, *Tom Jones*, *Robinson Crusoe*, and *The Pilgrim's Progress*, but I do not think Johnson had a great passion for books but it was "well-compiled" passion. The late William Maxwell's story how to an immense circulation has been given by those second-hand booksellers who publish catalogues and have copies of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* for sale, viz., that the *Anatomy* was the one book that ever got Johnson out of bed two hours earlier than he wished to rise need not be believed by anyone unless he is so disposed and should be circulated by no one who has not got a copy of Burton for sale [illegible]


THE
HISTORY OF
THE
YOUNG MEN &c
FROM
[illegible]
VOL I.

A Book by Patrick Branwell Bronte

This is one of the many little manuscript books produced by the Brontë children. It consists of twenty pages quarto and a large map in colours It is dated Haworth December 15 1830 and is the longest extant manuscript by Branwell, who wrote it when thirteen years of age It is in the library of C K S

I have quoted Johnson's assumption of responsibility for having included certain authors in these *Lives of the Poets*. One of these was Pomfret, of whom Johnson says:—

Perhaps no composition in our language has been oftener perused than Pomfret's *Choice*

My interest is arrested here through the fact that I purchased the other day the twelfth edition of the Rev. John Pomfret's Works, 1766, and although the book is intrinsically worthless it has more value in my eyes than an earlier edition in quarto in that it shows how this poetaster's work lived on long after his decease

There is something very fascinating to anyone who writes in these words, "twelfth edition," on the title page of a book. One asks oneself how it is done. Southey, indeed, asked that question in his *Specimens of English Poetry* in 1807—"Why," he says, "is Pomfret the most popular of the English poets? The fact is certain, the solution would be useful." But Campbell, in his *Specimens*, 1819, says satirically of his predecessor, "it might have been demanded with equal propriety why London Bridge is built of Parian marble." All the same, Pomfret was the most successful poet of his day, and the reason why was, of course, that he was bad with a certain sententious badness that pleased the mob of readers of his day. Plenty of bad versifiers obtain no audience, but others catch the popular taste by virtue of their jingle, added to the fact that they reflect the small ideas that are permeating people of small education.

Some of us have lived through many reputations of this kind. I am old enough to remember the later years of Martin Tupper. I recall in all the splendour of his magnificent success the achievement of Sir Lewis Morris, but who reads *The Professorial Philosophy* or *The Epic of Hades* to-day? But somehow, after reading Pomfret's *Choice* and *Love Triumphant Over Reason*, I do not think that the bad poetry of the Victorian age was quite as bad as that which our ancestors read in the first half of the eighteenth century.

There is a certain humour in the story of Pomfret contained in my little book of his poems, published long after his death. It would seem that after *The Choice* did not do him much good as a clergyman. The attention of Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, was called to four lines of the poem:—

And as I near approach the Verge of Life
Some kind Relation (for I'd have no Wife)
Shall take upon him all my worldly Care,
While I endeavour a better State prepare

But I had better leave the conclusion in the hands of Pomfret's biographer:—

The Parenthesis in these Verses, was so maliciously represented to the Bishop that his Lordship was given to understand it could bear no other Construction than that Mr Pomfret preferred a Mistress before a Wife This, I think the contrary is self-evident The Verses implying no more than the Preference of a Single Life to Marriage unless his Brethren of the Gown will assert that an unmarried Clergyman cannot live without a Mistress But the worthy Prelate was soon convinced of the pernicious Malice of Mr Pomfret's Enemies towards him, he being at that Time married Yet their base Opposition of his deserved Merit had in some Measure its Effect for by the Obstructions he met with, and the Small Pox being at that time very rife, he sickened of them, and died at London, in the 28th Year of his Age

In reference to my remarks last week on the great letter writers, a correspondent has the temerity to suggest that letters are not literature. That is to misunderstand the meaning of the word "literature," which embraces all literary composition that tends to enlarge and to animate the human spirit. Work which is read from generation to generation, whether it takes the form of essays, letters, historical, biographical, or fictional narrative, may fairly be called literature. Goethe said that of all forms of prose composition he thought that good letters were the best. And indicating one: Is not Cowper's famous letter on the kissing candidate as good as anything in essay or fiction? So also are some of the letters of Madame de Sevigné to her daughter, some of the letters of Edward FitzGerald, of Byron, of Gray, of Pope. Swift's Letters to Stella are also among the classics of English literature, and many a novel by Richardson, Scott, and others is included under the literature of letter writing.

Mr. William C. Cooke writes to me from Vailima, Bishopstown, Cork, as follows:—

I was reading your very interesting Literary Letter in The Sphere to-day, and came upon your note about John Cooke I think that you are mistaken, the writer of the Life of Samuel Foote was *William* Cooke who was born here, and was one of my family He also wrote a Life of Macklin You will find a short account of William Cooke in the D N B He was a bachelor, and judging by his picture—I have a photo of a water-colour drawing of him—must have been a very handsome man I heard my father speak of William Cooke and of his family This talk was vague, and I now I am sorry that I did not ask him for more precise information on this and indeed, on other matters, for he could go back to very early in the nineteenth century

You may be right as to there being a John Cooke, but the writer of *Foote's Life* and the law student who came to London in Johnson's time was *William*, a native of Ballycotton by the sea, and one of the Cooke family here Pray excuse this scribble and accept at the same time my best thanks for the informative—horrid word but let it pass!—and entertaining Letter you give us every week in The Sphere

But who, then, was "John Cooke" to whom Boswell inscribed his book?

I have been looking through a vast mass of the little Bronte manuscripts, which the three children wrote in the Haworth Parsonage, as many children have done before and since. Mrs. Gaskell's description of these manuscripts has made them famous. The parcel she examined ultimately came into my hands and into the hands of my friends. They have, however, only recently been examined in detail—eighty years after most of them were written. Few of them will ever be published, although one is at the moment being prepared for publication in America. Another manuscript, of singular and striking felicity, *The Four Wishes: a Fairy Tale*, by Charlotte Bronte, will shortly be published in *The Strand Magazine*. C. K. S

A list of books received by "The Sphere" will be found on the second page of this issue

THE YARNS HE TELLS

THERE are anecdotes whiskered with age
That should rest in the family vault—
But the hair-raising kind
That enliven the mind
Are the yarns of an old Sea-Salt.

THERE are stories that start at dessert
And it's dawn ere they crawl to a halt—
But the ginger and snap
When his tales are on tap
Make us crowd round an old Sea-Salt.

HE has sailed where the stars hang ablaze
And the sky is the richest cobalt,
And had light-hearted larks
With whales, icebergs and sharks—
He's "some" dog of an old Sea-Salt!

BUT to draw out his brightest and best
Try a slight application of malt;
An Abdulla or two
Seems to broaden his view
And gives "vim" to an old Sea-Salt.

TO Abdulla's divine Cigarette
He is partial—in fact to a fault;
And each tale grows more tall
Till he's taken them all!
'Tis the way of an old Sea-Salt!

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12 Cheese Knives	12 " Forks	1 Soup Ladle
2 pairs Carvers	12 Tea Spoons	1 pair Sugar Tongs (large)
1 Steel	12 Coffee Spoons	1 pair " " (small)
24 Table Forks	6 Egg Spoons	2 Sauce Ladles
12 Soup Spoons	1 Pickle Fork	1 pair Nut & Reels
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WOMAN'S SPHERE.

By Olivia

Food is the absorbing topic of the hour—the food that is, the food that was, the food that is to be. When the question of our present [illegible] has been discussed till it has become threadbare, we fall back upon reminiscences of the plenteous past, with its "groaning boards," which seem to us now almost as mythical as the feasts of the gods on Olympus. Great roasts of beef, plum puddings, and real cakes and pies seem to belong to the far off realm of dreams. They have ceased to be real. Even cheese-paring has become impossible for [illegible] and those who, before the war, would have recoiled with [illegible] the very idea of eating margarine, now keep a jealous eye [illegible]ces, having known times when even they were an [illegible]le boon. When the subject of food in its present and past [illegible]mes too depressing we turn hopefully to its future tense, and plan elaborate and succulent after war menus, feeling that when our roast beef and plum pudding are restored to us England will be "Merrie England" once more. Meanwhile East and West have met in curious fashion—in spite of Mr. Kipling's prophecy—for whether you take your walks abroad in Whitechapel or past the stately portals of the Ritz, it is the same pungent odour of fried fish that greets your nostrils!

The Recrudescence of Poetry

It is one of the phenomena of this terrible time of war that it has evoked an extraordinary outburst of poetry—and good poetry. One cannot read the poignant verses of Rupert Brooke, Lieutenant Vernede, Frank Taylor, Lieutenant Sorley, and many others—all mere boys—without feeling that by their untimely death we were made poorer of poets who might have stood in the first rank had they lived. To us who are the countrymen of Sir Philip Sidney and of Byron there is an undying attractiveness in the combination of the soldier and the poet. In Rupert Brooke's own words—

> These laid the world away; poured out the red,
> Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years to be
> Of work and joy, and that unhoped serene
> That men call age; and those who would have been
> Their sons, they gave—their immortality.

Women War Poets

Another striking feature of war poetry has been the rare quality and beauty of the not inconsiderable contribution of women poets. Some of the best of their poetry has been incidental verse. It is often characterised by exquisite tenderness, and nearly always instinct with lofty courage. There were, for instance, those fine lines of Margaret Peterson's, "To K. of K.'s New Army"

> Though our eyes are dim with weeping,
> Though our lips are numb with pain,
> We are proud of you, we love you—on our love there lies no stain.
> Had we held you back in weakness—women's words can work such shame—
> Pleading love of home and children, soiling thus their country's fame,
> Could we face the years that found us with our menkind by our side?
> Could we bear the stern accusing and the scorn of those who died?
> Women's souls shall march beside you, women's love shall hold you fast
> While you fight the fight of honour, till your triumph come at last.
> Then since war is harsh and cruel—God be kind to women's pain.
> Pride shall keep our hearts from breaking, if you come not back again.

There is, of course, a singular appropriateness in the writing of war poetry by women, upon whom the tragedy of war falls so heavily. From the place of sorrow into which war has pitched them they can see and feel perhaps more vividly than men the pathos and pitifulness of the little incidental things that make up the great collective misery of it. Therefore their poetry moves us with its personal, human appeal more than the poetry of the big poets at this time. While the great guns have been thundering on our scattered fronts women have been epitomising our war aims in short poems, condensing ponderous Blue Books into sonnets, sounding the clarion call of patriotism in a single rousing verse. Yet the strange thing about it all is that war as we know it, war in the concrete, is surely no fit subject for poetry! There are numberless lovely verses written by mothers on their sons killed in battle, too personal and poignant for quotation; and perhaps one of the best of all is Mrs. Meynell's "Length of Days, to the Early Dead in Battle." There are others in which poetry resumes its ancient *rôle* of inspiration and consolation, as in Mrs. Katharine Tynan's "Flower of Youth," which must have brought real comfort to thousands of stricken hearts—

> Lest Heaven be for the greybeards hoary
> God, who made boys for His delight,
> Goes in earth's hour of grief and glory
> And calls the boys in from the night.
>
> Heaven's thronged with gay and careless faces,
> New waked from dreams of dreadful things.
> They walk by green and pleasant places,
> And by the crystal water springs
> Forget the nightmare field of slain,
> And the fierce thirst and the strong pain.
>
> *Forget!* God smiles to see them merry,
> For His own Son was once a boy.
> They never shall be old and weary
> But of their youth shall have great joy.
> And in the playing fields of Heaven
> Shall run and leap new-washed, new-shriven

A House Frock

Of grey gabardine outlined with black velvet and trimmed with dull silver lace

[illegible] mothers weeping,
[illegible] Jewed girl, could look inside
The country that hath them in keeping
Who went to the great war and died,
They would rise and put their mourning off,
Praise God, and say, "He has enough"

The Necessity for Relaxation

Another of the paradoxes of this time of stress is that the nation, while feverishly at work, is also feverishly in search of pleasure. Theatres, cinemas, restaurants are all booming as they have not boomed for years, and any amount of surreptitious dancing is going on. America, after months of strenuous and whole hearted participation in the appalling struggle, is said to be opening its amusement season by banishing serious drama from the boards, and revelling in a perfect orgy of musical comedy, farce, and light-hearted *revue*. On first thoughts all this suggests a levity that seems heartless, an irresponsibility that is indefensible, and looks like "fiddling while Rome is burning"; but second thoughts point to a deep human reason for it all. The need of relief from hard work, from sorrow, and care, and monotony is an imperative one. Neither the mental nor the physical organism will stand ceaseless harping on one string. Variety is a demand of its very existence, and in times of such terrible strain as these the pendulum is apt to swing a little too far both ways. If we look back upon history, we see that it is, as usual, only repeating itself. "There was a sound of revelry by night" during the fateful time that preceded Waterloo; and all through the siege of Paris, *opera bouffe* and the lightest of farce flourished in the theatres of the beleaguered city. It is natural and wholesome for those who have "faced the naked hour in silent fortitude" to seek relaxation from the unbearable tension in the most trivial amusements. Laughter is perhaps as necessary to us as courage nowadays; and it is profoundly true that, as his unfailing cheerfulness and readiness for any frolic at all times is one of Tommy Atkins's most undoubted assets in war, so it should be part of our equipment for the long, anxious monotony of our warfare on the home front.

"The Lilac Domino"

The new operetta at the Empire proved as pretty and attractive as its title—*The Lilac Domino*. The music is really fine, the acting and singing excellent, and the dresses quite beautiful. Some charming effects of colour are blended in the dresses of the chorus—an old blue with a quaint little *tablier* bodice of pale lilac, canary-yellows with clever touches of brilliant turquoise or of emerald green, jade greens with silver; a beautiful white Georgette, with a deep hip sash and a draped skirt, caught in at the ankles like Turkish trousers, embroidered with circles of green, deep orange, with silver trimmings, and so on. All the skirts were draped at the sides and very full round the hips, and narrowed down tightly round the ankles. Miss Clara Butterworth's first dress of lilac chiffon, lavishly trimmed with silver and gold, worn under the lilac domino, had a waistbelt of rose pink; and her next, with a *jupe* of silver lace, had over it a quaint little square cut coatee of sea green, brocaded with silver. On her head was a mob cap of silver lace, berriboned with green. The one thing that jarred was the way in which the "principal gentlemen" spent their whole time on the stage in hugging, clutching, stroking, and patting each other. At one point two of them actually embraced—quite unnecessarily—as they had not even the excuse of being Continentals!

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YOU too can cheaply overcome the drawbacks of war-flour by just using *one* egg in place of the usual two or three in your recipe—and a 1½d. packet of Goodall's Egg Powder. You will get cakes as light and moist and delicious as your pre-war ones, at very little more than pre-war cost! A 7d. tin, you see, perfectly takes the place of 21 eggs—three a penny! If lovely cakes at a saving like that appeal to you, get a few 1½d. packets (or a 7d. or 1/2 tin) of Goodall's Egg Powder from your grocer to-day. Take no substitute for Goodall's Egg Powder—it is different from and better than its imitators, as was *proved* by independent scientific analysis in the last "Times" Food Number. If your grocer hasn't it, please send us his name and address.

ROCK SCONES. Mix ½lb. of Flour with a tablespoonful of Sugar, half a teaspoonful of Salt and a level dessertspoonful of Goodall's Egg Powder. Rub in 4 ozs. of Fat and just bind the mixture with Milk, not making it too soft. Place on a greased tin in little rough heaps and bake in a quick oven 15 minutes. Split open while hot and spread with butter.

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IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

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[illegible] Petrol cars.—Not exceeding 50 gallons monthly, [illegible] vehicles. Omnibuses, about 45 per cent. of [illegible] in June, 1916, taxicabs, 40 [illegible] to the size of the town, hire [illegible] per car per month, the amount [illegible] number of cars owned by the applicant [illegible] Commercial vehicles.—The amount [illegible] carrying capacity and the

[illegible] been already sett[illegible] to give the pre[illegible]

The situation with regard to petrol allowances at present [illegible] be summarised (1) Pri[illegible] No motor spirit for [illegible] For bus[illegible] Cars, not exceeding 1[illegible] not exceeding 2 gallons monthly.

A Wintry Scene in Worcestershire—on the Road in a 24-30-h.p. Wolseley

In the Backwoods of North Queensland with a Napier Car

A [illegible] picture has reached me depicting a Nap[illegible] in the backwoods of North Queensland. A [illegible] region can only be traversed by a car [illegible] strength, springing, and reliability. The de[illegible] Lieutenant W. T. Forrest, R.F.A., who [illegible] France. Lieutenant Forrest is a well [illegible] motorist, and has recently made many pe[illegible] parts of Australia. He writes as fol[illegible] company:—

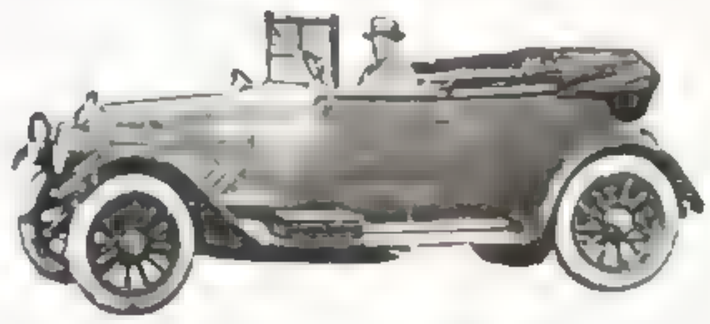
"In sending you the enclosed [illegible] shot of a pioneer trip betwe[illegible] Winton and Cloncerry, I should like [illegible] say that over this strip of country, wh[illegible] embraces the famous King's Gap, a[illegible] which has never before been trave[illegible] by any motor car, the Napier, as usua[illegible] behaved splendidly, overcoming all ba[illegible] obstacles without a single breakdo[illegible] I may say I would not undertake suc[illegible] a journey except on a Napier, for th[illegible] simple reason that a breakdown wo[illegible] be a serious thing. I am pleased to s[illegible] that I heard by last mail from Austra[illegible] that all my Napiers are going well a[illegible] good service."

The National Refuges

A lady supporter of that excellent [illegible] the National Refuges and Trai[illegible] ship *Arethusa*, of 164, Shaftesbury Av[illegible] London, W.C.2, writes to the se[illegible] retary: "You may remember [illegible] years back a lad who had been [illegible] garden boy coming to your *Arethusa* [illegible] and passing out into the Royal Na[illegible] He is twenty-two now, has married a very nice wife, and has stuck faithfu[illegible] by his Church and his temperance. I came to see me last month—a fi[illegible] young man, with a steady, good fa[illegible] and full of courage of a quiet sen[illegible] kind. He hopes to pass as a pet[illegible] officer. I trust and believe many [illegible] your boys are showing themselves made of the same fine stuff as this lad—once a London ragamuffin with a wretched home." It is wonderful what the training effects. This ship is much in need of support.

POINTS ABOUT CARS

No. 4—Ease of Manipulation



Austin

HOW often is the value of an otherwise good car lessened by the little difficulties in manipulation which crop up in practice. They are not easily described, but your chauffeur probably tells you that "she is awkward."

This cannot be urged against the "Austin," which, whether driven on the open road or in the densest traffic, is always under the most absolute control.

It is essentially the "no worry" car, and thus is specially suitable for ladies.

May we not add your name to our Priority List?

THE AUSTIN MOTOR CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE & WORKS . . . . . NORTHFIELD, BIRMINGHAM
LONDON . . . . . 479 483, OXFORD STREET, W.1.
MANCHESTER . . . . . 130, DEANSGATE.
NORWICH . . . . . 18 22, PRINCE OF WALES ROAD

And at PARIS.

"BEAUTIFULLY COOL AND SWEET SMOKING"

Player's Navy Cut Tobacco

Packed in varying degrees of strength to suit every class of smoker

Player's Gold Leaf Navy Cut - - -
Player's Medium Navy Cut - - -
Player's Tawny Navy Cut - - -
} Per oz. 8½d.

PLAYER'S "WHITE LABEL" NAVY CUT - 7½d.

Also **PLAYER'S NAVY CUT DE LUXE** (a development of **Player's Navy Cut**) packed in Airtight Tins

2-oz. TINS **1/9**

4-oz. TINS **3/6**

Player's Navy Cut Cigarettes

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

They are made from fine quality Virginia Tobacco and sold in Two Strengths—

MILD AND MEDIUM

MILD (Gold Leaf)
100 for 4/6 50 for 2/3
24 for 1/1 12 for 6½d.

MEDIUM
100 for 3/5 50 for 1/9½
20 for 8½d. 10 for 4½d.

IN PACKETS AND TINS FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS AND STORES

These Cigarettes (and Tobaccos) are also supplied at DUTY FREE RATES for the purpose of gratuitous distribution to wounded Soldiers and Sailors in Hospital

Terms and particulars on application to— JOHN PLAYER & SONS, Nottingham

Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland) Ltd.

Harrods

Ladies' High-class Footwear

Trustworthy materials and workmanship ensure the splendid service of Harrods Footwear, even in spite of rough usage, and the fact that Harrods are actual manufacturers enables them to guarantee the quality and workmanship.

It is useful to send out line of stockinged foot on paper. All footwear is sent carriage paid.

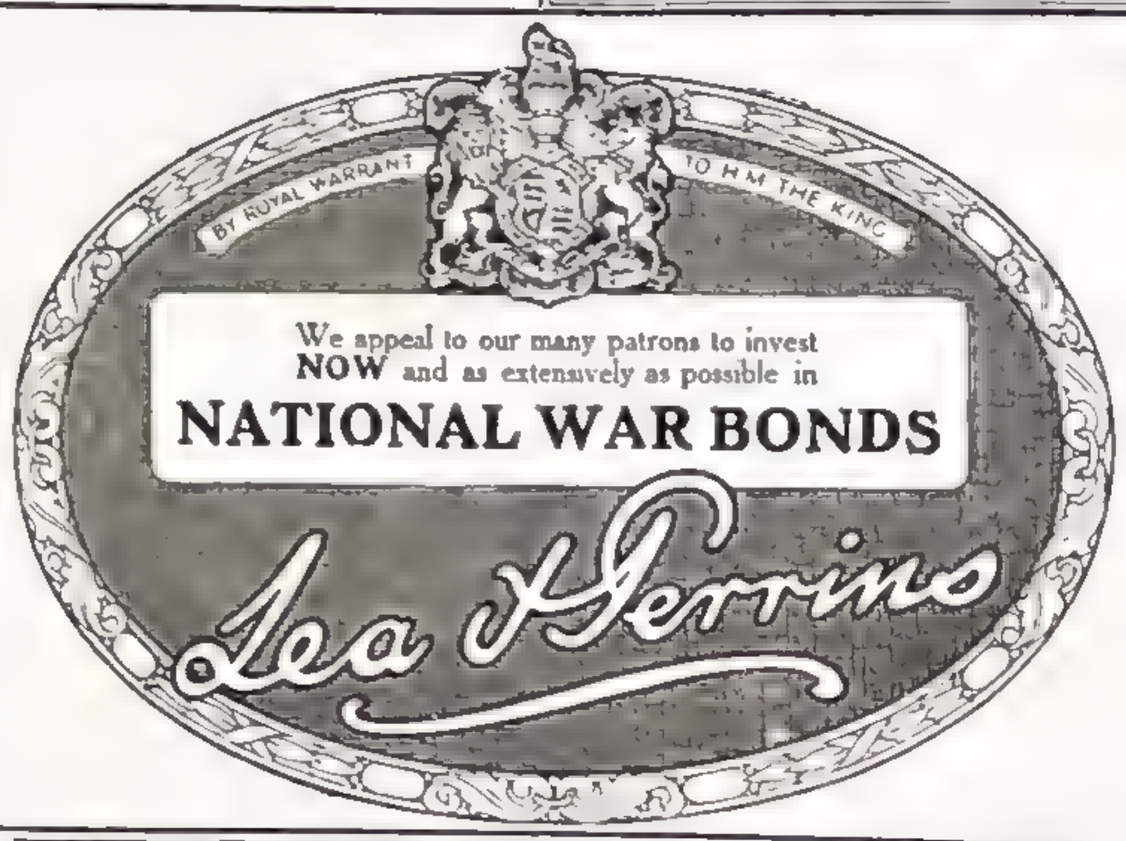
HARRODS LTD *Woodman Burbidge Managing Director* LONDON S W 1

Beautiful Lustrous Tresses

Rob the hair of its lustre and you rob it of half its beauty its suppleness, its strength. When the natural oil which protects and beautifies the hair is deficient, it must be supplemented. Otherwise the hair will become dull, dry, and brittle it will split at the ends and prematurely fall out.

ROWLAND'S
MACASSAR OIL

restores lustre, pliability, and strength to the hair, removes scurf, and is the ideal dressing **FOR THE HAIR.** Prepared in a golden tint for fair hair. Sold in 3/6, and 10/6 sizes by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers or ROWLANDS, 67 Hatton Garden, London.



Myers' Silver Series

Smooth and Velvety, with easy Gliding Action. The Pens for Restful Writing.

ASSORTED **6d.** SAMPLE BOX

OF ALL STATIONERS

Or post free, Seven-pence, from Manufacturers

M. MYERS & SON, Ld., Charlotte Street, Birmingham.

ALL BRITISH, AMERICAN, and OTHER ALLIED SOLDIERS, without distinction of creed, are welcomed in

THE CHURCH army's

Hundreds of RECREATION HUTS, Tents, and Centres

in the United Kingdom, France, Flanders (about 30 under one to shell fire), Italy, Malta, Salonica, Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, East Africa and India, also in the CHURCH ARMY HOSTELS in London for [illegible] from the War Front.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS and hundreds of Sailors are daily received by the Church Army in these and other institutions.

A HUT costs £500, a TENT £300, fully equipped; Maintenance £200 yearly.

Please HELP in bearing the cost, for the sake of the gallant men

FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY AND JUSTICE.

CHEQUES crossed "Barclays, a/c Church Army," payable to PREBENDARY CARLILE D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary, Headquarters, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, W.1

A REVOLUTION
In Trouser Presses

Bought by Thousands of Officers

Creases an Instructions perfectly Lasted [illegible] corner of kit bag

We offer [illegible]
Size 11½ in. by 3½ in. by 2 in.
Saves Cost Over and Over.
"ALPHA" (as illustration) No. 1 Portable Press. Post Free in U.K. **6/-**
"ALPHA" No. 2 Portable Press and Suit Hanger [illegible] **7/6**
Post free U.K. Cheque or P.O. [illegible] Cash Cheque or P.O. London City & Midland Bank.

MAY & CO. (Dept. B), 5, Tudor St., London, E.C.4

An Imperative Necessity Commended by the Highest Authorities as the best [illegible] for all affections of the Mouth and Throat, many of which are contracted in the Trenches and [illegible] Hospitals, effectively as a Natural Remedy. A Refined and Elegant Addition to the Toilet of all Cleanly People.

Chemists, 1/6 & 2/6 [illegible] 2/6 [illegible] a gentle [illegible] Western Dental Mfg. Co., Ltd., 76, Wigmore St., London, W.1 [illegible] 2d. Stamps, Post Free

TOBACCO BLOOM
VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES
20's 1/2 - 50's 2/9 - 100's 5/6
J. RUTTER & COMITCHIAM

TRIPLEX
SAFETY GLASS FOR GOGGLES WIND-SCREENS AND WINDOWS

How the Bovril Company Protects the Consumer.

RESIDING at the General Meeting of Bovril Ltd., Mr George Lawson Johnston (C n), in moving the adoption of the general food position and ... t Ltd has been kept down: "Without ... h," will have brought scarcity ... in place in most direct as well ... t the board of Trade R ... s of 100 per cent ... ... astuffs since the comm ... I do not ask to mind many ... ces which have not been raised ... e W ... and I believe Bovril is the only natio ... of that is sold at the same price in February 1918, as it was in July 1914. The retail price of Bovril has not been moved up with the cost of beef, although a pound of Bovril is a concentrated product of so many pounds of beef, is an outstanding fact that requires explanation.

Needs Little Shipping Space.

"In the first place, in the countries which supply the raw material for Bovril, beef has not risen in value as it has here. Again, the abnormal cost of ocean transport only to a minor extent affects a concentrated preparation like ours, making as it does such small demand upon shipping space.

"Apart from these general tendencies, you are aware that during the last dozen years we have endeavoured by the agency of subsidiary land and cattle companies to control and develop new sources for the supply of raw material. This policy has borne good fruit during the War. These precautions, taken in past years, have ensured us the plentiful supplies that are so essential at the moment, and our material has not increased in price to anything like the extent of the raw material of some other industries. Taking all this into consideration, and realising that Bovril enters so largely into the food of the nation, we felt that, with the increased sales and profits outside Bovril itself, we should be able to keep the Company's revenue at pre-war standard without adding to the hardships of the community. I am glad that our foresight has not only been to our benefit as shareholders, but to the benefit of every Bovril consumer. His Bovril has cost him no more, unless he has consumed more—which I am afraid he has.

"No Profiteering."

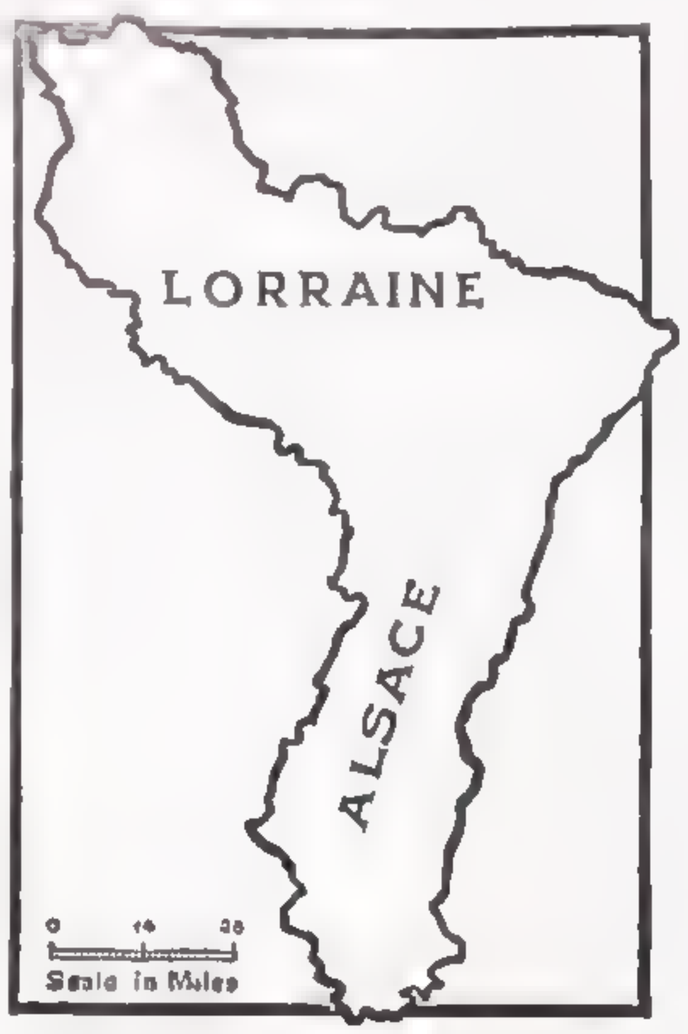
"I know we lay ourselves open to the reproach of the shareholder, who may say that this is not a philanthropic institution, but a commercial undertaking which should try to secure the biggest possible immediate profits. There is no ground I would sooner be attacked upon than that of not having raised the price of a standard article of dietary during this time of food hardship, especially meat-food hardships, and I believe the vast majority of the shareholders will heartily endorse and approve this attitude. The cost of this policy, the deferred shareholder may say, concerns him only. Well, it is as the Company's largest deferred shareholder that I express that view. That our whole attitude in this matter will redound to the credit of Bovril I have little doubt, for what better goodwill can we have in years to come than for the public to remember and say—'Bovril had its opportunity, but did not profiteer.'

Bovril Co. a "True Democracy."

"I think we can consider this Company a miniature democratic institution. We are a co- ... ly of over 11,000 shareholders, and ... coat of Provinces in the form of Estates in ... Argentine of 91 million acres ... are over 250,000 head of cattl ... our beef product at a cost ... us to provide our millions o ... at prices unaltered dura ...

... the area of the joint Bovril Aus- ... Estates just now at 9[illegible] ... you any idea what that ... It is larger than Belgium, and over ... Alsace and Lorraine, or, if you ... coasts soon nearer home, it is twice ... only the size of Wales and Lancashire put together.

"You will have noticed in the papers many



The area of the Bovril Argentine Estates shown by the rectangle is more than 2½ that of Alsace-Lorraine

estimates of the cost of rearing or fattening cattle in this country, usually proving that with beef at 60 s. a cwt. live weight the business was unprofitable. Even in more normal times the farmer requires at least £30 to £40 for a fat beast.

Cattle *v.* Cereals.

"Now it may surprise you when I say the cost of rearing a 9 to 10-cwt. steer on the Bovril Australian Estates does not amount to 60 s. altogether, and though the cost is considerably more in Eastern Australia and the Argentine, my point is that the rearer of stock in the northern part of this hemisphere, particularly in the thickly-populated parts of Europe, has no chance, in competition with the stock raised in the open plains of the southern hemisphere—Australasia, South America, Africa. More especially will this be the case in normal times—say after the war—when frozen beef will be sent thousands of miles to these shores at a transport cost so low that it can be covered by the utilisation of by-products at the great freezing works of South America and Australia, by-products which cannot be so economically handled in the comparatively small butchering ... ments of this country. In making a state ... as this I might add that I have ... interest in freezing works; in fact, some ... competitors for the cattle we want ...

... st of raising stock in Argentina an ... is, roughly speaking, the interest o ... invested in the cattle and the land. The ... are never under cover, and the number of ... employed is so small that the payment ... d ... read over the head of cattle, has little ... on the final cost.

... as regards the United States, though the ... enough to export beef here at present ... that country will later have to buy heavily in ... hemisphere in order to feed her own ... lation.

... have taken up your time explaining the matter—little realised in Britain—in the hope that my remarks may reach the eyes of some farmers who do not realise that the paternal Ministry that is forcing them to plough up their grass land is not only doing so on account of the immediate war necessity, but because the getting of a larger portion of their farms under cereal production will be of the utmost permanent advantage to themselves and the State.

A Scientist's Opinion.

"Nearly two years ago I quoted at the Argentine Estates Meeting scientific authority for saying that land growing wheat was producing fifteen times as much food energy as could be produced on the same area by way of grass and cattle to eventual beef. I then said:

> The point which I wish to bring out is that if there is to be protection for the farm products of this country with a view to encouraging a larger production of home-grown food, I can only imagine that that protection would be worked out with a view to the growing of cereals, leaving the raising of cattle, apart from the dairy industry, to the countries that have ample areas for that purpose. Now the watershed of the rivers that flow into the River Plate is the largest and finest stretch of pasture land in the world. It includes not only a large part of the Argentine, but Southern Brazil, west of the coast mountains, and the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, whilst the cattle thereon must number over 60,000,000 head. These cattle are grown almost entirely for beef, and certainly not one cow in a dozen, probably not one in 50, is ever domesticated for dairy purposes. This portion of South America is the great cattle reserve of the world, in the same way as Australasia is the great sheep reserve.

Immense Meat Works.

"During the last two years Meat Works have been erected further and further north into this vast continent of pasturage; starting from the mouth of the River Plate, the original nursery of freezing works, they have now spread right up into Brazil and Paraguay. The principal duty of all these works at the present moment is to supply the Armies of the Allies with beef, but after the War their equipment will enable them to supply the northern hemisphere with beef on a scale altogether unknown in the past."

"WAR MADE IN EARNEST MAKETH WARS TO CEASE, AND VIGOROUS PROSECUTION HASTENS PEACE."—*Tuke.*

INDOOR WORKERS

When lack of exercise, excessive brain power or nerve strain make you feel languid—tired—depressed—a little

TRADE "FRUIT SALT" MARK

in a glass of cold water will clear your head and tone your nerves.

This world-famous natural aperient gently stimulates the liver, the body's filter. With this important organ working properly the blood becomes pure and the nerves normal. Sound refreshing sleep, a clear brain, and good digestion are sure to follow.

It is pleasant and convenient to take, gentle in action, positive in results. The safest and most reliable digestive regulator.

Remember that "FRUIT SALT" has for upwards of forty years been known by the Trade and the Public to mean the saline preparation of J. C. ENO, and no other.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. WHEN YOU ASK FOR "FRUIT SALT" SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, Pomeroy St., LONDON, S.E.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Bell's THREE NUNS TOBACCO

That hour of ease, sweet by reason of its rarity, is all the sweeter for a pipe of this, the most delectable of smoking-mixtures. . . .

A Tasting Sample will be forwarded on application to Stephen Mitchell & Son, Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland) Ltd., Glasgow.

"King's Head" is similar but stronger

BOTH ARE OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

PER $9\frac{1}{2}$d OZ

"THREE NUNS" CIGARETTES

Medium 4½d for 10—9d for 20

1/9½ for 50 in cardboard boxes

No 575

THE PURITAN WOMAN

THE Puritan women were severely limited in the way they might dress. They lived in a world which had a truly terrible capacity for being shocked

BUT the Puritan woman expressed herself all the same. Nice women will be nice. Stop up every way and they will yet find another. Break all the mirrors and there are still men's eyes.

THE Puritan woman's way was Cambric.

DORCAS Cambric is the Puritan Cambric made again. It is the perfection of material and make.

IF you have any difficulty in getting Dorcas Cambric we shall be pleased to send the name of the draper nearest to you who sells it. We have a folder showing specimens of Dorcas Cambric before and after washing. This also we should be glad to send to you if you would care to have it.

The price is 1 11½ the yard. The width [illegible] "Dorcas Cambric" are [illegible]

DORCAS
CAMBRIC
J & N PHILIPS & CO. LTD.
Manufacturers and Merchants,
ADVT. DEPT., MANCHESTER.

C.W.H.

Telegrams: "Comely, London"

The Home Beautiful

Phone: [illegible] Battersea

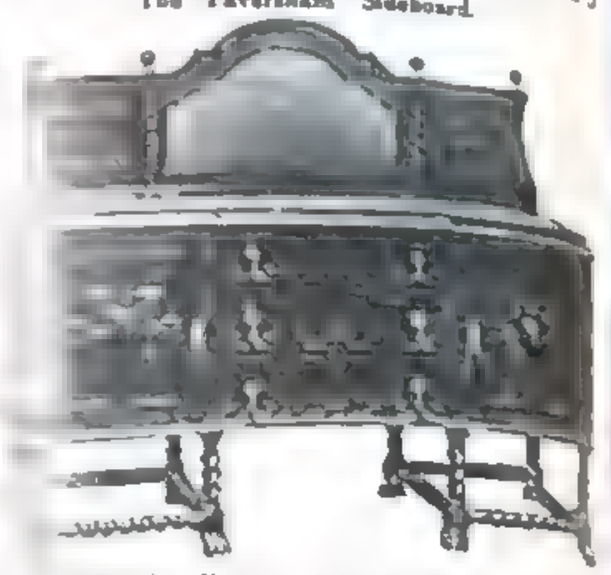
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS,
Cabinets, Carpets, Curtains,
All that is best in Art Furnishing will be found at WILLIAMSON & COLE'S

CRETONNES.
WILLIAMSON & COLE, Ltd.
CRETONNES, TAFFETAS
OMBRES

CRETONNES,
PRINTED COTTONS
TAFFETAS
OMBRES, from 2/6 to 14/11

The "Aureal" Curtain

The "Faversham" Sideboard



sideboard in Wainscot Oak. Finished in a beautiful antique brown. Good Fittings and first-class workmanship throughout.

FURNISHING FABRICS.
ARTISTIC AND EXCEPTIONAL QUALITIES
LOWEST QUOTATIONS
CRETONNES, WOOLS AND SILKS
in stock from 11½d. to 6/11 per yd.
COTTON SHEETING. In two qualities, 2/4½ and 2/11
Wide width. 25 colours to select from
CORDENA REP. Heavy fabric in five colourings. 63 inches wide
CYNTHIA SATIN, 4/11 per yd. 50 in. wide. In five colourings
"DE LUXE." Beautiful fine quality. Equal to Silk
4/11, 5/9 per yd. 50 ins. wide
TAPESTRIES, BROCADES and DAMASKS in great variety from 3/11 per yard

THE "AUREAL" CURTAIN.
Drawing Curtain of Black Satin with dado of velvet, embroidered with beautiful embroidery
Portiere Curtain, 4½ yds. long £5 19 11

PATTERNS POST FREE.

Victoria to Clapham Road seven minutes by Elevated Railway

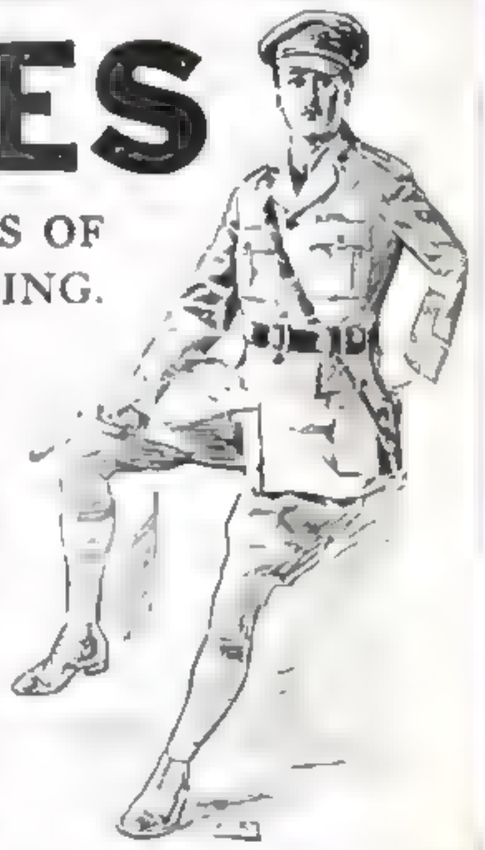
Williamson & Cole
HIGH STREET, CLAPHAM, S.W. 4. LTD.

Moorgate Street to Clapham Road fourteen minutes by Underground.

GAMAGES

THE HEADQUARTERS OF MILITARY OUTFITTING.

Military Catalogue post free on request.



OFFICERS' KIT FOR FRANCE

Officers just taking up their Commissions from Cadet Battalions will find the following list of great service. The articles included are those recommended by the Army Council as being absolutely necessary. They are additional to the kit already issued to the Officer Cadets, and to articles such as Revolvers, etc., which are obtainable from Ordnance

	£	s	d
1 Service Cap	0	12	6
1 Whipcord Service Jacket	0	4	6
1 " " Slacks	0	18	6
1 pair Bedford Cord Breeches	1	10	0
1 British Warm	2	4	0
1 Trench Coat	3	10	0
1 pair Marching Boots	2	5	0
1 Wolseley Valise with Name and Regiment painted on	0	11	9
1 Sleeping Bag (Kapok)	1	15	0
1 Haversack with Sling and Swivels	0	16	6
1 Aluminium Water Bottle	0	15	6
1 Mess Tin (fitted)	1	0	0
1 Lanyard and Whistle	0	2	6
1 Service Hussif	0	2	11
1 Hold-all	0	6	6
1 (Combination) Knife Fork and Spoon	0	6	6
1 Enamel Cup	0	1	0
1 Field Service Pocket Book	0	1	0
1 Map Case	0	16	6
1 Bucket	0	4	0
	£29	3	8

HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C. 1.

Just the thing for the Children

"Jack Tar Tuna" is one of the most wholesome and nourishing foods you can give growing children. They will like it because it tastes just like chicken, and it is good for them because it is rich in the oil so necessary for children and so hard to get now.

It is a delicate slice of firm fish, easily digested, most economical, and needs no cooking—just open the tin and turn out the delicious pink white fillet, ready to serve.

Invented and manufactured by the proprietors of Sailor Brand Skipper. If unable to get from your Grocer write to Andrew Watson & Co., Dept. D, Newcastle-on-Tyne

JACK TAR
TUNA FISH

HEALTH BOUGHT WITH MONEY

"Health is the second blessing that we mortals are capable of; a blessing that money cannot buy."—IZAAK WALTON.

SO it may perchance have been in Izaak Walton's time. But health can now be bought with money if the money be spent before disease has robbed the body of a vital organ. Most ill-health is due to the weakness rather than to the actual disease of vital organs. The organs are there, but they lack power to work.

But once there, pour into the system new vitalising influences and every nerve and muscle feels the effects: new cells are formed, and healthy activity is imparted to the hitherto powerless organs.

These vitalising influences can be bought, and in this sense money can buy health. They are present in 'BYNOGEN,' the great health-bringer. Wasting Diseases, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Dyspepsia, Overstrain, and all enfeebled conditions find their match in 'BYNOGEN' and give place to renewed health and strength.

'BYNOGEN' is essentially a food which has the power to bring health to everyone, from growing children to aged people. It supplies energy and reserve strength to workers—mental or physical, and is full of vital, easily digested nutriment for the human body.

What 'BYNOGEN' is and How to Take it

'BYNOGEN' is a combination of pure milk-protein, the glycerophosphates of soda, lime and magnesia, and a specially prepared extract—in a soluble form—obtained from selected whole wheat and malt.

'BYNOGEN' is in the form of a pale yellowish powder, which mixes very readily with water and other fluids. It has an extremely agreeable flavour, and may be eaten dry, or sprinkled on articles of solid food, such as bread and butter, toast, puddings, porridge, etc. 'BYNOGEN' keeps thoroughly well and does not cause constipation.

Trade "Bynogen" Mark

BRINGS HEALTH

Sold by all Chemists at 1/9, 3/-, 5/- and 9/-

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd.
LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Established in the City of London A.D 1715.

THE "SWAN" FOUNT PEN.

When answering any Correspondence

"I FIND the 'Swan' is the best means of meeting my writing obligations promptly, easily and neatly. Nowadays everybody is waiting for letters. One cannot depend on indifferent supplies of pen and ink, so I carry my own favourite 'Swan' Pen. It does the work with no trouble in much less time. I spent half an hour selecting exactly the right gold nib. Now I can't write with anything else."

Lotus

WHEN there is only one pair of Lotus service boots to be had and it is wanted by two officers, the one at home and the other at the front, the latter always gets it

This is the rule not only at the factory but also at the shops appointed to sell Lotus.

Indeed, orders from officers at the front are always executed, and just now they are so numerous that they are leaving no Lotus for officers at home, none even for those who are over on leave. In a few weeks, however, these boots will be in better supply.

Officers should always remember that service boots are not Lotus unless they have the name and the price branded on the soles.

Guaranteed Waterproof
No. 359 Low Leg 55
No. 361a High Leg 95/-

Lotus Ltd. Stafford
Makers of Lotus and Delta Boots
Agents everywhere

Try This: Two Generations Old

And never failed yet to keep the bowels regular, the temper smooth, the liver active, the appetite vigorous and healthy. The recipe is: "Keep Carter's Little Liver Pills where you know where to find them and don't wait to be bilious. They're a pleasure to take." Children prefer them.

Purely vegetable.

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price.

GENUINE must bear signature

Brent Good

ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S
GENUINE
IRISH LINEN
Handkerchiefs,
Table-Linen,
House-Linen,
Shirts, Collars,
AT MAKERS' PRICES

Write for samples and Price List, sent post free.

Robinson & Cleaver Ltd.
36K Donegall Place,
BELFAST.

KNITTED
COATS
FOR
EASTER

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— 26 —

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W

NOTE. This establishment is closed on Saturdays.

FASHIONABLE
FLEECY
WOOLLEN
STOLES

Price 45/6

Or in [illegible]

NOTE. This Establishment is closed on Saturdays.

Debenham & Freebody
Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London W1

Famous for over a Century
for Taste for Quality for Value

MAZDA

BRITISH-MADE

To obtain the utmost possible light at the lowest possible cost see that you use only Mazda Drawn Wire
ELECTRIC LAMPS

For OFFICERS' UNIFORMS AND TRENCHERS

Go to SAMUEL BROTHERS L[td]
OXFORD CIRCUS W
AND
LUDGATE HILL
E C

SERIOUS SHORTAGE of MOTOR DRIVERS
FOR WORK OF
URGENT NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.
500 LADIES WANTED
17 to 45,
[illegible]
THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF MOTORING, Ltd.,
Coventry House, Coventry St., Piccadilly, W.
[illegible]

The Whisky for Connoisseurs
TUCKEY'S
Ten Years Old
PURE MALT WHISKY
Soft, Mellow, Old Pot
Still Scotch Whisky.
[illegible]
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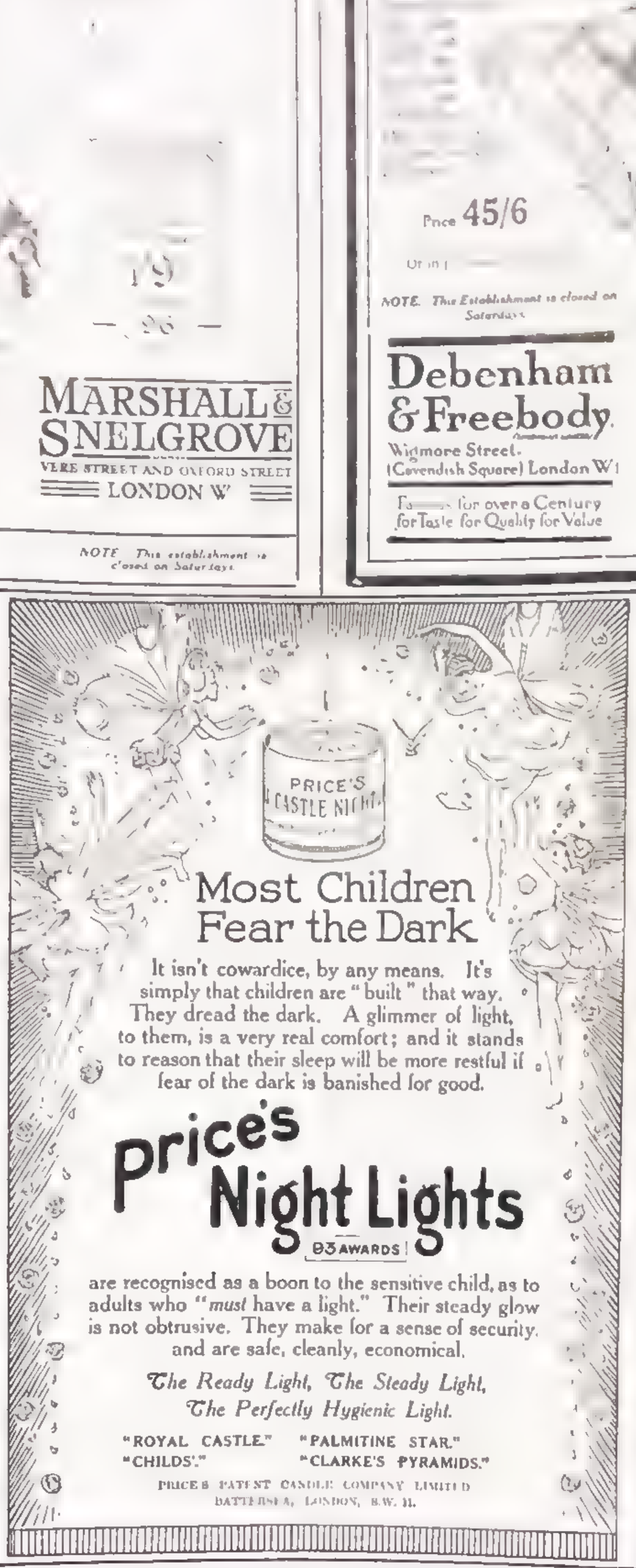

Most Children Fear the Dark

It isn't cowardice, by any means. It's simply that children are "built" that way. They dread the dark. A glimmer of light, to them, is a very real comfort; and it stands to reason that their sleep will be more restful if fear of the dark is banished for good.

Price's Night Lights

83 AWARDS

are recognised as a boon to the sensitive child, as to adults who "*must* have a light." Their steady glow is not obtrusive. They make for a sense of security, and are safe, cleanly, economical.

The Ready Light, The Steady Light,
The Perfectly Hygienic Light.

"ROYAL CASTLE." "PALMITINE STAR."
"CHILDS'." "CLARKE'S PYRAMIDS."

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY LIMITED
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NORVIC
The Shoe de Luxe

NORVIC SHOES FOR LADIES

It is different.

Not only does the Norvic de Luxe Shoe look different, but it feels different on the foot. The combination of fine materials with superb shoe craftsmanship which has been the makers' object to maintain, yields results which are at once appreciated by the connoisseur in fine footwear. There is, in short, nothing "standard" about Norvic de Luxe except the quality, which is that high quality the makers have taught wearers to expect always.

In flexibility, in lightness, in distinctive and exclusive style Norvic stand supreme—they cannot be mistaken for other shoes.

In Mole Grey Velvetta Calf.

NORVIC Shoe Co.
(Hewlett & White, Ltd.)
NORWICH.

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THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED BLACK & WHITE

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A NOVEL FEATURE OF LONDON'S WAR LOAN CAMPAIGN—WARSHIPS IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Nelson looked down on a miniature fleet in Trafalgar Square last week, when model vessels sailed the seas in one of the basins surrounding the fountains. Above a sailor may be seen arranging the miniature warships in battle formation. They were one of the many novel features introduced into the War Loan campaign by its promoters, and which succeeded so well in their object of encouraging Londoners to devote their money to in the best and safest of all investments.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR: WEEK by WEEK.

LOOKING FORWARD

Now Old Year's buried deep in snow,
With Christmas, autumn, and what soon
Unnumbered days of long ago
Hope 'gins to dream,
Forgetting wintry gloom to pa
Ere asillas nestle in the grey
With long-legged daffs and cro
gay
That gild the misty, sunlit day

For what are cold and rain, so long
As they shall pass, and birds soon call
The woods' green depths again to ring!
Not even all
Earth's happiness shall greater be,
On long, hot days and perfumed nights,
Than ours, as, wand'ring far and free,
Sweet summer showers her delights
On you and me.

HUGH THISTLEWOOD.

THE GERMAN THREAT TOWARDS THE NEAR EAST

The Fate of Roumania and the Advance towards Odess

Since the publication of our last ... mania has been compelled to make ... with the Central Powers. The feeling is th... the country of King Ferdinand and his br... Queen has done all it can under the ... vating circumstances, and that only sympathy can be accorded them. It is regretted that no immediate help could be sent to them owing to the geographical and territorial situation of the unfortunate nation. Roumania has been compelled to agree to the following terms, which, however, at the moment of writing had not been ratified

(1) The district of Dobrudja to be surrendered to Bulgaria.
(2) A waterway down the Danube to Constanza, and the Black Sea to be free to the Central Powers.
(3) Free passage of troops through Roumanian territory to Bessarabia and Odessa
(4) Commodities of which Central Powers are in need to be supplied by Roumania

The eyes of the Central Powers are undoubtedly upon the South Ukrainian lands and their natural wealth. The situation changes from day to day but one feels that German policy is steadily engaged in acquiring territory in this near Eastern direction. The pauses, one feels, are only those of mastication and digestion before another bite is made into such tempting food. The enemy's great operating principle being the *maximum result with the minimum of risk*, one can scarcely doubt the direction of his thoughts and policy at the present moment.

Pigeon which Deserved the V.C.

... at the Royal United Service ... message ... body before ... ands the bird brought ... ed shortly afterwards

We accepted this war for a worthy object, and the war will end when that object is attained. Under God, I hope it will not end until that time

—Abraham Lincoln, June 16, 1864

This sentence appears on the cover of Collier's Weekly of New York for February 9 1918

THE NEW NAVAL DISTRIBUTION OF AUTHORITY

The New Appointments for the Mediterranean

The First Lord of the Admiralty last week ... the House of Commons some important details with regard to the direction of the Allied navies. He referred to the Allied Naval Committee, which is, as it were, a counterpart of the Allied War Council at Versailles. Sir Eric Geddes pointed out that "the Mediterranean accounts for some 30 per cent of the loss of merchant shipping, and there the conditions have been more difficult to meet. It will, I think, be within the knowledge of the House that the Naval Command in the Mediterranean rests with the French, and in the Adriatic with the Italians, British naval forces in both seas acting under the French and Italian admirals."

Some alteration as regards actual anti-submarine work has taken place.

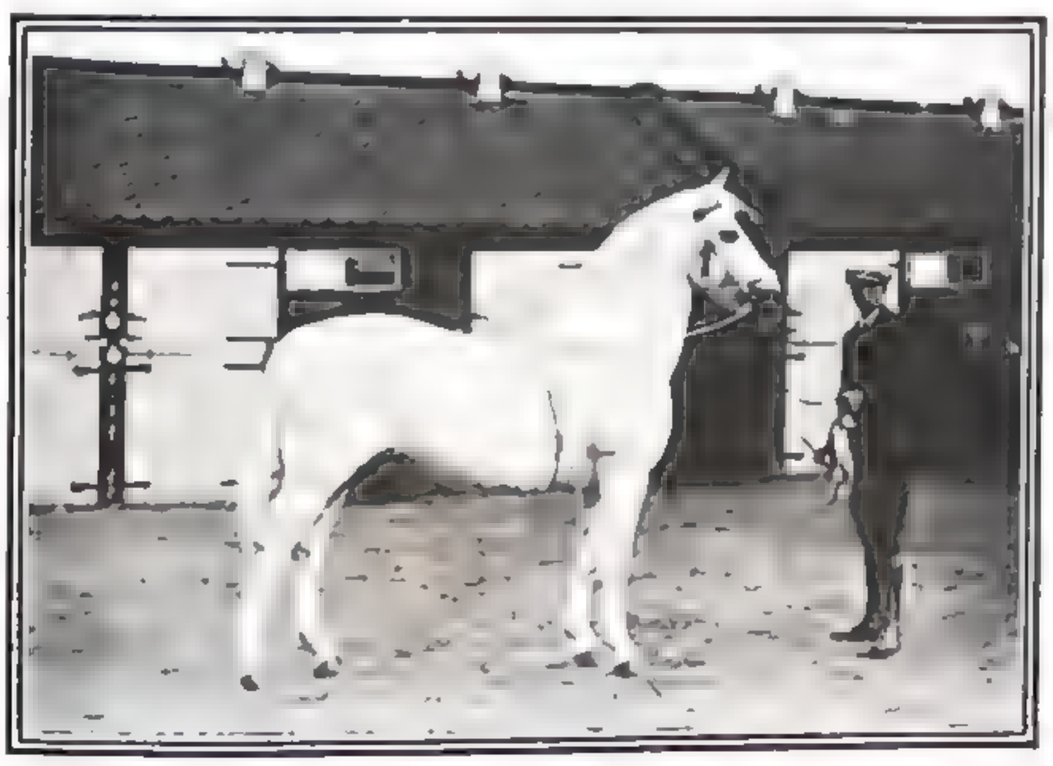
Sir Eric's chief points being as follows:—

(1) The usefulness of the Allied Naval Council sitting in Paris.
(2) The formation of a new Allied Naval Committee sitting in Rome.
(3) Main anti-submarine operations in Mediterranean to be undertaken by Vice-Admiral Calthorpe.

"British naval officers are assisting our Greek allies in the reconstruction and reorganisation of their navy and dockyards, and Captain Clifton Brown, of the British Navy, is head of the British Naval Mission to Greece, and is Chief Naval Adviser to the Greek Minister of Marine. Admiral Clifton Brown is enthusiastic about the Greek Navy, and cannot speak too highly of the officers and men alike."

Passengers in the Danger Zone Equipped with Life-saving Suits

The life-saving dress shown above is an American invention, and a person wearing one remains dry in the water even after an immersion lasting some hours. The suits are fitted with pockets for holding food rations and stimulants



The Winner at the Hackney Horse Show at Newmarket

The Prince of Wales's famous grey army sire, Pindon Grey Shales, won the first prize, Champion Cup, and the Challenge Cup at Newmarket last week. He is eleven years old, and a son of Monsens Walpole Shales

A Bull which Fetched 2,000 Guineas

This dark roan bull is only fifteen months old, and sold for £2,100 at the Birmingham Shorthorn Show during last week. He was shown by Dr. Vaughan Harley of Walton Hall, Bletchley, Bucks

THE AURORA BOREALIS RAID OF MARCH 7.

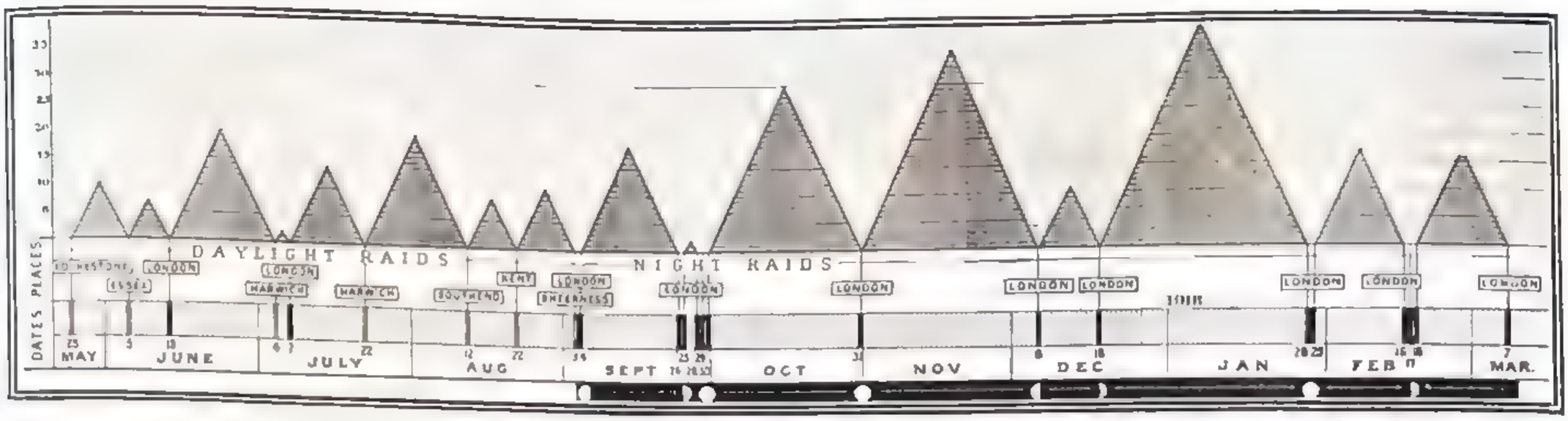


Chart Showing the Raids over London, with the Latest Period of Quiescence of Sixteen Days

The upper shaded pyramids show the periods of quiescence from May, 1917, to March 1918. It will be noted that the periods during 1917 were longest in October and November. The December pyramid ran on into January, and lasted forty days. It was brought to an end by the raids of January 28 and 29. Then came a period of waning moon and dark nights and unsuitable weather, lasting for seventeen days, terminating on February 16. Then came a period of sixteen days, broken by the Aurora Borealis raid of March 7. The lower date scale shows the days on which raids have occurred over London and elsewhere. The first months witnessed daylight raids. After September the daylight raids ceased, their place being taken by moonlight raids.

AN IMPRESSION OF THE AURORA BOREALIS RAID OF MARCH 7, 1918

DRAWN BY AN EYE-WITNESS OF THE RAID

A raid by Gothas and Friedrichshafens took place during the evening of Thursday, March 7. The night was exceptionally clear, the stars showing with unwonted brilliance. The sky was further illuminated by the pulsating light of an auroral display, which was naturally seen due north from each spectator. Two enemy machines penetrated the London defences, the rest being turned back by the barrage and our aviators. There was no moon above the horizon during the period of this raid. The amount of moonlight at each raid is shown above.

THE PASSING OF A PATRIOT : *The late Mr. John Redmond, M.P.*

The Funeral Procession Passing Through the Streets of Wexford

All Wexford was in mourning for the funeral of the late Mr John Redmond on Saturday of last week, and nearly thirty thousand people followed his body to the church where the service was held The Redmond monument to his grand-uncle is shown in the picture draped with black

Outside the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Wexford

Mr Redmond's coffin was covered with the same pall which had once covered that of Parnell The procession passed the Immaculate Conception, and the bells of the Catholic and Protestant churches were tolled all through the day of the funeral Inset is a portrait of Mr John Redmond

The death of John Redmond at the age of sixty removes a great figure from the public life of England and Ireland He was born at Ballybrent, Wexford, in 1857, and was educated at Clongowes, a school recently depicted in fiction, and at Trinity College, Dublin. He entered Parliament in 1881 as member for New Ross. His early career in politics included imprisonment and being fed on bread and water in 1886

The Parnell "split" gave him an opportunity of showing the loyalty of his nature. He objected to the treachery to which Parnell was subjected, and at Parnell's death became the leader of a small band of Parnellite members, while Mr. Dillon, now his eulogist, was chairman of the Anti Parnellite Party. In 1900 the two parties combined under Mr. Redmond's leadership. That brilliant career as leader is well known.

Redmond was a great Parliamentarian as well as the possessor of a winning personality and his splendid eloquence held the House of Commons on many an occasion He would have made a great advocate, and had he followed the course of another distinguished Irishman, Sir Charles Russell, afterwards Lord Russell of Killowen, and sat for an English constituency he would undoubtedly have gone as far or even farther in English parliamentary life He elected, however, to throw in his lot with his own countrymen, and for many years he was the hero of Irish Nationalism.

The circumstances which lost him his hold upon a considerable section of his followers in later days cannot here be discussed with advantage. History will record them. It suffiecth to say—and his own immediate followers will fail to say it—that his last hours were embittered not by former followers but by his new allies. He frequently in private conversation during his last days spoke with bitterness of the betrayal to which he had been subjected by Members of the Crown and State officials, and of the difficulty of placing reliance upon the pledged word of public men His death adds one further tragedy to Ireland's story.

The Burial-place of the Redmond Family

After a two-hours procession through the town and district the body of Mr Redmond was laid in the vault of the Redmonds, which stands in an old and now disused burial-ground on the site of a forgotten hospice of the Knights Templars

The Hearse Passing Through the Crowded Streets

Thousands of people thronged the streets as the funeral procession passed, and many distinguished people attended the funeral, including the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Sir Horace Plunkett, who was accompanied by other members of the Convention The driver of the hearse wore the old-time mourning band and sash

Mr. John Dillon Speaking at the Graveside

Mr Dillon spoke at the graveside He prophesied that the day would come when Ireland would honour John Redmond as one of the greatest of her statesmen Mr James O Connor the Attorney General for Ireland also spoke Representatives of many parties and causes were present

THE PASSING OF A GREAT IRISH LEADER.

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DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON, 1918

THE BODY OF JOHN REDMOND LYING UNDER THE GREEN FLAG IN WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL

The scene in Westminster Cathedral on Friday evening was a very impressive one. The coffin was deposited in front of the high altar, partly covered with a rich pall of black and the flag of Irish green, bearing the letters U. I. L. G. B. (United Irish League of Great Britain) beneath an Irish harp in gold. The great candles glimmered through the evening light in the cathedral, throwing shadows from the mourners who waited until the last moments before the body of John Redmond was conveyed to Ireland. Pictures of the scenes at Wexford appear on the opposite page.

THE RETURN OF THE TANKS TO L

THE WAR LOAN CAMPAIGN DURING THE RETURN VISIT

Trafalgar Square presented an unwonted appearance last week when the tanks paid a return visit to London. "Egbert," the one allotted to Trafalgar Square, was ably supported by the gondola of a British airship and the Caproni machine in which the Marquis Laureati made his record flight from Turin to London last September, and a host of other attractions including a pigeon post. Investors of sums exceeding a certain amount were allowed the services of a pigeon messenger to bring their cheques to the bank. This service proved very po

DON : THE SCENE IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

THE TANKS LAST WEEK—"EGBERT" IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

From copyright photograph by [illegible] and Hist. &c.

and was inaugurated by Queen Alexandra on Monday. A huge poster on the National Gallery, representing the coming of the Armada, urged all to invest in another hour of need for England, and leaflets to the same effect were dropped from above by airship. As far as can be known at present, the amount invested during the week at the various London tanks totals well over seventy one millions. Inset is a picture of the British airship from which the Countess of Drogheda dropped leaflets on the crowd below.

The Growing Feeling for the Allied Cause in South America

SOUTH AMERICA FOR THE ALLIES

We are now able to put before our readers a special map showing the present condition of the states of South [illegible] their attitude towards the Allies. The black [illegible] those which have come in solidly for the Allies [illegible] the countries which are in a state of [illegible] with the Allies, but have not actually [illegible] Germany and Austria.

Brazil

[illegible] of relations with Germany shortly after the [illegible] war by the United States, but she did not actually [illegible] last autumn after the torpedoing of several [illegible] notably that of the *Macau*, in which case the [illegible] caused by the arrest of her commander. The [illegible] ration of war against Germany was par[illegible] for the Allies owing to the number of German [illegible] in Brazilian harbours and which, in view [illegible] of tonnage, formed a valuable addition to the [illegible] at their disposal.

Argentina, Paraguay, and Peru

After the [illegible] revelations of Germany's *sporlo*[illegible] feeling ran very high against that country [illegible] was followed by the breaking off of diplomatic [illegible] at first likely that Argentina would join the [illegible] At the moment she prefers to maintain [illegible] ality towards them.

Peru also broke off diplomatic relations with

The Central American Republics

[illegible] last of the Central American republics Panama [illegible] of the United States, and entered the war [illegible] of the Allies and undertook to help guard [illegible] the wrecking of which would no doubt [illegible] to Germany. The only other Central [illegible] at war with Germany is San Salvador, the [illegible] been almost totally destroyed by earth[illegible]

Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica have [illegible] with the Central Powers. The British [illegible] are, of course, at war with the Central [illegible]

[illegible] include British Honduras, British Guiana, and [illegible]

The [illegible]ying map shows how one of the effects of the [illegible] war by the United States was to bring practically [illegible] American republics on to the side of the Allies [illegible] active participation or by benevolent neutrality.

THE BOMBING OF VENICE: *THE FELL WORK OF THE AUSTRIAN AVIATORS.*

The wanton, wicked destruction of holy places perpetrated by Austro-Germans during the night long raids of February 26 knows no equal [illegible] war (writes a correspondent). Dividing the map of Venice in[illegible] that the eighth and north-western portion encloses the Mestre Station and deep-water docks, besides the general passenger station, the terminus from which we emerge on to the quay of the Grand Canal, from whose wide expanse of steps we enter our first gondola, to glide slowly along the green waters of the city of our dreams.

The third section, or eastern portion, of the city, stretching into the Lagoon, includes the gas works, barracks, and the great arsenal, founded in 1104, where some 16,000 workers are said to have been employed when the Venetian Republic was at the height of its power. The handsome Renaissance gateway is flanked by four great marble lions (now sand-bagged) brought to Venice by Francesco Morosini, the last great Venetian seaman to conquer the Turks. Here at least are legitimate objects for an enemy to vent his fury on, as also upon the western portion of the city, where in earlier days in his endeavour to reach the railway station he wrecked the roof of the Church of the Scalzi.

It is in the second section of our map, between the entrance of the Canale di Mestre in the northern reach of the Grand Canal and southwards to the Lagoon beyond the Church of Sta. Maria della Salute, and along the Riva degli Schiavoni that the vandals have vented their fury. More especially it would seem as though they had selected the closely inhabited narrow Calli, those filled in paved alleys leading eastwards from the Rialto Bridge which once were waterways, where the buildings are wedged tightly against each other and little light penetrates, it is just here and on a curved line eastwards to the great Church of S. Giovanni e Paulo that the greatest damage would seem to have been caused.

To the ordinary Christian the wickedness of it passes comprehension, when it is remembered that Austria was the cherished child of the Church of Rome, one stands aghast to think that her vaunted Catholicism should have fallen so low as to allow of the wrecking of a city where every third building contains a shrine sacred to the Catholic Church which the Dual Monarchy professes to revere. It only goes once more to prove how much the subjects of King Karl have allowed themselves to become hypnotised by German Atheism and "Kultur" to the loss of their high spiritual estate.

The enemy cannot plead that bombs were dropped accidentally. In front of the seat of each pilot and bomb-thrower a plan of Venice was fixed, upon which was indicated the buildings which were to be struck; each man knew well what his objective was. Every monument and building was so distinctly outlined in the wonderfully clear moonlight, and reflected in the shimmering water of the Lagoon and innumerable canals, that more perfect conditions for this barbarous work it would have been difficult to find. [illegible] needed a miracle, as the Venetians themselves say, that more damage was not done (only one man was killed). The fiendishness of the enemy is beyond comprehension. He chose the heart of the city for his attack and backwards and forwards all through [illegible] minutes to fly back to his [illegible] fresh bombs upon the [illegible] and raze the city to the water's edge. [illegible] for the missiles intended for St. Mark's fell behind the Basilica into the Rio della Canonica, one just shaved the Bridge of Sighs, and fifteen intended for the Doges' Palace burst along the Riva degli Schiavoni, and fell into the Lagoon, destroying some gondolas. Everywhere were sounds of wreckage, but though houses, gardens, trees, and little canal bridges were struck, the Rialto Bridge, at which ten bombs were aimed, escaped. The majority of the attacking force came overland, only fifteen machines crossing the Adriatic from Pola, the Austrian naval base.

Of the shower of bombs circling the Rialto Bridge two fell on the Riva del Carbone, close to the palace in which the Banca d'Italia is situated, destroying a house and bar, a canal bridge, and gondolas. One exploded in the court of the Post Office, damaging a palace and adjoining houses; others fell and did damage on the western side of the Rialto, destroying a big house in the Campo del Camiaro. Another fell in that typically-Venetian corner near the Rialto, the Campo di Rialto Nuovo.

One of the bombs which fell at the Church of S. Giovanni Crisostomo destroyed the roadway and the houses near. Splinters from a damaged *pozzo* (well) in the square damaged the fourteenth-century door and broke off the head of a little marble figure, but it is hoped that it may soon be restored. Inside, however, the damage is bad. Beautiful seventeenth-century windows are smashed, the altar of S. Jerome is destroyed, but Bellini's great picture had been already removed to safety, as also Sebastiano del Piombo's great work. Two out of the four pictures of Mansueti have been damaged somewhat, and much harm has been done by flying fragments and the dust of falling masonry.

The bombs seem to have been dropped in circles round the principal buildings, hospitals, and convents. The hospital of S. Chiara and the Ricovero di Mendicita and Ricovero della Pieta, served by Sisters of the Church, were also hit.

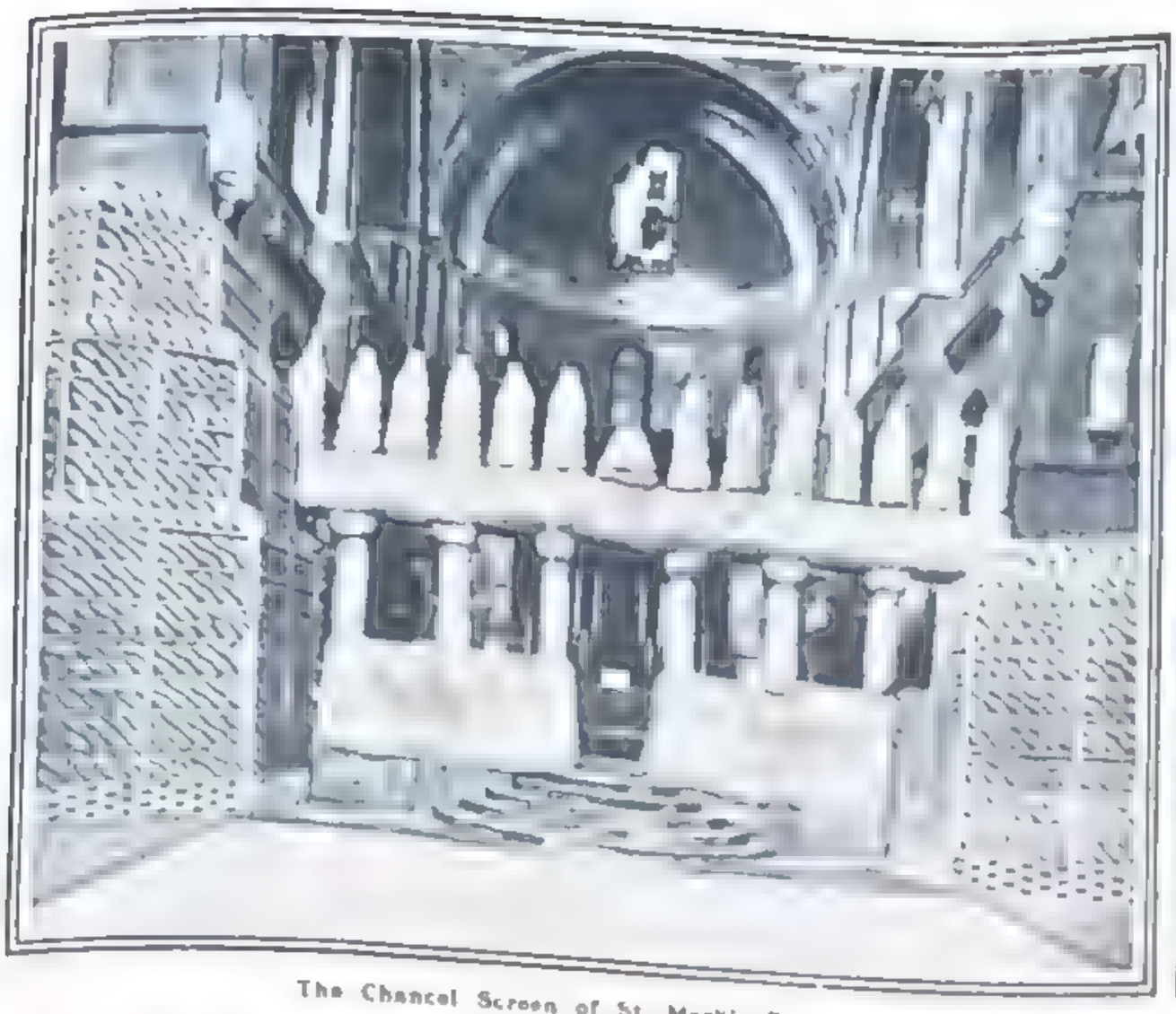
Five bombs were thrown upon SS. Giovanni e Paulo, but only two took effect, one of the cupolas and a small chapel being hit. In the *cortile* (court) of Palazzo Foscari one bomb made a big hole, without doing further damage, this was just at the angle of the western side of the Grand Canal where it turns eastwards, opposite the corner occupied by the Palazzo Hilti.

Bombarded Venice.—Map showing how the enemy aeroplanes bombed the central domestic part of Venice, and in the main avoided the east and west extremities, containing the docks and arsenal. The black dots show where bombs fell during the recent raids, according to the published reports in the Italian press.

THE VESTIBULE OF ST. MARK'S : *The Mosaics of the Vaulting.*

THE WONDERFUL MOSAICS IN THE NARTHEX OF THE CATHEDRAL OF VENICE

While many of the treasures of Venice have been carefully protected and others removed there yet exist many in this lovely and precarious city which must remain perforce how and where they were. Among these are the magnificent mosaics in the narthex of St. Mark's, which are shown above: those on the vaulting of the nearer arch represent the Deluge. Winged cherubim fill the spandrels. The older among these mosaics date from the thirteenth century. The pavement of the vestibule contains three red slabs, which mark the scene of the reconciliation between the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa and Pope Alexander III. in 1177.



The Chancel Screen of St. Mark's Protected

The row of beautiful fourteenth century Agnus [illegible] screen have all been wrapped round in [illegible] fragments. They are the work of the brothers Massegne and represent St. Mark, the Virgin and the A[illegible]

The Colleoni Statue in its Swathed Condition

The figure of Colleoni himself [illegible] horse and marble base remain. A bomb fell a few days ago in close proximity to this monument.

VENICE PRESERVED as Far as Possible

From Austria's Destructive Fury.

NIGHT-TIME IN VENICE

In Impression

Now [illegible]tillness of an Italian winter is [illegible]by the mantle of darkness that extends itself upon the ice-cold stone of the piazza and cloaks the marble of those mighty palaces of Venice in sepulchral gloom. Even the distant rumble of the guns gives place, for a time, to the icy silence of night, and Venezia yields herself to that slumberous peace to which, for centuries past, she has grown so accustomed.

There is something of magic about Venice—something dream-like and unreal about her fantastic loveliness, which she retains even to-day when danger threatens her and all her visions, when one would [illegible] war, the foe so near at hand, would wake her from her reveries of the past and drive her with a scare to the cruel present. But no! Venice still dreams, and at night time, when the sunset glow has faded from "that wonder [illegible]ssence of palaces," the Grand Canal when she is no longer one [illegible] Turner's "Sunset Splendour," her dreams are set to the music of the lagoons, the gentle lapping of the water against the marble landing places, sounds that seem to make the silences unreal and [illegible] in keeping with the ethereal city.

Then, as the hours wear on, a silver thread of a moon peers out from among the clouds, and dimly, very dimly, Venice stands out [illegible] the blue-black background of the sea—she too "fare di mare"—Queen of the Adriatic, with her domes and campaniles rising starwards like a group of flowers after rain. Surely it is the eternal magic in the air—the subtle air of Venice of which poets sing—that has inspired Venetian genius in every branch of art. In this city painters, sculptors, architects, politicians, statesmen, men of all the noblest talents, the most intense vigour and energy, have laboured, yet not for themselves but for their beloved Venice, [illegible] their affections—"the crowned and reigning city." [illegible] perhaps, it was Athene's sacred citadel so long ago.

There is the Ducal Palace, with its three elements of strength and beauty made manifest in stone—Roman, Lombard, Arab, there are the leaning towers of S. Pietro di Castello and St. Maria dei Scalzi, both of which suffered in the earliest raids, and, of course, St. Mark's—San Marco the Beautiful, with all its fantastic magnificence upon an unparalleled piazza. There are no famous Horses of St. Mark above the western doorway now—they have gone to Rome with numerous other treasures of Venezia; yet San Marco's "atmosphere" is still the same—independent, exclusive, typical of the city.

At night it is loveliest of all, within, the glorious gloom, relieved only by the altar lights, which give one just the faintest idea of that subtle charm of colour which makes the place unique by day, is mystic, wonderful—not, it strikes one, belonging to the world. No slumberous bells calling to one another across the lagoons reach the stillness of that gloom, no deep organ notes, like the distant [illegible] of that peace; even the [illegible] among the neighbouring mountains are momentarily [illegible]. The [illegible] appear, like jewels on the dark blue robe of the Madonna. They smile down upon the Citta del Sogni. Ah, long may she dream unharmed!

W. B

The High Altar of St. Mark's

With its superb canopy as it appeared before the necessity for its protection from Austrian bombs

The Famous "Judgment of Solomon" Carving Protected

This group forming part of a beautiful [illegible] at one of the [illegible] of the Doge's Palace is now [illegible] with a protective [illegible]. The arches of the palace have been reinforced by brickwork along the south and west façades

The High Altar as it Now Is

The Altare Maggiore of St. Mark's has been carefully sandbagged so that the little figures on the columns may not suffer

The BRIDE OF THE ADRIATIC IN HER GLORY.

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FROM A PAINTING BY FRANK BRANGWYN, A.R.A.

A FÊTE AT THE FOOT OF THE COLUMN OF ST. MARK

Mr. Brangwyn has reconstructed a beautiful colour impression of a fête in mediæval days in Venice. The gay company are landing from [illegible] drawn up beneath the two great monolithic columns bearing aloft the statue of St. Mark and the figure of his faithful lion. Behind is the wonderful pink façade of the Doges' Palace now buttressed up with brickwork to protect it from Austrian bombs.

THE BOMBING OF THE CHURCHES AN

The Burial Place of the Doges of Venice - The Church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo

This [illegible] church, one of the finest in Venice, was [illegible] It contains the tombs of the Doges of Venice, whose funeral [illegible] as possible, but it was damaged by a bomb dropped [illegible] Italian Ministry of Marine as one [illegible]

North-west Corner of S

The cathedral of Venice [illegible] to the patron saint of the city, for its nucleus a Romanesque [illegible] basilica began in 830 and rebuilt [illegible]

The Sandbagged Tomb of Doge Andrea Vendramin

The tomb, one of the most beautiful of the monuments of Venice, is in the church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo, and is the work of Alessandro Leopardi and the Lombardi. The doge died in 1478, and his tomb, which shows traces of the influence of the sculptures of ancient Greece, was not completed until after the year 1493.

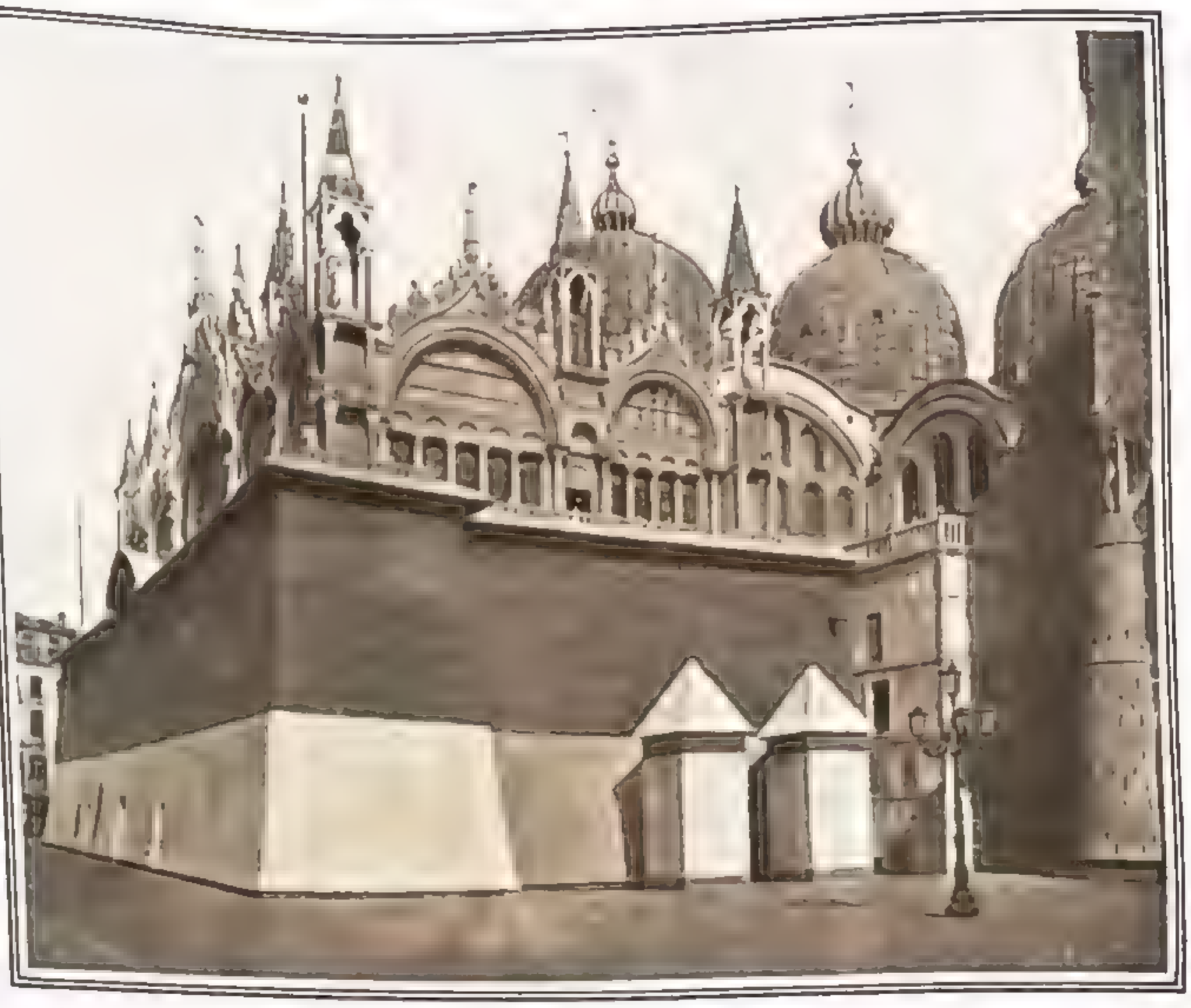
The Façade of St. Mark's as It Was

The façade of St. Mark's is richly decorated with mosaics. Those on the right were executed in the seventeenth century, and show the embarkation of the body of St. Mark in Venice and its arrival at Venice. Of those on the left, one dates from the thirteenth century, and shows the saint's relics being deposited in the Church of St. Mark

BUILDINGS OF VENICE : *How the Historic Buildings of the City are Protected.*

Cathedral of St. Mark's

nee A restoration was beg n n eventh century in the Byzantine style the model of the old Church of the Los at Constantinople



The Pillars and Statues on the South Side of St. Mark's Behind their Screen of Sandbags

Mark's has been the cathedral church of Venice since the year 1807 it is decorated w th a beauty and a gorgeousness of co our which are almost re mote Much of this is due to the mosaics and incrustations of bronze and co oured marbles with which the interior is resp endent The famous ded bron e which stood above the chief entry and were among the finest of ancient bronzes have been removed to a p ace of safety but the glorious church remains a target for enemy bombs its whole lower facade is now protected

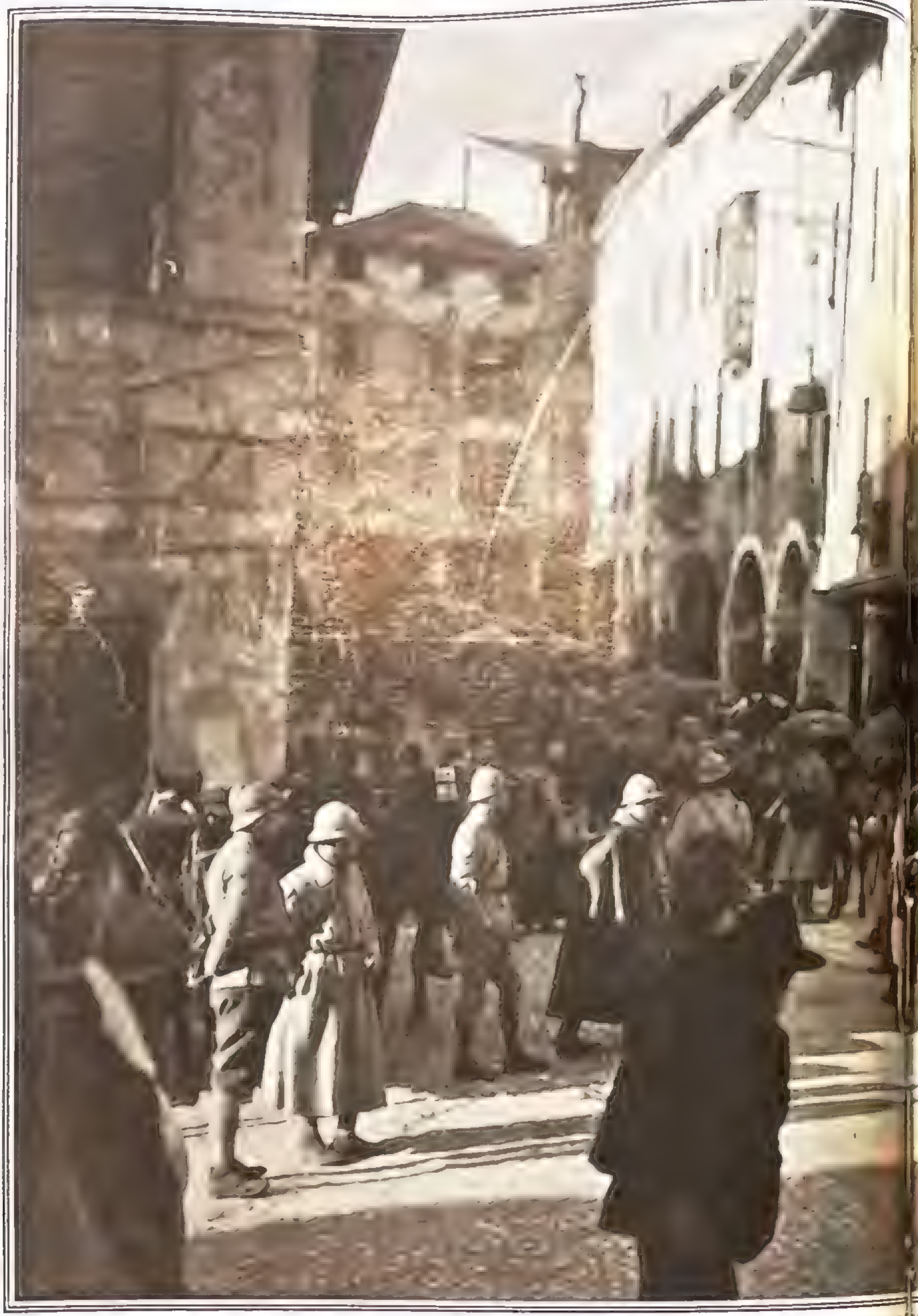
Appears, with its Fortress-like Front

and another from 17 h a of the Veneration of the Saint Above on the eft and ight are four other mosa cs dat ng from the seventeenth century and the sculptures w th sta ues are a so of great interest The public enter the cathedral through the l ght t e portals in the new frontage

The Sandbagged Mausoleum of Doge Pietro Mocenigo

The mausoleum is adorned with fifteen statues by Pietro Lombardo and ies to the eft of the ma n entrance to the church of SS Giovanni e Paolo The doge died in 1476 His monumental tomb was struck by a splinter on September 13 1916 This piece of protect ve work s characteristic of the readiness and effic ency w th which the Ita ans have accomp ished th s task

THE DEFENCE OF THE VENETIAN FIGHTIN



TROOPS GATHERING IN ONE OF THE HISTORIC CITIES NE

The task of bringing up troops and supplies to the various sectors of the front on the plain of Venetia is a big one. All the roads are full of traffic, some of which has to pass through busy centres. Here we have a typical scene in one of the Italian towns just behind the actual zone of fighting. Heavy operations have been held up by snow on the mountains, but lesser operations have entailed ceaseless work at the front and behind, the Italians showing a cleverness in attack which has given the Austrians no peace. Mr. H. Warner Allen thus describes the work behind the fighting line. "Though thousands of men and large numbers of guns had to pass along the roads in the plain in either direction, there was no confusion or blocking of the traffic. Even the cumbrous civilian traffic has continued on most of the roads. Nothing is more difficult to regulate than the bullock waggons, which swerve slowly and portentously from one side of the road to another, and no power on earth can make bullocks move quickly out of the way of a motor lorry. The state of the secondary roads is as a rule quite good. The main

LINE : Troops of Our Allies in an Old Marketplace.

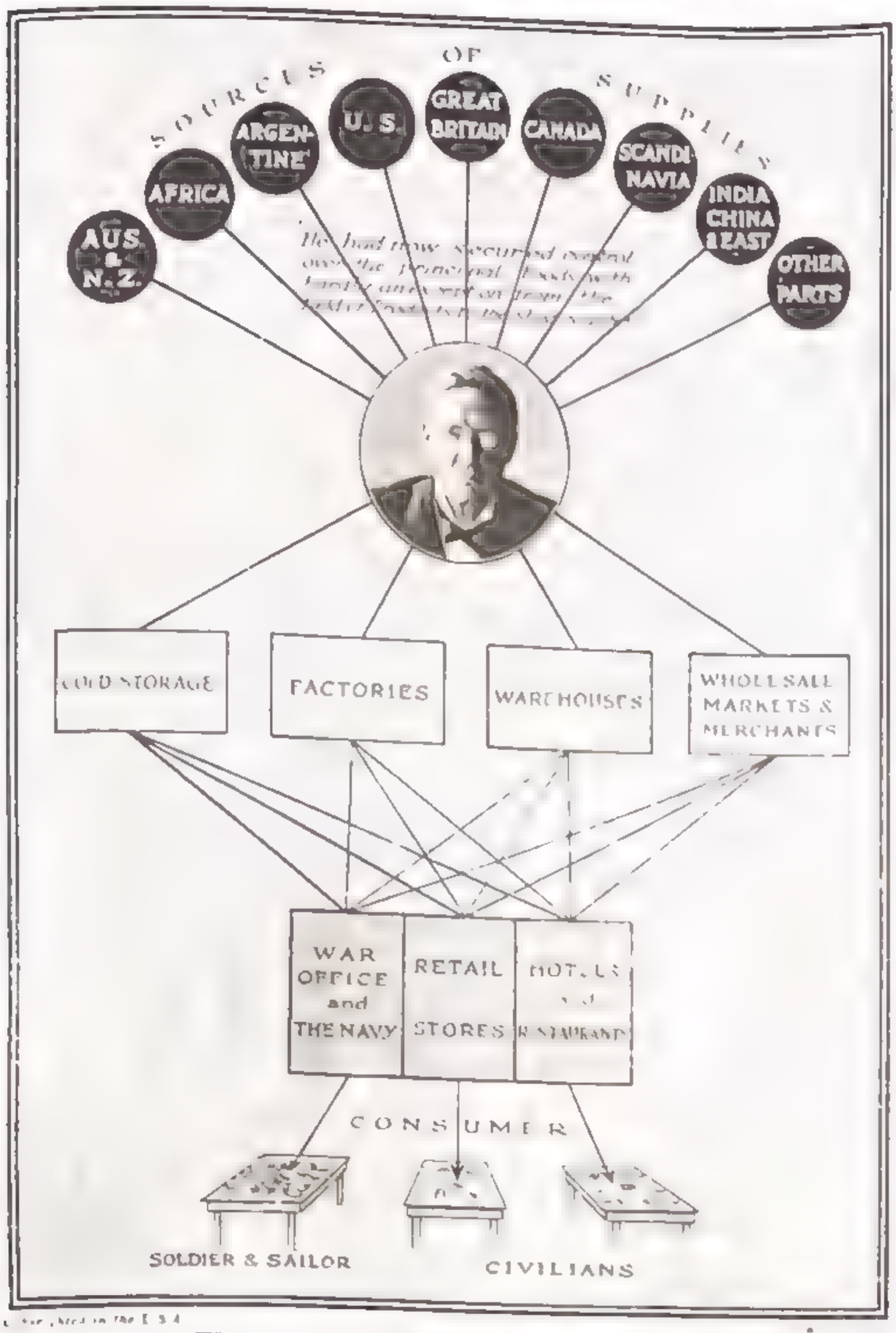
HIND THE FIGHTING LINE IN THE PROVINCE OF VENETIA

Italian official picture

roads are mostly rather narrow, with not room for two horses to pass. They are distinctly dangerous, as they have many curves, and often have a very deep ditch on either side. The work of the British lorry drivers, however, is equal to every emergency, and accidents have been very rare, though the secondary roads have been largely used. It is a great advantage that in this part of the plain the village streets are less narrow, as the oxen are of gigantic size, with a magnificent span of horns—in fact, almost equal to the Tuscan buffalo. Nothing more picturesque can be imagined than the villages, but from the point of view of modern war and motor traffic they are quite impossible. Their full beauty is only revealed by the weary motorist at night, when he has entered an ancient village by a broad main road and has to seek for its continuation through a labyrinth of tiny alleys, with not a soul about to guide him. Such "bottle necks" are prone to disorganise all traffic, but fortunately the Italian authorities have wherever possible constructed roads right round outside the towns."

THE FOOD QUESTION :

A Diagrammatic View of Lord Rhondda's Work.



How Our Food Supplies are Controlled

We are able to give on this page a special diagram showing t... problem of food supply and distribution on its broad li... enormous seeds of difficulty which have to be overcome. We s... Lord Rhondda at the centre of a network of supply. He pers... the new Government control of distribution by way of cold storage ... factories, warehouses, wholesale markets, and merchants to the grea... ...ating bodies, the army and navy, the retail shops, and ... ...ls and restaurants, who, finally, are in touch with the consum...

Cost of Distribution

Lord Rhondda stated in the House of Lords a few days ago t... the Ministry of Food had now become the purchaser on behalf of ... the nation of the majority of our imported foodstuffs. The cost, ...surance and freight of these commodities, and to some extent the ... expenses of their distribution to the retail traders, constituted in the ... first instance a charge upon the Ministry. The incidence of this ... charge followed the ordinary economic rule that all expenses paid ... ...subsequent on and after importation were added by him to th... price of the commodity, and were thus eventually paid by the c... ...umer. The same rule applied to the marketing of home produce ... ...beyond the expense involved in the preliminaries of sale, which have ... always formed part of the cost of production, it was not intended ... ...that any cost of administration should fall on the producer of food ... ...as compared or h...

London's Meat: Whence it Comes

A good idea of the amount of meat being received from p... ...broad can be gained from the figures given for January ... ...of supplies to the Central Markets during January," ... Superintendent, Mr. H. W. G. Molman, "tota... ...against 41,683 tons in 1917, a decrease of 14 ... ...per cent. All sources of supply showed decreases ... ...Kingdom 4,850 tons; Australasia, 4,933 tons; United ... ...South America, 3,832 tons, and other countries ... ...mutton, and pork showed decreases of 6,122 tons ... ...and 285 tons respectively, or equivalent to 2 oz. per ... ...head for the month for a population of 8,000,000 ... ...Beef was the poorness of the fresh beef market ... ...rease in poultry and game of 207 tons; fro... ...and butter, cheese, and margarine, 197 tons ... ...there were increases in fresh rabbits of 49 tons ... ...supplies of a variety of food stuffs ranging fro... ...cereal, 7 cwt. to...

How the Crops are Promising

In Cheshire we are informed that great ... ...change," which was never so wel... ...with the sowing of spring wheat. "Autumn sown ... ...wheat has never looked so uniformly good in Cheshire within living ... ...pasture grasses are beginning to spring ... ...acreage of grass land has made great progress," says the ... Gloucestershire and Herefordshire Commissioner, "and the corn ... planted three weeks ago is most of it up and looking well. Should ... this weather continue," he adds, "we shall see a great change in the ... appearance of the country in the next few weeks."

"The appearance of the country everywhere is very encourag... ...says the Commissioner for Berkshire, Buckinghamshire ... Oxford, and Wiltshire.

According to the report from Northumberland, Durham, Cumber... land, and Westmorland, work has been proceeding well on the land. ... The wheat crop is looking particularly well.

A LONDON THRILL. By E. V. Lucas.

The scene is Gerrard Street: a rather curious thoroughfare notable for possessing three or four restaurants dear to Bohemia, the great West end telephone exchange, the homes of Dryden and Edmund Burke, a number of cinema offices, and many foreign inhabitants.

The time is three o'clock in the afternoon.

In the middle are two or three big vans, loading or unloading and filling the roadway, thus cutting the street into two so effectively that I, approaching from the east, have no knowledge of anything happening in the western half. I therefore attach no significance to the hurrying steps of a policeman in front of me, but am a little surprised to see him pick his way almost on tip-toe between the vans; yet not sufficiently surprised to anticipate drama.

But the drama is there, awaiting me, on the other side of the vans, and the policeman—this being London drama—is naturally one of the performers. For there never was a street play yet—comedy, tragedy, or farce—without a policeman in the cast. It is a convention to say—as everyone has in his time said and will say again—that a policeman is never there when he is wanted, but to it is true only in the dull sense; what we mean is that the policeman is never there before the curtain rises, or, in other words, in time to prevent the performance altogether. How tame if he were! As a matter of fact, by delaying his arrival until the affair is in good train he takes his proper part as a London entertainer; that is to say, he is there when he is wanted—wanted to complete the show. It was thus on the present occasion.

On passing the vans I am suddenly aware that the curtain has risen; for on the south pavement are some fifteen or twenty people watching two women at the house opposite, one of whom, a young one in a long brown overcoat, is trying to get into the half-opened door while the other, an older one, in black, repulses her from within. Just as I arrive the policeman darts from between the vans, seizes the young woman's arm, and says "That's enough of that. You come along with me." Her surprise is intense, but she does not resist. One of the spectators remarks, "Quite right, too"; another adds, "She was askin' for it"; the other woman disappears into the house; and we all begin to move in a westward direction.

Now, to be arrested is nothing. The action is too swift to be properly spectacular, and the drama is for the most part psychological. Had this young woman, the nature of whose offence I did not learn, been a criminal or malefactor of any importance she would have been bustled into a cab and lost to sight. Happily, however, she was only a common brawler or disturber of the peace, and therefore there was no cab. I say, happily, because it is rarely that one sees people so cheered up on a dull, cold day as everyone seemed to be who caught sight of her, between Gerrard Street, where the policeman put that deadly grip upon her, and Vine Street, where she vanished into the station. Watching the effect of her capture on the street, "Captured to make a London holiday" is the form of words that runs through my mind.

When we turn from Gerrard Street into Wardour Street we are about thirty strong. When we turn from Wardour Street into Shaftesbury Avenue we are forty-five strong, for as the glad news spreads we increase amazingly. It is a point of honour with Londoners to accompany the fallen on their way. Not to jeer at them, although our absence would be kinder, nor to sympathise with them. Merely to be in whatever is going on. If a prevalent expression is one of amusement, that is because we are being entertained, and entertained free. No malice.

And so we proceed. Every now and then the young woman, who has one of those thin, white faces that often mark the excitable and even the not quite sane, and who I fancy, has been drinking, stops to enlarge upon her grievance, but the policeman urges her ever onward, always with those terrible official fingers encircling her arm.

The retinue becomes alarming, like a food queue on the march. Little boys who a moment ago had no hopes for any such luck scream the tidings to other little boys in the byways, and these, in their turn, shriek out to others, so that reinforcements scamper down Rupert Street and Great Windmill Street to swell the concourse. In one little boy I watch horror struggle with joy. "They've pinched a Lady!" he exclaims in shocked tones, and then hurries to the head of the line to miss nothing of the outrage. The people on the tops of motor 'buses stand up. At Piccadilly Circus the traffic is stopped.

A pathetic young woman in a long brown overcoat having tried for just a few moments too long to enter a house in Gerrard Street (to which, for all I know, she had a perfect right), all London is disorganised!

And so she crosses Regent Street, passes the Piccadilly Hotel, and at the alley leading to Vine Street is swallowed up. The most eager of the adults and all the small boys penetrate the alley too, but the rest, with one last longing look, melt away and resume the ordinary tedium of life. The thrill is over.

The squalor of that march! What she had done I have no notion, but she was well punished for it long before Vine Street was reached. I hope that magistrates sometimes take these distances into consideration.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

"THE WIFE OF THE PICADOR." By William Strang, A.R.A.

This is a bust-length portrait of a young woman, the wife of a matador, by Mr. William Strang, A.R.A.

"A LADY IN BLUE." By W. B. E. Ranken.

This is a vigorous canvas carried out in a harmonious arrangement of blue and brown.

"LADY FLUTE." By Ambrose McEvoy.

This is a portrait of Lady Flute, by Mr. McEvoy, painted with the same breadth and masterly confidence of manner as his well-known portrait of Mrs. Sickert. It is without doubt a very distinguished work. All these pictures are on view at the Grosvenor Gallery.

"THE LADY DIANA MANNERS." By R. G. Eves.

It is not a theatrical picture—Lady Diana Manners, the subject, is much too modern and unconventional for that—but a portrait of a young girl.

A LITERARY LETTER : Pepys's Buried Treasure.

London, March 11, 1918

A Sphere artist sends me the following note, with a pretty sketch of Pepys's home at Brampton :—

A few days ago I stood in front of the house in which Samuel Pepys was born. The garden space is now somewhat crowded with foliage, and it is not easy to see the front of the house. It had, however, the general air of having been a small, well kept country house in former days. From the meadow to the east of the house I got a better view, and was surprised to find that the house was really twice as large as it looked from the road. The further block has a pleasant red-brick gable. The house can only possibly be said to be overlooked from one side, the furthest from the spectator in my drawing, so that one can but imagine that Pepys's agitation concerning the burying of his gold must have been born of nervous dread.

It is not quite certain that Pepys was born at Brampton, although he certainly went to school at Huntingdon before he went to St. Paul's, but there are many noteworthy references to Brampton, where his father lived for some years before he took to visiting it, and it was while it was his father's home, in October, 1660, that he buried his treasure saved from the Great Fire in the garden, an event of which he gives a very lively description, as also of digging it up, the following year.

But perhaps Pepys's best description of the house is that on this latter date :—

And so away for Huntingdon mightily pleased all along the road to remember old stories and come to Brampton at about noon, and there find my father and sister and brother all well and here laid up our things, and up and down to see the garden with my father, and the house, and do altogether find it very pretty, especially the little parlour and the summerhouses in the garden, only the wall do want greens upon it, and the house is too low-roofed; but that is only because of my coming from a house with higher ceilings. But altogether is very pretty, and I bless God that I am like to have such a pretty place to retire to.

Here is the description of the search for his gold :—

My father and I, with a dark lantern it being now night, into the garden with my wife, and there went about our great work to dig up my gold. But Lord! what a tosse I was for some time in, that they could not justly tell where it was that I begun heartily to sweat and be angry, that they should not agree better upon the place, and at last to fear that it was gone; but by and by, poking with a spit, we found it, and then begun with a spudd to lift up the ground. But, good God! to see how silly they did it, not half a foot under ground, and in the sight of the world from a hundred places, if anybody by accident were near hand and within sight of a neighbour's window, and their hearing also, being close by, only my father says that he saw them all gone to church before he begun the work, when he had the money, but that do not excuse it to me. But I was out of my wits almost, and the more from that, upon my lifting up the earth with the spudd, I did discern that I had scattered the pieces of gold round about the ground among the grass and loose earth; and taking up the iron head pieces wherein they were put, I perceive the earth was got among the gold, and wet, so that the bags were all rotten, and all the notes, that I could not tell what in the world to say to it, not knowing how to judge what was wanting, or what had been lost by Gibson in his coming down, which, all put together, did make me mad, and at last was forced to take up the head pieces, dirt and all, and as many of the scattered pieces as I could with the dirt discern by the candlelight, and carry them up into my brother's chamber, and there locke them up till I had eat a little supper, and then, all people going to bed W. Hewer and I did all alone, with several pails of water and basins, at last wash the dirt off of the pieces and parted the pieces and the dirt, and then begun to tell (them); and by a note which I had of the value of the whole in my pocket, to find that there was short above a hundred pieces, which did make me mad; and considering that the neighbour's house was so near that we could not suppose we could speak one to another in the garden at the place where the gold lay—especially my father being deaf—but they must know what we had been doing on, I feared that they might in the night come and gather some pieces and prevent us the next morning, so W. Hewer and I out again about midnight, for it was now grown so late, and there by candlelight did make shift to gather forty five pieces more. And so in, and to cleanse them, and by this time it was past two in the morning, and so to bed, with my mind pretty quiet to think that I have recovered so many.

Pepys goes on to tell us that he found seventy-nine pieces in his next night's search, so that he was only a loser by twenty or thirty. It is interesting to bridge the gulf between 1667 and 1842, when the foundation of an old wall being removed at Brampton, an iron pot full of silver coins was discovered, and this, it was thought, might very probably have belonged to Pepys, although he states that only gold was buried.

The gold was buried by his father and his wife, and Pepys fell out with his wife about the way it was done.

She (he says) did give me so bad an account of her and my father's method in burying of our gold that made me mad, and she herself is not pleased with it, she believing that my sister knows of it. My father and she did it on Sunday when they were gone to church in open daylight, in the midst of the garden, where for aught they knew many eyes might see them, which put me into such trouble that I was almost mad about it.

The young are always painfully intolerant of the old in all questions of literature and art, and, unfortunately for the old, the young usually turn out to be right, but we have known new movements which do not come off. A movement which would seem to be having all its own way at present is one of which Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson is a leader. The Government has commissioned him to illustrate the war. His pictures are reproduced under Government auspices. They are collected by enthusiasts, and the galleries in which they are exhibited are crowded, as is the case at the present moment with the exhibition of Mr. Nevinson's work at the Leicester Galleries in Leicester Square. There must have been journalists and even authors who have not been able to praise Mr. Nevinson's work. Mr. Ruskin once got into trouble for referring to a painting of Whistler's as "throwing a pot of paint at the canvas"; and it is conceivable that some journalist, or even some author, has had the rashness to make similar allusion to Mr. Nevinson's work. At any rate, this artist in his introduction to the catalogue of his paintings now on exhibition has much to say about journalists and men of letters. "Fortunately," he says, "I have no literary or journalistic tastes. Only by this happy fortune of having an unjournalistic mind am I enabled to paint war at all."

Drawn by Percy Home

Samuel Pepys's Birthplace at Brampton, Huntingdon

No doubt some journalists have been asking whether Mr. Nevinson can paint war and whether Government officials have been wise in converting him into an official artist on the Western front, even though his pictures are quite a commercial success, so keen is a certain section of the wealthy public to purchase the bizarre and the eccentric; but if there be people who think like this, Mr. Nevinson has a fighting quality in him which enables him to reply to them. Here are one or two extracts from his entertaining catalogue :

In England most of our so-called "Advanced Painters" are not artists but literary men or women so obsessed are their minds by literary or journalistic association that they cannot paint any human being or human activity or even landscape without some literary subject being conveyed to their journalist minds.

Ever since I left off wasting time at a public school I have associated with the "Intellectuals" and with the Art circles of London, Paris, and Milan, and it is chiefly because I have learnt to know them that I now prefer to exhibit my work to the largest possible general public.

I have no illusions about the public, for, owing chiefly to our press, our loathsome tradition loving public schools, and our antiquity-stinking universities, the average Englishman is not merely suspicious of the new in all intellectual and artistic experiment, but he is mentally trained to be so unsportsman-like as to try to kill every new endeavour in embryo, especially if it shows signs of developing a future health and strength.

I am afraid our poets do not study the newest Copyright Act, or they would know that the publication of verse in a newspaper or magazine in no way conveys any copyright to the editors or proprietors of the said newspaper or magazine, unless the author has been so ill advised as to sign some deed of assignment which no editor or newspaper proprietor would ask him to sign unless he were a fit subject for the genial execration of the secretary of the Authors' Society. Yet I see that Mr. Robert Graves in his *Fairies and Fusiliers* (William Heinemann) thanks a pair of editors who have just published his verses, describing them as the "possessors of the copyright."

What a wealth of gifted young poets we have just now. And I suppose their work is bought by the young. The older generation will have none of them, but still swears by Tennyson and Browning just as in Tennyson and Browning's young days the poetry buyers did not want their early work but swore by Wordsworth and Southey. To my thinking Robert Nichols and James Stephens and other of the young men of to-day have all the promise that the men with big and established reputations had at their age. There is a poem to Robert Nichols in Mr. Graves's volume, which is a collection of very clever verse rather than inspired poetry; very clever it is and very readable, worthy of the family tradition, for Mr. Graves is the son of Alfred Perceval Graves and the nephew of Charles Graves of the *Hawarden Horace*, and much besides that is clever and witty.

Poets should always strive to keep alive the memory of their brother poets as Shelley did of Keats and Matthew Arnold of Clough. And so I am glad to see a good poem on Flecker in Mr. Cecil Roberts's *Twenty-six Poems* (Grant Richards). Mr. Flecker was a fine poet who has not yet received the recognition that is his due. He will. I should have said that Mr. Roberts was one of the best of the new young poets, if, as I thought when I read his volume with satisfaction, he was both new and young. But I discovered just in time that he is the author of no fewer than six books.

Dog stories, of which my favourite will always be *Owd Bob*, by Alfred Ollivant, are naturally very popular. One that I can strongly recommend is *Jan, Son of Finn*, by A. J. Dawson (Constable). It is a sequel, but is not dependent on the earlier story, *Finn, the Wolfhound*. Jan's career, absolutely from his cradle, is told with remarkable sympathy and a real love of dogs. There is plenty of humanity in the book as well, but Jan's career, with its multitude of adventures, is in itself absorbingly interesting. This is, of course, what has been described as "nature faking," and comes from America; but then I enjoy books of "nature-faking."

I am glad to find that even in war time a publisher is able to produce a collected edition of a distinguished novelist. This is Leonard Merrick, who has not been over-praised and who has not, perhaps, had all the recognition he deserves from the great public. I am proud to be the possessor of one of Mr. Merrick's first novels, in which in autograph he pays a tribute to my appreciation of his work. Now that appreciation is to be marked by more distinguished names, for in the collected edition of his novels, which Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton are to issue, Sir J. M. Barrie writes one, Sir Arthur Pinero another, Mr. H. G. Wells a third, Sir W. Robertson Nicoll a fourth, and so on through a succession of appreciations.

It is not safe to assume any downfall of the Victorian writers among collectors from the fact that at the Hornstein sale at Sotheby's the other day a number of Browning "items" fetched half the price for which they had changed hands in 1913. At the earlier sale of Browning documents they were driven to a quite fictitious value by the enormous excitement caused through the sale of the Browning Love Letters, which not only sold for far too much from the point of view of permanent value, but carried with them an extravagant price for other Browning material.

Mr. Hornstein gave £900 for the manuscript of *Asolando* in 1913, and at his sale it was sold for £410. He paid £480 for the first edition of *Pauline*, which was resold for £310. On the whole, Victorian manuscripts are keeping up wonderfully well. Perhaps Tennyson and Ruskin suffer the most in the way of waning influence, although in the case of Tennyson the rare treasures still make tremendous prices. Perhaps the most remarkable example of the collectors' enthusiasm is concerned with a living personality. A first edition of Mr. Thomas Hardy's *Desperate Remedies*, issued anonymously in 1871, sold the other day for £47. It is expected that the manuscript of *Far From the Madding Crowd*, which is to be sold at the Red Cross sale, may easily fetch £500, as may also the manuscript of some of Robert Louis Stevenson's essays, and also Sir J. M. Barrie's *Little Minister*, of which he has given the manuscript to the Red Cross.

C. K. S.

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WOMAN'S SPHERE.

By Olivia

Woman is a profligate word it has a wanton sound ... of oriental cynicism and Hedonism —G. K ...

To those of us who have an ear for the music of words this dictum of Mr. Chesterton's is easily ... They know and have felt the torment of words that have a sound which differs widely from what they express, so that they seem to belie their recognised meanin... For instance, the words, "a lively cannonade ... unmated rifle fire," so constantly en... ...ered in the daily paper ... instead of havin... ... sound as they ought, have one that ... pretty, brisk, and attractive—yet they do not ... while the most ... on toast will be quite ... for the etymologically sensi... ...ed to b... the State sanctioned ... D O R.A. would inflict ... punishment on the person who ...pplied that word to a part of our rations! One sympathises deeply with the child in Lady ...Gloucester's charming book, *The Sayings of ...*, to whom the sound of the word, ... full of horror. "I think it is the ...me that is so frightening, Mother; I don't like saying it. *Death!*" he shuddered as he lay in ...he! "I wish it wasn't called that. I don't think ...would mind it so much if it were called Hig" ... fastidious judges of the appro... ...ness of a word. Another of the children ...hefore, "I'm looking everywhere in ... box for a good natured brown." Two small mates of my acquaintance will always ... with wrapt attention to their father's reading of Greek, because they "like the sound of it."

An Ugly Word

In a recent number of THE SPHERE Mr. E. V. Lucas ... cited at least one chord of sympathy by ex...

The Various Costumes in which Girl Land-workers take their Ease at their New Club in Upper Baker Street

"What a wonderful word *fruiterer* is!" I have a... revelled with a childish delight in the sound of Shakespe... line put into the mouth of Falstaff—"'Twas that ... I fought the fruiterer behind Gray's Inn." A touch ...—and abused—word of this epoch that ... somehow displeasing, though eminently respe... table, is "reconstruction." It sounds altogeth... too technical, too inhuman, too mechanic... someone has said, "It is too thin and ... for a re birth of the human spirit. Will y... shout it on a hill top, or utter it twice on ... old road now gleaming between the dews of ... hedges? No! it is a dull enough compound ... blight the wallpaper of an architect's back ro... in Bloomsbury. Yet it is given as our seasons ... to the after-time of the greatest moral trans... down in history. It is the agreed word of our ... political prophets on Mount Carmel; only ... does not very distinctly hear the people excla... as of old, "The word is good."

Metaphysics in the Trenches

While metaphysics are to the Celt ... atmosphere in which he feels at home, and the ... subject is at any time one on which he ... converse with eagerness, it is notoriously one ... which the plain Englishman avoids. It genera... makes him feel uncomfortable and out of his ... depth. It is interesting to hear from a ... home from the front, however, that the subje... of reincarnation is much discussed in the ... trenches, and is one to which many of the ... soldiers seem attracted. While the larger part ... of the oriental world holds it as a belief, it is a ... theory that has fascinated many Western minds ...—two of Kipling's best short stories, *The*

To Lovers of Antiques

Harrods announce a great opportunity

THERE is small need to remind collectors these days that Antique Furniture is just about reaching the zenith of its pre-eminence over Modern Furniture both in point of material and workmanship and in attractiveness of price. Perhaps there is still less need to add the further argument of steadily appreciating value.

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No. 17563.—An example of Sale value. 10-piece Suite, upholstered in Tapestry, comprising 4 Single Chairs, 2 Arm Chairs, Settee and 3 Stools. The Settee and one Stool are reproductions, the remainder antique. Entire Suite. Usual Price £95:0:0. Sale Price **£79:10:0**

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Burberry Weatherproof

New methods of design and fastening obviate all openings whereby wind, wet, or cold can penetrate

Burberry Materials, by their perfect air-freedom, prevent condensation of moisture caused by cold on the inner surface of air-tight fabrics, rendering the latter practically useless for flying.

Your Burfron has been unobtainable [illegible] I prefer it to leather-lined coats as it keeps one quite as warm and [illegible] one's coat better when flying. I have got pneumonia and seen more ventilation [illegible] out of a Burfron than any other coat.

H. T. — R.F.C.

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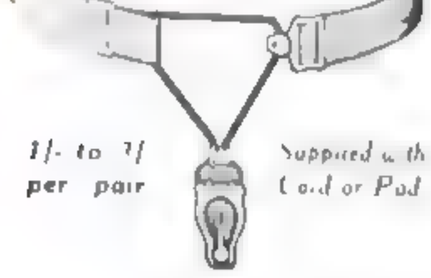


SMARTNESS is *de rigueur* in the Navy, and wherever Sphere Garters are used sagging hose are unknown.

The officers of the Submarine Service have to be ready at all times and must have efficiency in every detail, hence they appreciate the sterling qualities of SPHERE GARTERS.

Moreover, they are so snug fitting.

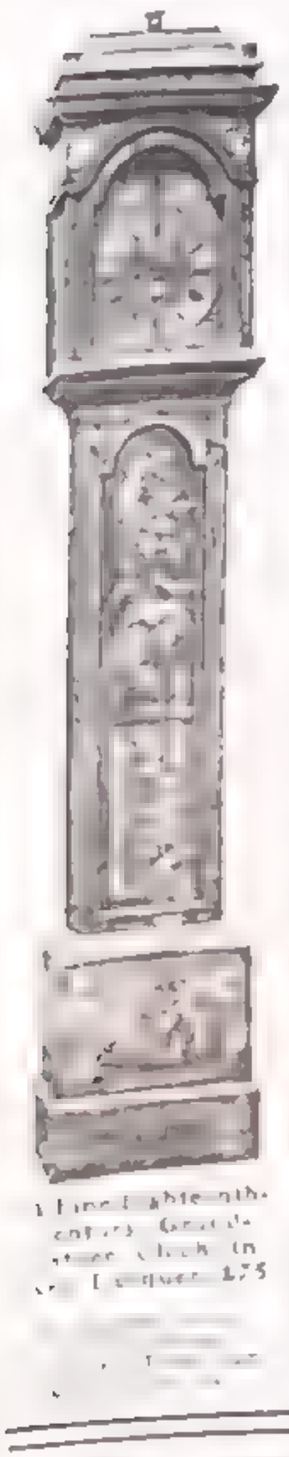
FROM ALL OUTFITTERS OR

Sphere Suspender Company, LEICESTER.

Brushwood Boy and *The Finest Story in the World*, being concerned with it, the last of which he heads with Herrick's lines

[illegible]

[illegible] Zangwill has very delicately [illegible] I [illegible] to think that [illegible] I have lived in every [illegible] and [illegible] I've met with [illegible] and [illegible] Jerome's with the [illegible] I would have it [illegible] the [illegible] for sale [illegible] I remembrance could be opened to us, how thrillingly interesting it would be to look back on our former lives all down the centuries.



A Fine Table with 18th-century Grandmother Clock in Mahogany, £75

"Carminetta" at the Garrick

Carminetta — removed to the Garrick Theatre and regarnished with some perfectly exquisite new frocks — is as adorable as ever. "Dainty as milk" was Miss Marie Blanche's crinoline, befrilled with white lace, adorned with posies of pink rosebuds and blue rosettes, worn with a ravishing pale blue scarf lined with pink and having long fringed ends. No less delightful was her second act evening dress, also with looped skirt, of palest pink [illegible] and decked with pale blue ribbon-work. There was something wonderful [illegible] her low-heeled shoes, and Carminetta's [illegible] crossed over ready as she sang, "*L'amour c'est la blague eternelle*." I have seldom seen things more ravishing than Mlle. Delysia's dresses, which [illegible] of brilliantly embroidered [illegible] of emerald, orange, [illegible] rose, for which I was [illegible] black tulle and lace [illegible] Mr. [illegible] play a second time to see

The Vogue for Beads

[illegible] a very [illegible] of beads [illegible] Every [illegible] at beads to go with it, and [illegible] before it is a mark of civilisation to wear them [illegible] Every [illegible] be [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] creation

Trousered Tea Gowns

Not content with wearing pyjamas, breeches for walking on the land, trousered sleeping suits, and skirts divided *à la Turque*, we have adopted trousered tea gowns as the very newest of new fashion for our hours of ease. These are quite charming, made with a jumper top and [illegible] sleeves and very wide *pantaloons* frilled round the ankles and tied with ribbon of contrasting colour. Perfectly charming is one in white Georgette, tied at the wrists and ankles with black velvet bows, and decorated with large black pompons instead of buttons. Another, in japonica pink, has a wide sash swathed low round the hips and ending in long silver tassels.

Spring Millinery at Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove's

[illegible] at Messrs. Snelgrove's with a most attractive display. [illegible] The [illegible] and hats, [illegible] feathers, [illegible] veiled in lace, [illegible] Chinese mandarin [illegible] of every colour, [illegible] 7 guineas. Many [illegible] trimmed smartly with [illegible] very becoming hat [illegible] striped [illegible] Ve[illegible]

[illegible] the Doris hat [illegible] the [illegible] ning, and the [illegible] head that [illegible]

A Chance for Collectors

I hear there [illegible] great shortage of grandfather [illegible] therefore, [illegible] number of specially [illegible] at Messrs. [illegible] antique galleries at Tottenham Court Road, one of [illegible] it is a splendid [illegible] by Hamers [illegible] [illegible] with its weight [illegible] and its price [illegible] [illegible] which costs [illegible] [illegible] Walnut [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] collection of [illegible]

A Genuine Louis Seize Clock Set of Beautiful Design for 40 Guineas

At Shoolbred's Antique Galleries, Tottenham Court Road, W.

The National Refuges

The British public will be glad to know that the [illegible] organised society the National Refuges and its Treasurer, *Arethusa*, of 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, [illegible] has received since the outbreak of the present war [illegible] boys and girls whose fathers are on the [illegible] not only sending splendid [illegible] Army and Air [illegible] children who, [illegible] are [illegible] and guardians of [illegible] a work like this has a double claim upon the generosity of people in all parts of the world

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exactly fit today's requirements; they help to fill the gap caused by the present shortage of meat.

A stew consisting of potatoes and Gong Soup makes a particularly delicious and satisfying meal.

Gong Soups can be made perfectly by anyone. The ingredients are carefully selected, flavoured and mixed. All that remains to be done is to add water, simmer for 15 or 20 minutes according to directions, and serve.

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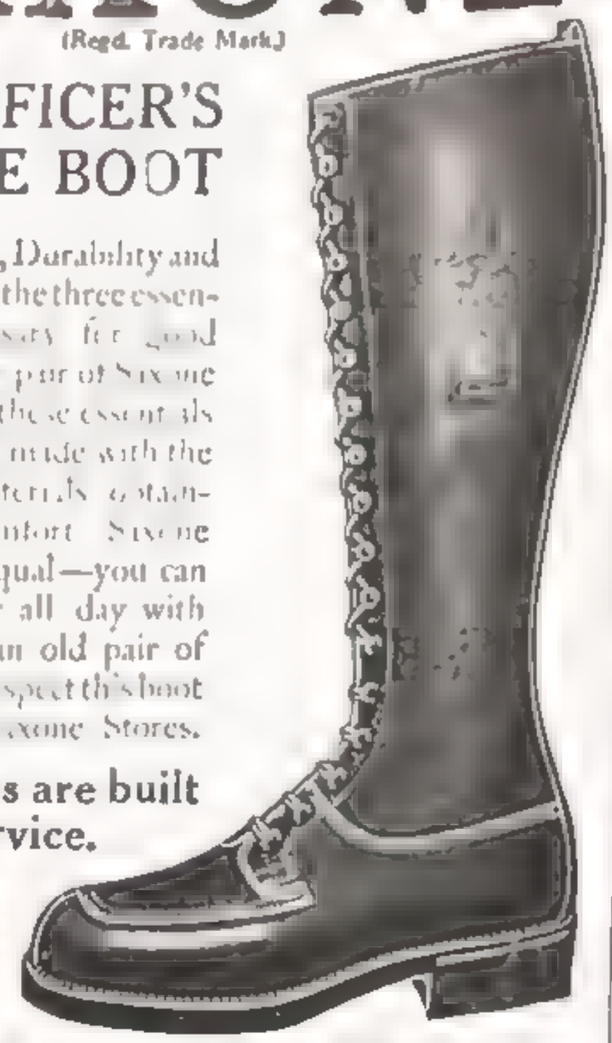

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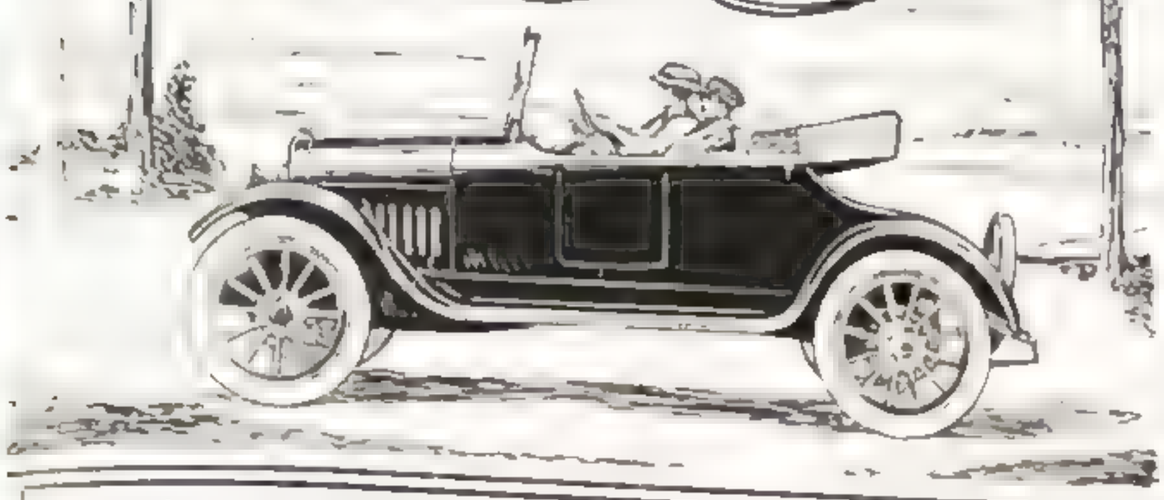

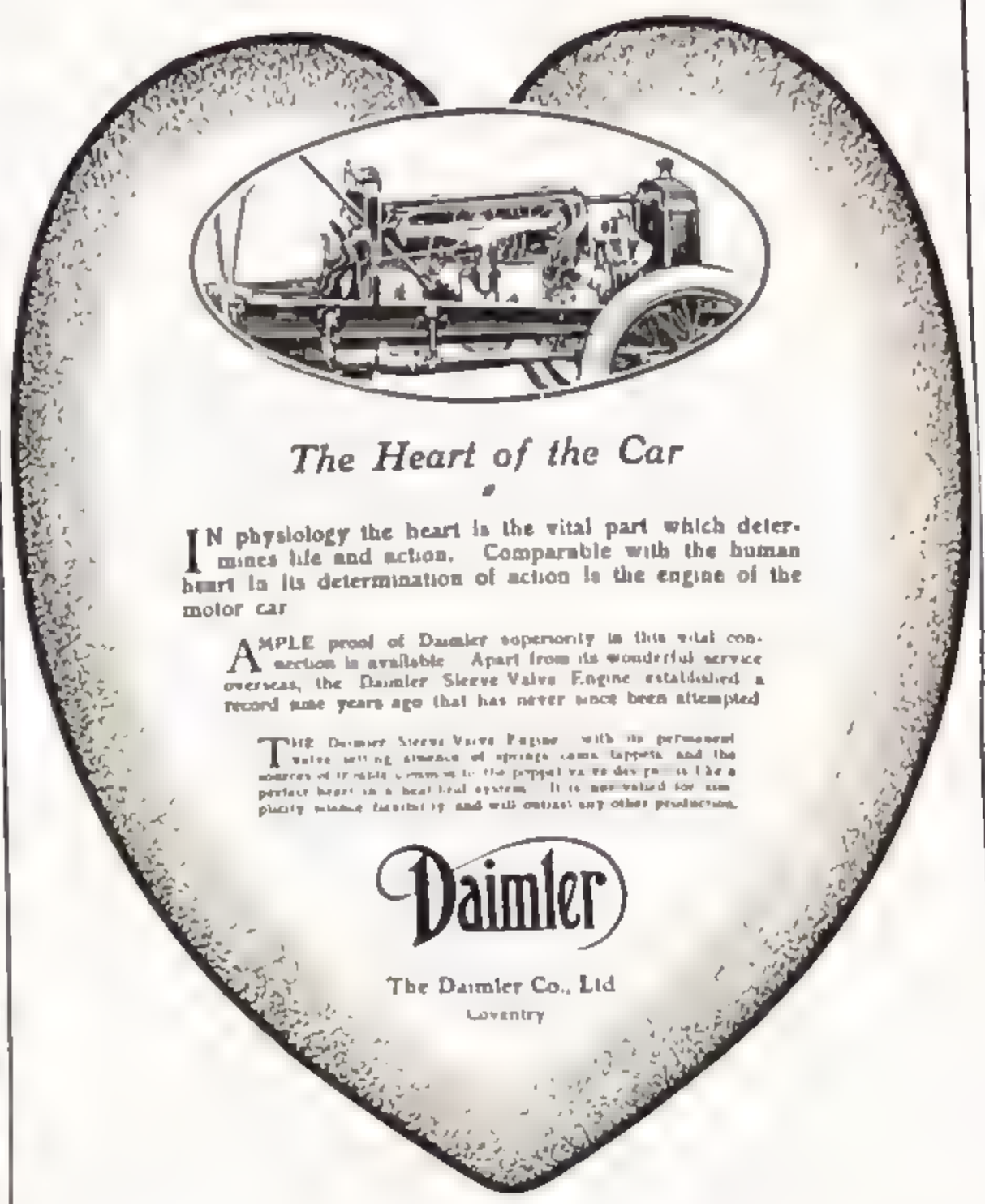

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IN physiology the heart is the vital part which determines life and action. Comparable with the human heart in its determination of action is the engine of the motor car

AMPLE proof of Daimler superiority in this vital connection is available. Apart from its wonderful service overseas, the Daimler Sleeve Valve Engine established a record nine years ago that has never since been attempted

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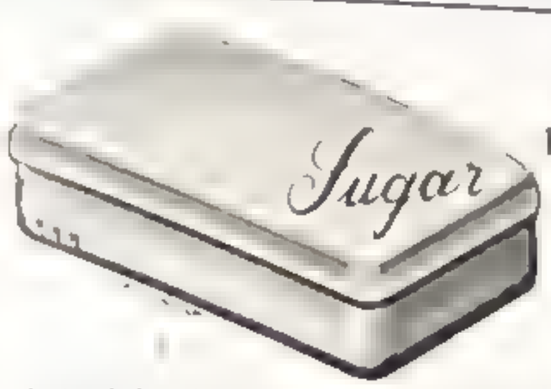
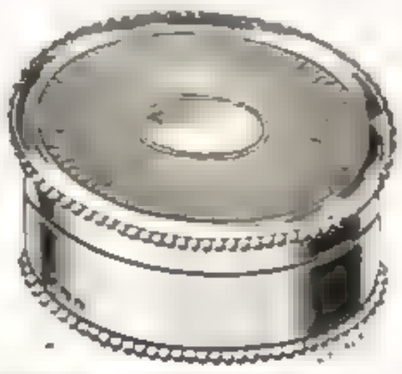


for the Hand-bag or Pocket.



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A [illegible] and sustaining beverage for all [illegible] and all seasons. Packed by the actual makers of NESTLÉ'S and sold by all Grocers and Stores

Cans [illegible] and 1s. 6d. per tin

IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

Not a Trench War Diagram, But a Page of [illegible]

A Sunbeam Car Driven [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel Newell [illegible] the North-West Frontier Post

In the [illegible]

[illegible] separate cover I am sending [illegible] While flying an Avro [illegible] into a wireless car [illegible] windows composed of [illegible] hitting the car with [illegible] completely to smash [illegible] of one side. The steel [illegible] was quite intact, but when [illegible] passed from hand to hand [illegible] pieces were rubbed off. The [illegible] screen was badly shattered [illegible] held together in the [illegible] ible manner as the [illegible] My goggles [illegible] I [illegible] cracked all over, and [illegible] saved my eyes, since [illegible] the forward edge of [illegible] with such force that it [illegible] nose, necessitating several [illegible]

Now that so much attention is concentrated on aeronautics, it is very gratifying to find that aeroplanes so successful in many remarkable records are [illegible] by aeroplanes fitted with Rolls-Royce engines, as, for example, the Hawker biplane which made the memorable flight from London to Constantinople in 1914 under war conditions. This machine, both for distance and weight carried, the aeroplane in question having a total weight of no less than 6 tons. On another occasion a similar aeroplane carried twenty one persons to a height of 6,000 ft., also a world's record.

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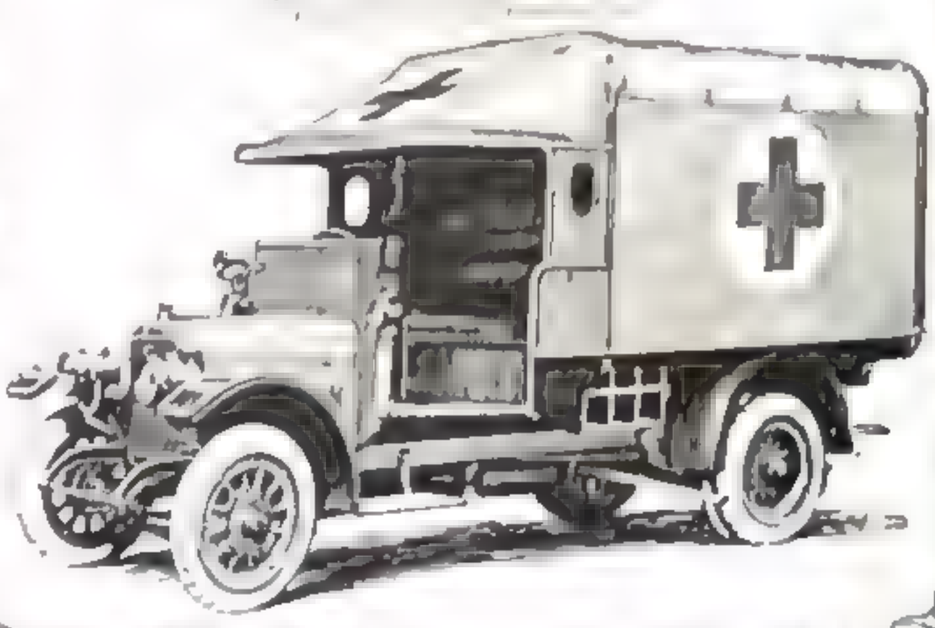
SUNBEAM-COATALEN AIRCRAFT ENGINES

[illegible] the post-war Sunbeam will be selected by the [illegible] who enquire now.

THE SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
WOLVERHAMPTON.
[illegible] Deansgate



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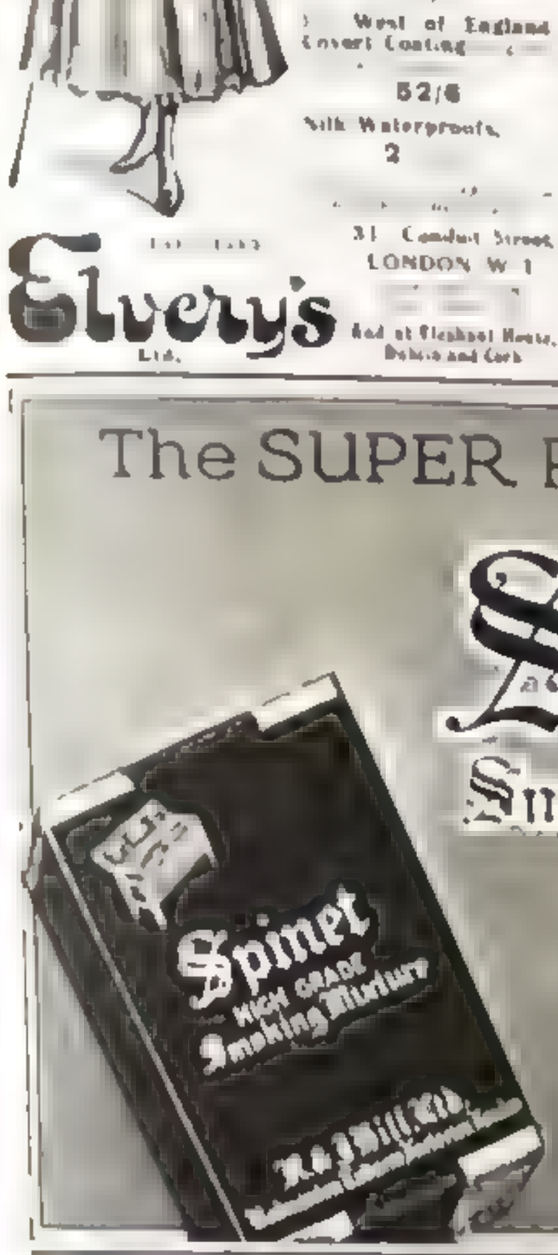

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Is your skin disfigured by face spots, or irritated by eczema? Are your hands red, rough or itchy? Have you an ugly rash you cannot get rid of? Are your hands red, Have you an ugly rash you cannot get rid of? If so, don't despair. Antexema will soon rid you of ... rash or sign of eczema, and restore your skin to a clear, healthy condition. This has been proved by thousands of every person ... Thus has been proved by thousands. After doctors, specialists and ointments failed, Antexema succeeded, and ... offers to-day that though it is years since they were cured, ...

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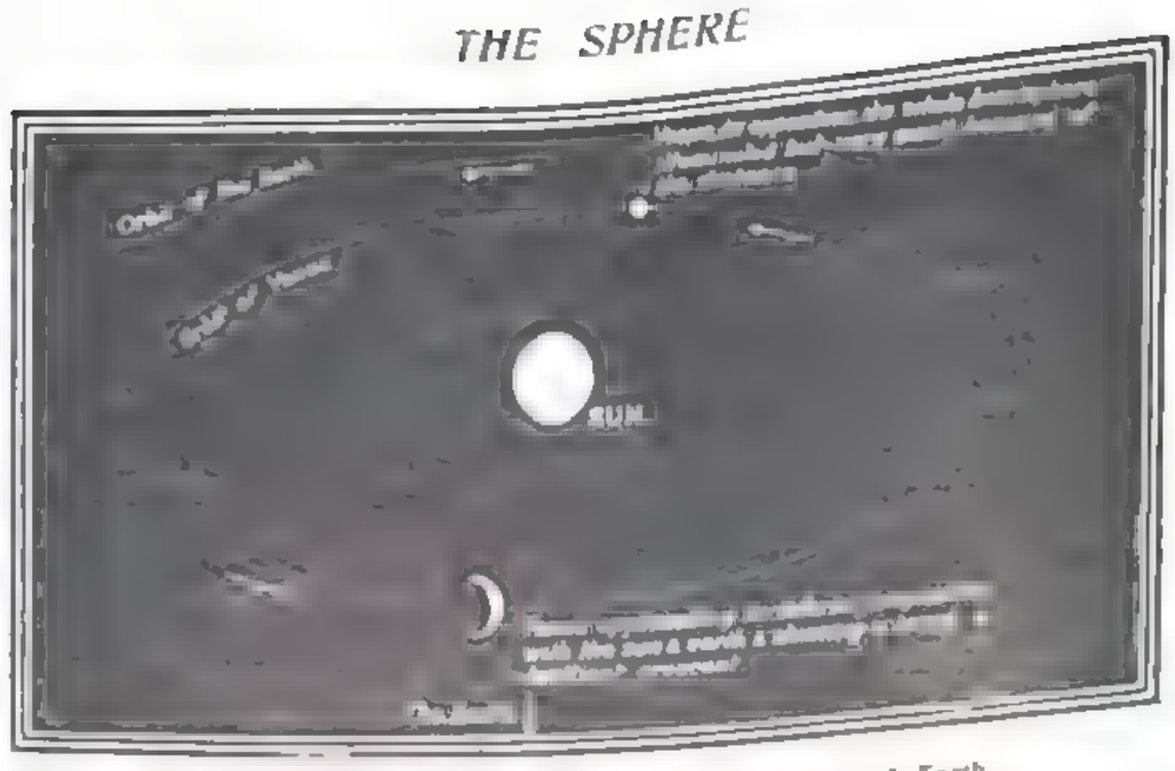
Venus and Mars

Two planets have been engaging the
the past week Venus last month Venus
was showing very brilliantly, passing its in
ction with the sun on Febru
Venus has been showing its crescent
the greater part of its hemisphere
by the sun being turned away
arth So bright was Venus that
ne required the combined light o
nsual as a light giver Whether or not
enus has a moon is an unsolved pro
Ve
y to be seen early in the sky
of Mars another planet to be

"Canada in Khaki"



The Position of Venus in Relation to the Sun and Earth

ently

brave and gay, of the doings of the
Canada on active service at the front
known artists and writers have contr
to its pages The net profits will be
to the Canadian War Memorials F

The Union Castle Guide to South and East Africa

The 1918 edition of *The Guide to South and East Africa* recently issued by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, contains a vast amount of useful and varied information on matters of the greatest use not only to intending travellers, but to all who are interested in Africa Besides the usual information as to towns travelling etc much useful information is provided relating to the conditions of life in the country, with the different products and industries of each country dealt with at length with the former German colonies in South west Africa now under the control of the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia Illustrations by means of photographs and maps are also included Altogether a valuable work dealing up a portion of the continent almost unknown

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The ... concealing the hairs that ... naturally) det... your appearan... safe way of restoring the natural tint of faded hair is the use of Seegerol.

With every flask of Seegerol there is a certificate bearing the highest medical testimony to the absolute harmlessness of this well-known preparation.

Seegerol is non-greasy, is permanent, can be washed, *and no one can detect it.*

There are seven shades brown, dark brown, light brown, black, auburn, golden, and blonde so you can get exactly the tint you need.

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FOR GREY HAIR

2/6 the Flask.

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The Most Perfect Tube ever invented. Cleanly, Hygienic, Light
... several hundred similar letters received
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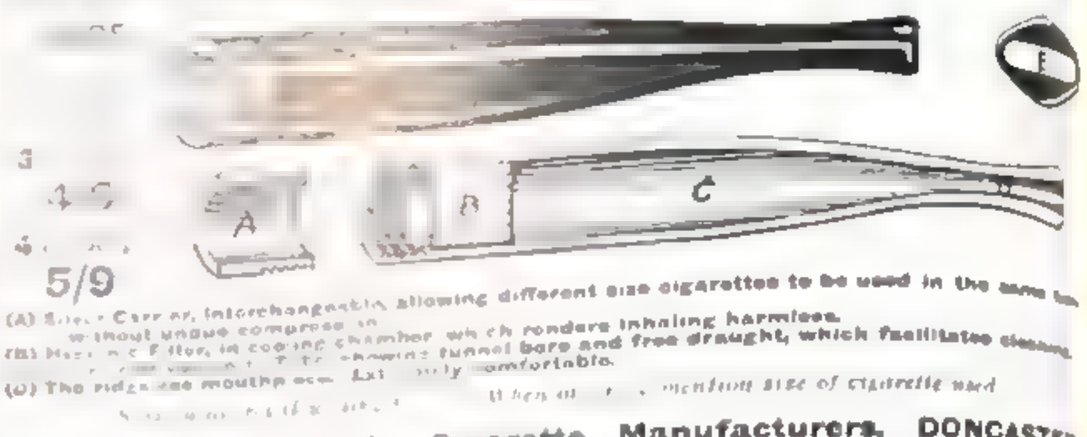
... written Dec. 28th, 1917 ...
... Feb. 5th, 1918 ...



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THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

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FROM A POSTER BY F. MATANIA

ITALY RECEIVING THE SHIELD OF GOLD SUBSCRIBED FOR BY HER PEOPLE

We reproduce above one of the striking posters which have been drawn for propaganda purposes connected with the new Italian War Loan. It is from a drawing by F. Matania. It represents Italy receiving a shield of gold from the hands of her people. All classes have had a share in the gift, from the humblest peasant woman working in the fields who has given her mite towards it to the rich man who has given by thousands. In Italy, as elsewhere, it has been realised that the people's money alone can give a sure and safe defence against the enemy. The shield is in the form of a medallion, an Italian coin corresponding to our crown piece, and the same word also signifies "buckler," hence to Italian eyes the poster possesses a special aptness.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR: WEEK by WEEK.

AVE ATQUE VALE

Lieut.-General Sir F. S. MAUDE

Hail and farewell, across the clash of swords!
Hail and farewell, the laurels to the dust,
So soon returned, so bitterly; farewell!

The dark clouds, Sisters to the solemn hour,
Wait on thy passing, and the heavy air
Bears, as we bear our sorrows silently,
The leaden burden, and there is no voice
Mute, with bent heads, before the open grave,
We stand, and each one feels his pulses ache,
And his throat parches, and the unspoken grief
Closes an iron hand upon his heart
Upon [illegible] the valley strikes the solemn vault
Of that [illegible] arch, and [illegible]
The bugles cry upon the dead, "Arise!"

"Rectifying the Frontiers"

The above cartoon [illegible] the Western [illegible]

And thou shalt rise, yet we turn sadly away;
The scarlet and blue pennants droop; the night
Draws darkly on, and dawn, when dawn shall come,
Throws a drear light upon the Eastern sky,
And Dome and Minaret wake ghostly grey,
And in the trees a little wind goes sighing.

Hail and farewell, the laurels with the dust
Are levelled, but thou hast thy surer crown,
Peace, and immortal calm, the victory won,
Somewhere across thy watchful power inquires;
Thou art a living purpose, being [illegible],
[illegible] of nobleness in lesser lives,
[illegible] and a guide, Hail and [illegible]!

J. C. [illegible] Lieut., A.S.C.

Imadal, November 18, 1917.

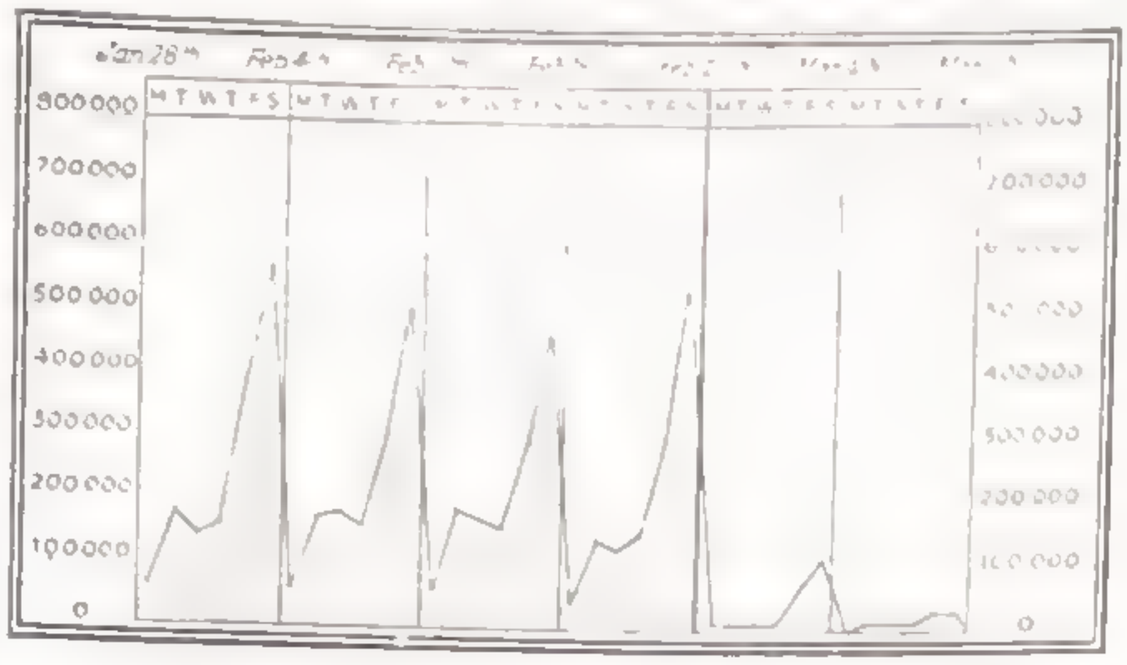
THE WESTERN FRONT AND THE "DELAYED OFFENSIVE"

"Four weeks of fine weather have now passed, and [illegible]" writes one of the correspondents on the West[illegible] recalling his words of a month before, and [illegible] growing a little anxious about them. His newspaper [illegible] his report, "German Attack Expected at Any Moment." That was February 19, and since then, as the correspondent says, [illegible] weather have passed. In February we were told that the [illegible] preparation had reached such a point that the grand attack [illegible]

"Behind their lines there is a terrific industry and a [illegible] nervous tension like that of a nation drugged by hashish. Civilians have been impressed to dig new trenches. New railways have been built to carry up men and guns and ammunition. Far behind the lines, eighty miles or more, the German Storm-troops, or storm troops, many of them from Russia, are being trained in new methods of attack for [illegible]. The depôts are crowded with reserves ready to support the advance waves and fill up the slaughtered gaps. The hospitals have been cleared, and many new buildings have been put up for the reception of the tide of wounded which will flow back. All leave has been stopped for German officers and men, and there is not one among them who does [illegible] he will be flung into the furnace fires of [illegible] Verdun, in which there will be great [illegible] of the great mistakes of the German [illegible] the Germans trod on one another's [illegible] whole advance became choked when [illegible] in one of the most rapid retreats [illegible] its in the war zone appear to expect [illegible] both the Marne and Verdun. The [illegible] the front and discover no weak part [illegible] attack in any particular section can [illegible] of evident discovery, one would have [illegible] defensive

[illegible] further removed from the line than the correspondents, whose usefulness in recording what they see no one would question, who, applying always the test of the "maximum of result to the minimum of risk" to German strategy, see other work ahead of the German mass of manœuvre. These observers note the German advance to Odessa and to the north-east of that port, the landing on the Aland Islands, and the advance into Finland. Along this front the only armed resistance which is to be expected may come from isolated bands of Red Guards whose leader is expecting a period of defeat.

Succeeding months will show the wisdom or otherwise of this view of the present military and political situation and its probable results.



A Diagram Showing the Growth and Decline of the Food Queue

The chart shows the gradual growth of the food queue since it first made its appearance in the London streets and its final disappearance, killed by the rationing system. The figures are based on those given by the police, and include those queues which were formed to obtain foods other than those [illegible]

The late Lord Blythswood

The late Major-General Lord Blythswood—Douglas Campbell of Blythswood, Renfrewshire—succeeded to the title on the death of his brother. He commanded the Guards' Brigade during the South African War.

Sir Swire Smith, M.P.

Sir Swire Smith, Liberal M.P. for the Keighley Division, West Riding, died on March 15. He was a prominent member of the First Royal Commission on Technical Instruction from 1881-1884 and founded the first technical school in England.

The late Canon Scott Holland

Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, died on March 17. He was [illegible] a [illegible] himself strongly left as a [illegible] both in London and in South Africa. He resided in Amen Court at [illegible]

Lord Pirrie

[illegible] Lord Pirrie succeeded Dr. [illegible] Chairmanship of Harland and Wolff [illegible]

GEORGE ALEXANDER : *THE PASSING OF A DISTINGUISHED ACTOR-MANAGER.*

The late Sir George Alexander in his Study at Chorley Wood

Sir George Alexander was born at Reading [illegible] and was educated at [illegible] and Edinburgh. He was keenly interested in public matters and did much good work for the London County Council, on which he represented [illegible] Parsons from [illegible]. He began his career on the variety house of Lee [illegible] and Charge, but acting claimed him from the first and he made his first professional appearance at Birmingham in [illegible]. He was knighted [illegible] and at once has the honour been conferred on one who by his untiring work for art in his profession and the public welfare has deserved it better.

As François Villon in "If I were King"

As Rudolf Rassendyl in "The Prisoner of Zenda"

As the Duke of Chastelfranc in "The Aristocrat"

Sir George commenced [illegible] Experiment, a sport Henry Irving in The Two Roses. He took over the St. James's Theatre in January 1891 and there produced [illegible] successful plays. Lady Windermere's Fan, The Second Mrs. Tanqueray, The Prisoner of Zenda, His Majesty's Theatre, [illegible] only a few of the most notable [illegible]. He revived plays of practically every [illegible] century British dramatist with the exception of Barrie, and as an actor he had a charming [illegible] which have seldom been equalled by [illegible] who portrays gracefully and well-bred courteous gentleman which he made peculiarly his own. His last part was the Duke of Chastelfranc in "The Aristocrat."

ON THE WATCH FOR THE VAUNTED GERM

A ROAD BEHIND THE LINES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, WHERE OUR MEN [illegible]

The battered road behind the lines, with the trench running alongside, looks quiet enough in spite of the signs of war present in the broken trees and the armoured car, elaborately camouflaged, which lies derelict in the ditch. There are soldiers in the deep ditch, and they [illegible] our troops in the West, are watching for the first sign of the breaking of Germany's much-advertised offensive. So far spasmodic raids have taken place on both sides, and the balance is heavily in favour of the Allies. At present a sense of peace broods over the countryside, and Mr Philip writes of it as follows: "The country is so steeped in a slumberous peacefulness on these days of spring that it is hard to believe that on any morning a fury of gunfire should blast its slopes, and that out of the lifeless silence of the German lines, out of their silent and out of the ruined villages on the hillsides or in the valleys, waves of men should

OFFENSIVE : A ROAD SCENE IN THE WEST.

WAITING FOR THE FIRST SIGN OF THE MUCH-ADVERTISED GERMAN OFFENSIVE

Official photograph.

ce the tattoo of our machine guns. I walked through a copse on the edge of No Man's Land nd looked through the twigs at the enemy's positions. Nothing stirred there. In the light of e afternoon sun the broken walls of the villages on the German side were as white as chalk, nd there were two "mabus," or pill boxes, very clear against the black shadow of the trees hind them. Only a few guns were firing—theirs as well as ours. Machine guns were chat-tering up in the blue, where aeroplanes were on the wing, and German 'Archies' fired at them, and the report of the small shells went echoing down the valley of the Ourcq like the twanging of deep harp strings." To the right there are men resting and a fire has been made so that they may heat their food. On the other side of the road an army waggon struggles over the rough ground, and further away a long line of men and horses are making their way forward.

The EASTERN THEATRE of ENEMY OPERATION

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BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE NORTHERN PORTION OF ARMENIA CONCEDED BY

This bird's-eye view is taken from the south with the city of Kars in the immediate foreground. The citadel is perched on a rocky ridge overlooking the city. This ridge slopes away towards the east and in general outline the plan resembles Edinburgh with its castle and old town. On the left is seen Kars river flowing away towards Erzeroum, passing the ruins of the ancient fortress of Kars on the extreme left. On the right is seen a railway leading to Alexandropol. To the north and west stretch ridge after ridge of mountains, the names of which will not be very familiar to our readers. Circled by some of these moun-

THE GERMAN MOVE TOWARDS THE WESTERN ASIATIC LANDS

By the terms of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, now ratified by the Moscow Congress, Russia has to cede to Turkey that part of Russian Armenia comprising the districts of Kars, Ardahan, and Batoum. This part of the country is cut off from the rest of North-eastern Armenia by an encircling spur of the Caucasus Mountains.

The fortress of Kars was for long one of the chief bulwarks of the Ottoman Empire. It is described as follows in *Armenia: Travels and Studies*, by Mr. H. F. B. Lynch, who visited the place in about 1895. "It," he writes, referring to the town of Kars, "is a mere shadow of its former self. The old fortress city on the side of the insular rock is scarcely better than a heap of ruins. The suburb on the plain is rapidly pushing it out of existence. The church displays the masonry of the grey stone found at Kars, but the bulk of the buildings have their walls painted white and their roofing of sheet metal coloured pink or a soft green. The stone of the walls and of the old Armenian church has weathered almost black. But the majority of the ancient houses have disappeared, and the walled area is for the most part covered with rubble and ruin or with straggling novels resembling those of a village. The citadel was blown up by the Russians at the close of the Crimean War, and has been rebuilt in a softer and yellow stone.

"It is not before the Middle Ages that we become apprised of its certain existence, when it is mentioned under its present name by Constantine, and under that of Karntz by Armenian writers. The kinglets of Kars were submerged by the wave of Seljuk invasion, but the reigning prince contrived to appease the wrath of the conqueror of Ani and to gain time for the cession of the principality to the Cæsars, which was effected in 1064 in exchange for a retreat in Asia Minor. The Byzantines did not remain long in the possession of their prize, and it became incorporated in the empire of the Seljuks. Nor, so far as I am aware, was it recovered from the Mussulmans until its capture by the Russians under Marshal Paskevich in 1828." It was restored to the Turks after the termination of the war, and only became finally Russian after the war of 1877.

The map given here shows the territory whose equipoise is affected by the German advance into Southern Russia. Some of the possibilities of the situation are also here suggested.

From Odessa, Constanza, perhaps from Varna, Burgas, and Constan-

The Countries to the East of Odessa, etc.

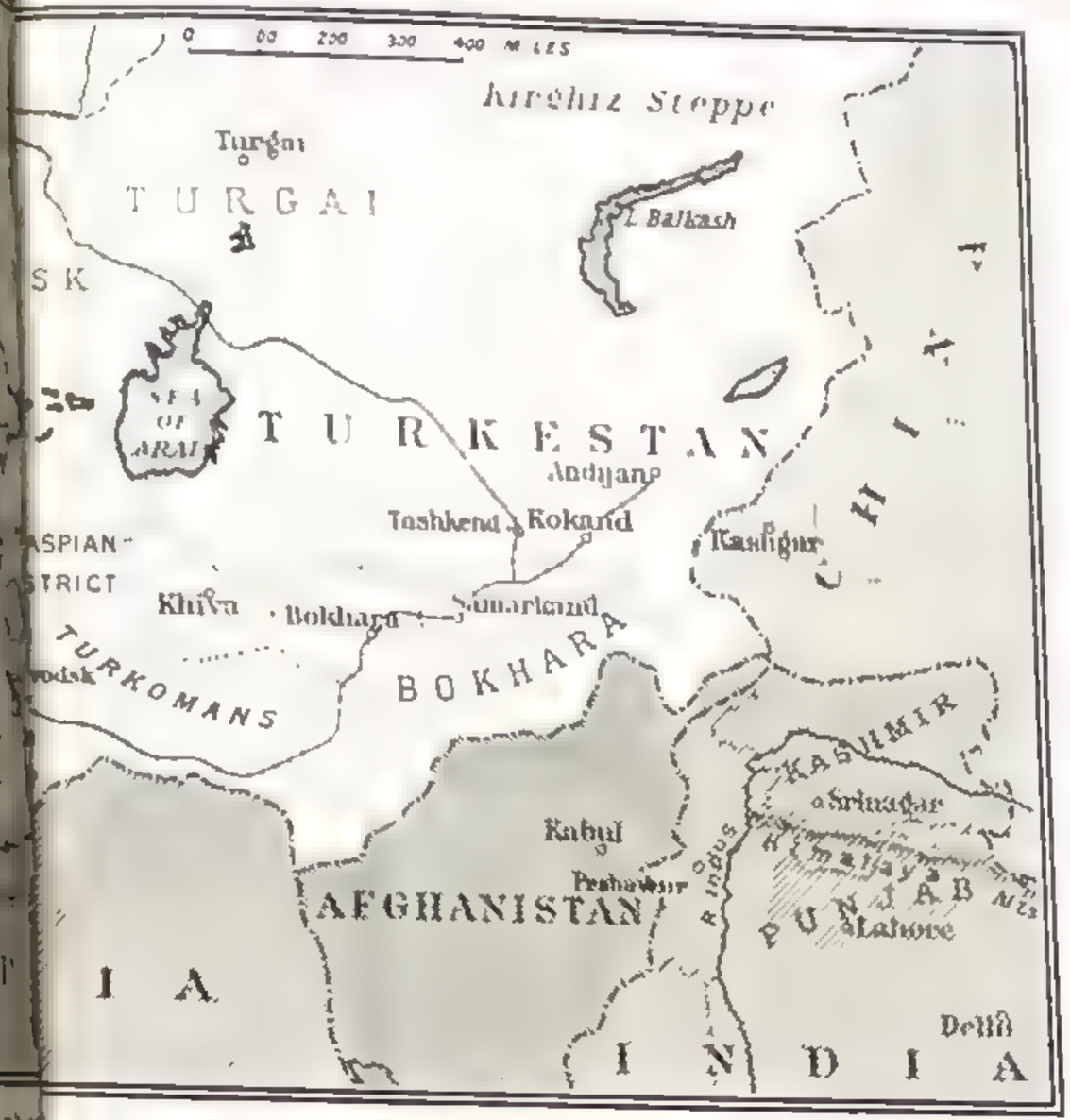
The above map shows the advance of the Germans to Odessa at which they arrived on March 13 and the advance of the British forces to Hit on the Euphrates, position being reached on March 9. The map includes the districts of Western Asia are affected by the German advance into southern Russia. There is a [illegible]

Southern Russia, the Caucasus, and the Western Districts of Asia.

BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT TO THE TURKS, INCLUDING KARS, ARDAHAN, AND BATOUM

DRAWN BY R. M. PAXTON

tain masses lies the town of Ardahan, which is to be surrendered with Kars to the Turk. In the distance can be seen Batoum, the important port of the Black Sea, also to be surrendered by the Russians to the Turk. The map given below shows the extent and position of this surrendered portion of Trans-Caucasia. The district included in this bird's-eye view is a portion of the ethnographical territory of Armenia. To the right, in the distance, is Georgia, famous for its handsome men and women. At the back of the spectator is Kurdistan.



Equilibrium is Affected by the German Advance

through Azof to Baku on the Caspian and from Krasnovodsk to Bokhara and Samarkand with a further extension to Andijan. The adjacent territories of Persia, Afghanistan, Kashmir, and China are indicated by ruled tints. The scale of the map is about 300 miles to the inch.

tinople, we may shortly expect (writes a military correspondent) to witness the transport across the Black Sea of quantities of war material and other stores, as of some German divisions and a considerable number of German technical units, to the ports of Trebizond and Batoum.

To this Turkish Army Group, thus reinforced from Europe, there will doubtless be assigned, under the probable general direction of Mackensen, a multiple and most ambitious task. From Trebizond there runs, *via* Erzeroum, also recaptured by the enemy, the historic caravan route to Tabriz, in North-west Persia. The bulk of the Prussian marshal's right wing will, no doubt, advance along this route, while detachments will be despatched in secondary directions to stiffen the existing Turkish concentrations around Mosul and Khanikin, whence a double converging move down the Tigris and Dialah rivers upon Bagdad may eventually be attempted against the right wing and centre of General Marshall's army.

Meanwhile Mackensen's centre, duly assembled between the Black Sea and the Caspian along the Batoum Tiflis Baku railway, and supplied not only from the large merchant fleet collected by the Germans in the Ukrainian, Roumanian, Bulgarian, and Ottoman ports, but at a later stage by the steel track from Kiev through Rostoff to Baku, which the Austro-Germans are determined to control, will presumably be constituted into two bodies. Of these, the main one may advance along the branch line from Tiflis to Tabriz, where it could unite for a combined march on Teheran in a strength which will threaten to overwhelm the small corps of Persian Gendarmerie commanded by Sir Percy Sykes. The second portion of Mackensen's centre (supplemented, it may be, at a later date by troops railed to Astrakhan, on the northern shores of the Caspian, from the area south of Moscow, whither an Austro-German force from Kiev is now proceeding *via* Kharkoff) will presumably be shipped from Baku, across the Caspian, to Krasnovodsk. It would then gradually concentrate along the railway which runs from this inland port *via* Merv and Bokhara, and along the north-eastern frontier of Persia and the northern frontier of Afghanistan to the borders of Kashmir. Towards its eastern extremity this Trans-Caspian railway, as it is called, meets the Grank Trunk from Moscow to Tashkend *via* Orenburg.

It would be some time before the German armies now advancing in Central Russia could secure the more northerly sections of this railway for the transport of troops and supplies to the Afghan border so as to lighten the task of the Trans-Caspian. But there are known to be large numbers of German and Austrian prisoners in Western Siberia and Turkestan who could facilitate the working of the southern sectors.

The Press Bureau has issued this comparative table of the German and British bombs dropped during the month of January:

1) By [illegible]
2) By [illegible]

482 [illegible]

The German bombs are those "dropped by the enemy in the area occupied by the British troops in France." The British bombs are those "dropped by the Royal Naval Air Service, the Royal Flying Corps, and the Australian Flying Corps in enemy areas."

A German Aeroplane which was on Photographic Reconnaissance Work Brought Down by a British Pilot

TEN ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN IN FOUR DAYS BY DUNKIRK PATROL

"During offensive patrols carried out by R.N.A.S. machines from Dunkirk from March 14–17 five enemy machines were destroyed and five shot down out of control. In addition, in one engagement two enemy observers were seen to have been killed. All our machines returned safely."

—*Admiralty official message.*

GERMAN AIR LOSSES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Remarkable Acceleration in the Losses of German Machines and Pilots. Notes by R. P. Hearne.

An extraordinary acceleration has taken place in the destruction of the German air force by the Allies. This is all the more remarkable from the circumstance that until 1917 the losses in air fights were almost equal. Indeed at one period the Germans developed new strategy and new machines so successfully that they threatened [illegible]

Since that period the Allies have completely turned the tables, and [illegible] British airmen on an average destroy four enemy machines for one loss on our side. [illegible] every reason to believe that the French achievement is equally good, and I [illegible] that when the splendid American air fleet gets to work it will also display a [illegible] over the German.

For the enemy the critical feature about this air fighting is the especially heavy loss of pilots. We can safely reckon that the pilot of every machine listed by the Allies as destroyed has been killed, and that the pilots of aeroplanes listed as driven down are either maimed or badly unnerved in those cases where they escape death.

Germany has but a very limited reservoir of fit young men to draw from in the matter of air pilots, and it takes months to make a really good fighting airman. From the British Empire, the United States, France, Italy, and other Allied nations there can be drawn a very large supply of first-class material for the air service. [illegible] can grow stronger in the air whilst the enemy rapidly weakens. [illegible] and not have possibly foreseen or provided for the wastage which [illegible]

[illegible] stance of the terrific strain on the German forces, we have official British [illegible] days in March, three days of which were bad for flying. In that period we had

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	71	[illegible]

If we assume that 50 per cent. of the pilots on the driven down machines are [illegible] we have an average daily loss of eleven German pilots. From official figures for last September I have worked out the average of seven German pilots lost [illegible]

[illegible] these figures and making ample allowances for bad weather and other factors, I feel that I am well below the actual figures in estimating that 250 German pilots are now wiped out per month, and that our losses are probably about fifty pilots.

Take it that the French destroy another 250 German airmen per month, and that the Americans, the Italians, the Belgians, our naval air service, and all the accidents attendant on aerial warfare account for another 250 German pilots per month, and we have a total of 750 for each month. Thus in the six months from March to August we computed that the Germans will lose at least 4,500 skilled airmen. Allow for better weather conditions and longer hours of daylight in the summer months we might take it that the Germans will probably lose 5,000 pilots in the next six months.

In showing how rapid has been the increase in mortality, there are semi-official figures to indicate that for the whole period from August, 1914, to December, 1916, [illegible] about 1,400 in aerial fights. Assuming that [illegible] we find that Germany is faced with [illegible]

Another notable feature is that there have been exceptionally heavy losses in the German crack flyers, and that during the past year or so the Allies were lowering the [illegible] of the German air fleet as well as the quantity. More of the highly skilled pilots survive in the French and British air forces, and it is beyond all question that to-day the average fighting skill of the Allied pilot stands very much higher than that of the Germans. This matter is having a serious effect on the German *morale*, and week by week it becomes more evident that our airmen are improving their ascendency. With a growing preponderance also in the number of machines, we thus have the assurance of [illegible] the Germans in the air.

The Effect of Atmospheric Conditions on Flying.

In his brilliant and informative book, *An Airman's Outings*, published by Blackwood, "Contact" throws some interesting light on the importance of weather conditions during flying. "Clouds to the flying officer on active service," he writes, "are either useful friends or unattainable enemies. The hostile clouds are very high and of the ice-crystal variety. They form a light background, against which aeroplanes are boldly silhouetted, to the great advantage of the anti-aircraft gunners.

Water-vapour Clouds

"The friendly, or water-vapour clouds, are to be found several thousands of feet lower. If a pilot be above them they help him to dodge writs for trespass which Archibald the bailiff seeks to hand him. When numerous enough to make attempts at observation ineffective, they perform an even greater service for him—that of arranging for a day's holiday. And at times the R.F.C. pilot, like the man with a murky past, is constrained to have clouds for a covering against attack. . . . Our orders are to carry through all the reconnaissance work allotted to us, even though weather conditions place such duties near the border-line of possible accomplishment. That is why we now propose to leave the aerodrome, despite a great lake of cloud that only allows the sky to be seen through rare gaps, and a sixty-mile wind that will fight us on the outward journey. . . .

Daylight Flight Above the Clouds

"We rise to a height of 3,000 ft., and rendezvous there. . . . The 'Carry on' signal shows up from the ground, and we head eastward. After climbing another 1,500 ft., we enter the clouds. It is now impossible to see more than a yard or two through the intangible wisps of grey-white vapour that seem to float around us, so that our formation loses its symmetry, and we become scattered. Arrived in the clear atmosphere above the clouds, my pilot throttles down until the rear machines have appeared and re-formed. We then continue with deep blue infinity above and the unwieldy cloud-banks below. Familiar landmarks show up from time to time through holes in the white screen. . . . The slowness of our ground speed, due to the fierce wind, allows me plenty of time to admire the strangely beautiful surroundings. Above is the inverted bowl of blue, bright for the most part, but duller towards the horizon-rim. The sun pours down a vivid light, which spreads quicksilver iridescence over the cloud-tops. Below is the cloudscape, fantastic and far-stretching."

Clouds of Every Conceivable Shape

"The shadow of our machine is surrounded by a halo of sunshine as it darts along the irregular white surface. The clouds dip, climb, twist, and flatten into every conceivable shape. Thrown together as they never could be on solid earth are outlines of the wildest and tamest features of a world unspoiled by battlefields, brick towns, ruins, or other ulcers on the face of Nature. Jagged mountains, forests, dusty hills, waterfalls, heavy seas, plateaux, precipices, quiet lakes, ridging passes, ravines, basins, and broad deserts merge into one another, all in a uniform white, as though wrapped in cotton wool and laid out for inspection in haphazard continuity. And yet, for all its mad irregularity, the cloudscape from above is perfectly harmonious and never tiring. One wants to land on the clean surface and explore the jungled continent. Sometimes, when passing a high projection, the impulse comes to lean over and grab a handful of the fleecy covering.

Tendency to Drift Round in a Circle when in Clouds

"Pilots have been known to declare that all compasses are liable to swing of their own accord when in clouds, though the real explanation is probably that they themselves have disturbed the needle unduly by a continuous pressure on each side of the rudder-bar in turn, thus causing an oscillation of the rudder and a consequent zigzagged line of flight. The trouble is more serious than it would seem to the layman, as when the compass is out of action, and no other guides are available, one tends to drift round in a large circle like a man lost in the jungle. Should the craft be driven by a rotary engine, the torque, or outward wash from the propeller, may make a machine edge more and more to the left, unless the pilot is careful to allow for this tendency. . . .

A Drifting Formlessness

"A flight inside the clouds is far from pleasant. We are hemmed in by a drifting formlessness that looks like thin steam, but, unlike steam, imparts a sensation of coldness and clamminess. The eye cannot penetrate farther than about a yard beyond the wing tips. Nothing is to be seen but the aeroplane, nothing to be heard but the droning hum of the engine, which seems louder than ever amid the isolation.

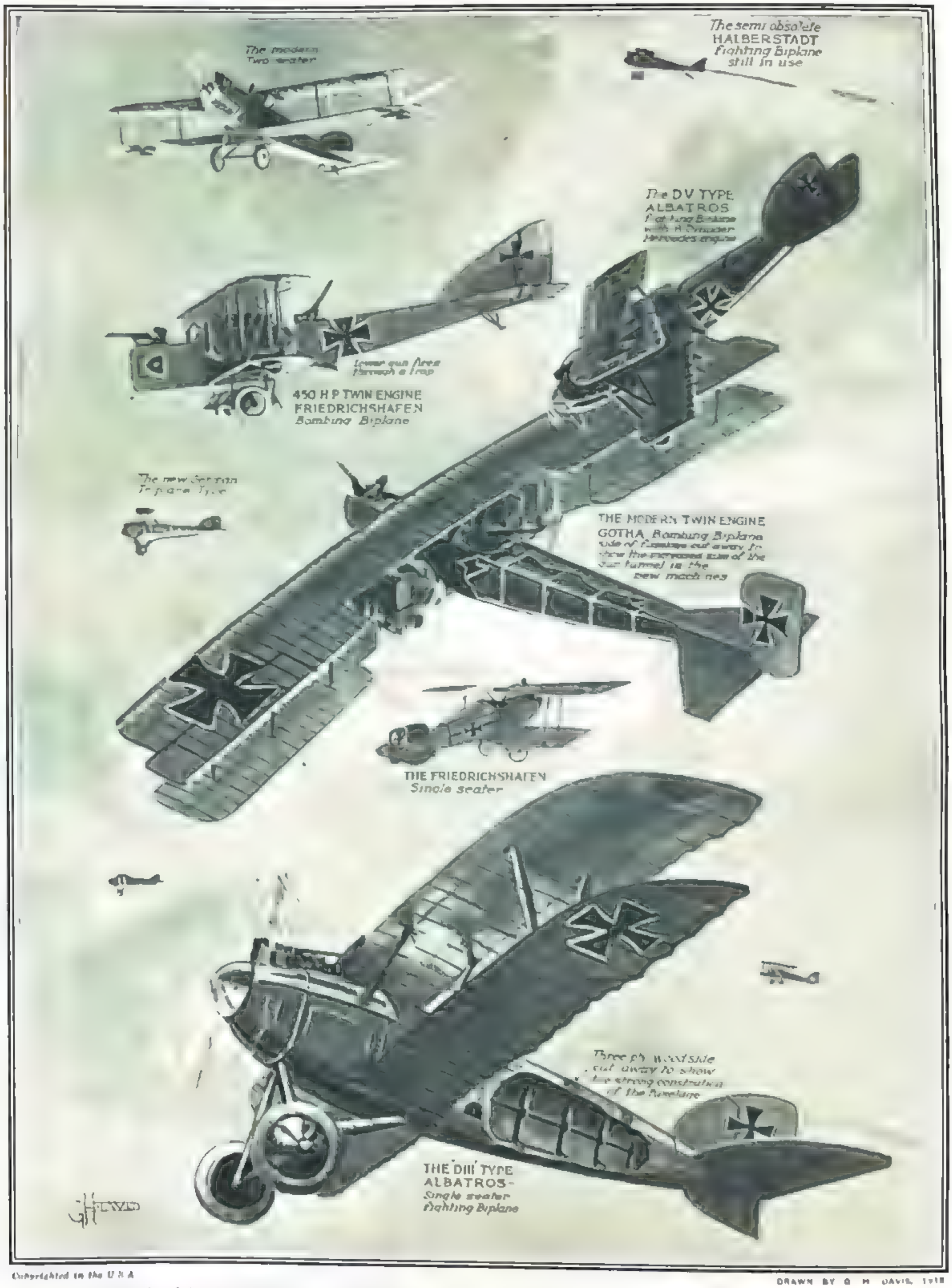
"We met an unwieldy cloudbank and were forced to lose height. The clouds became denser and lower, and the formation continued to descend, so that when the coast came into view we were below 3,000 ft.

"The shooting was not particularly good, for although no clouds intervened between the guns and their mark, a powerful sun dazzled the gunners, who must have found difficulty in judging height and direction. From Archie's point of view the perfect way in one screened from the sunlight, at 20,000 ft. to 40,000 ft., by a mantle of thin clouds, against which aircraft are outlined boldly, like stags on a snow-covered slope."

Direct Photograph of an Auroral Display

This illustration reproduced by courtesy of 'Nature' is taken from a direct photograph of an auroral display observed on December 16 last from Christiania. It is one of a series of simultaneous pictures obtained by Mr. Carl Störmer in Christiania and Aas [illegible] kilometres from each other. Reduction measurements have an accuracy of 100 kilometres for the lower border of rays and curtains. The [illegible] portion between arrows and magnetic storms, which rapidly reveal their presence.

THE ENEMY'S AIRCRAFT : *Some Much-used Types on the Western Front.*



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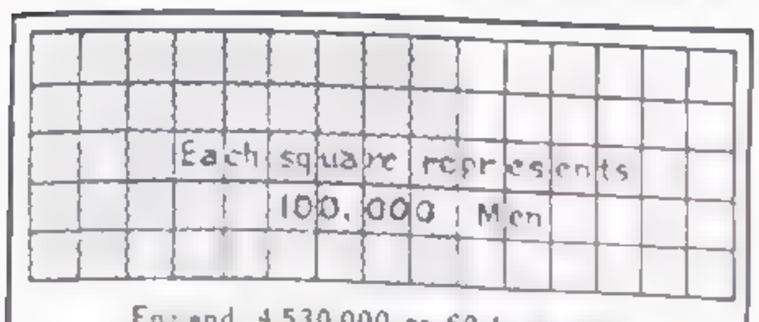
DRAWN BY G. M. DAVIS, 1918

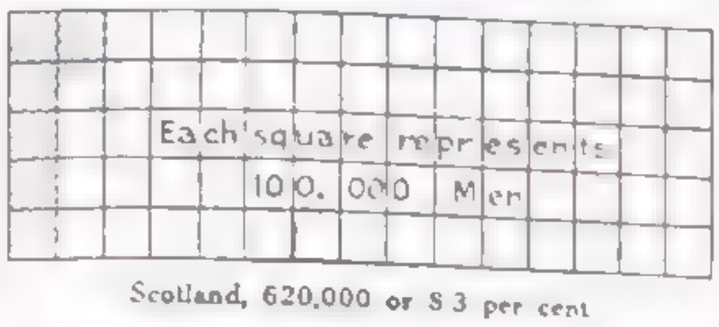
The drawing depicts a few of the more conspicuous types of aeroplanes in use by our enemies at the present moment. **The Gotha** twin-engined biplanes have an unenviable notoriety. There are larger and more powerful types of this machine just coming into use. All have been remarkable for the tunnel which allows a gun to fire below and behind. In the newer machines the tunnel has been enlarged as shown to give a wider arc of fire and to make the gun more handy to handle. **The 450-h.p. Friedrichshafen** twin-engine machine is not quite so well known, nevertheless these machines are in use and a vast number are at present under construction. The rear lower gun fires through a trap in the floor of the fuselage. **The D III. Type Albatros** single-seater fighting machine represents the most popular type of enemy chaser machine in the air. In the illustration on the side of the machine has been cut away to show the strong construction of the fuselage. The Germans build the body of the machines of three-ply wood (we cover ours with canvas) and the internal rigidity thus is very strong, there being three longerons on each side as compared to two used by our constructors. The chord of the lower plane is much less than the upper, and there are V-type interplane struts. The D III type is provided with a six-cylinder vertical water-cooled engine giving a speed of about 120 miles an hour.

The later D V. Type Albatros is provided with an eight-cylinder engine. There are also in use for artillery spotting and other uses two-seater machines of various types but all following more or less the machine illustrated. Both our machines and the enemy's biplanes of the single-seater fighting type are provided each with two machine guns firing through the propeller disk.

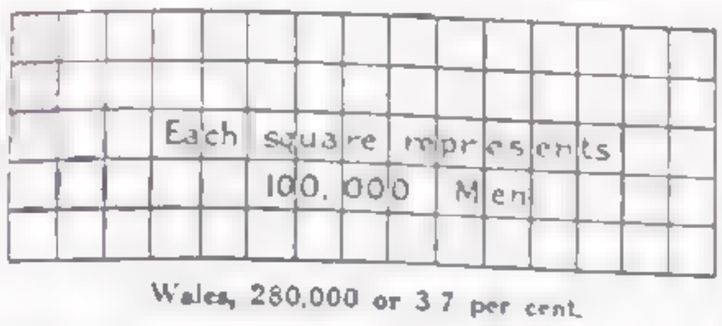
THE MAN-POWER QUESTION: *Sir Auckland Geddes' Figures put into Diagrammatic Form.*



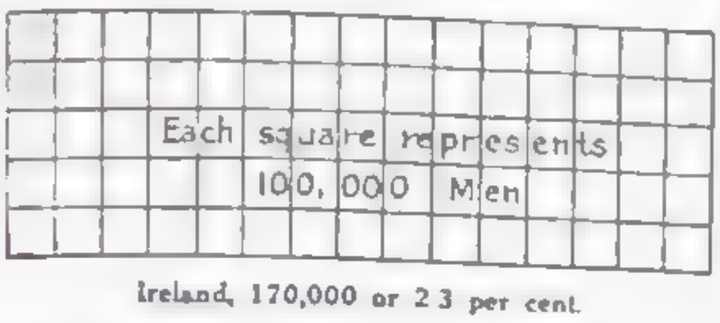
England, 4,530,000 or 60·4 per cent.



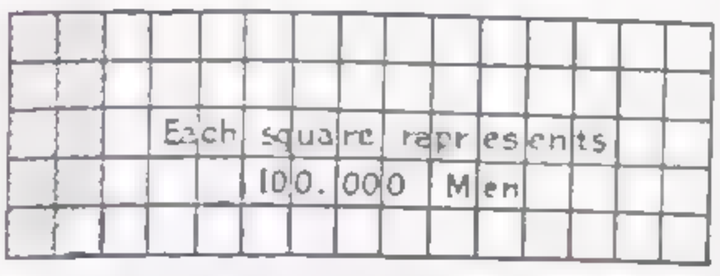
Scotland, 620,000 or 8·3 per cent.



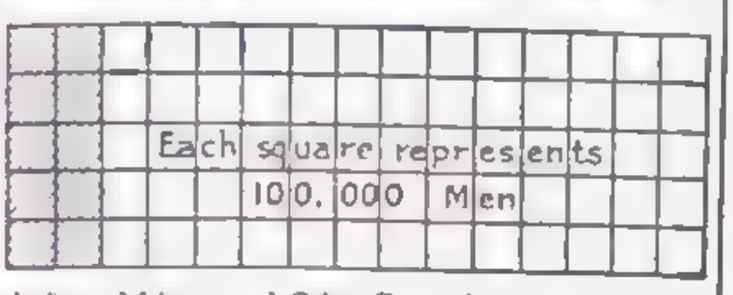
Wales, 280,000 or 3·7 per cent.



Ireland, 170,000 or 2·3 per cent.



Self-governing Colonies, 900,000 or 12 per cent.



Indian, African, and Other Dependencies, 1,000,000 or 13·3 per cent.

The Proportions in which the Empire has Contributed Men to the Army

Each block of squares represents the total of 7,500,000 men raised by the Empire. The shaded squares show the proportion of men contributed by each section of the Empire.

We here put before our readers in diagrammatic form some of the figures given recently by Sir Auckland Geddes. On the left hand are a series of six diagrams, each representing in the bulk the total number of men raised by the British Empire up to the period of the autumn of 1917. This figure is no less than seven and a half millions. Of this gigantic total, what percentage has each section of the Empire contributed to the whole? The proportions may be set out in tabular form as follows:

England	60·4
Scotland	8·3
Wales	3·7
Ireland	2·3
Overseas Dominions and Colonies	12·0
India, African Possessions, etc.	13·3

[illegible] 2·3 per cent. of the total.

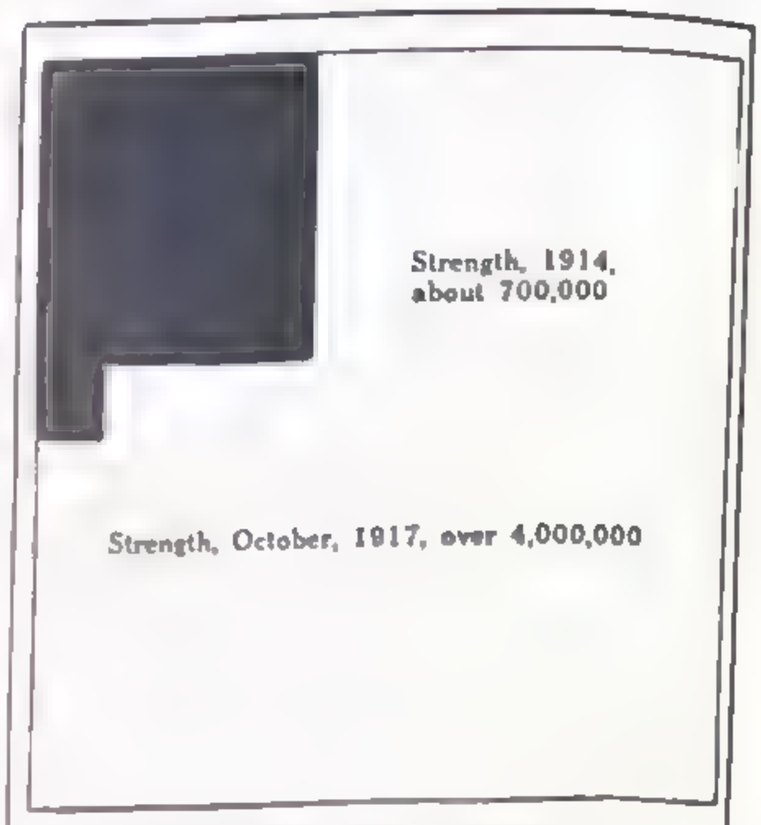
But the reader will ask, what relation have these figures to the populations of the various parts of the Empire from which they are drawn? It would not be fair to form a mental picture on these figures alone. Scotland, [illegible] only contributed 8·3 per cent. of the whole army, but how does that figure stand towards her possible contribution? Has she [illegible] as much as she could? Let us give some particulars which will throw light on the relation of men serving with the army to the approximate number of available males in each section of the Empire.

If we take England as having, approximately, 6,300,000 males of military age, fit and [illegible] including those in essential industries and national occupations, we find that of these 4,530,000 men are with the army, giving a percentage of 71¾. Wales may be given as 390,000 men of which 280,000 are with the army, giving a percentage of 71½—the same as England. Scotland may be represented by 850,000, of which 620,000 [illegible] with the army, giving a percentage of [illegible] the same as England and Wales.

Then we come to Ireland, with an approximate total of 830,000, of which 170,000 are with the army, giving the percentage of 20½, a low percentage for which many persons and ways of thinking are responsible. Finally, how do the self-governing colonies stand? The approximate number here is 3,000,000 of which 900,000 are with the army, a percentage of 30.

In the opposite column, three diagrams will further serve to illuminate Sir Auckland Geddes' figures. One sees a vast expansion, both of the army and the air forces, and also a great expansion of naval personnel. Such figures will help our readers to grasp how great has been the task which the nation has had to tackle during the past three years. Now another great cistern of the English speaking peoples is being harnessed for war under the leadership of Mr Wilson. There are calculated to be about 100,000,000 persons in the United States of America. The last census (1910) gave the white population as 81,731,957, the increase per annum of the total population being 2·10 per cent.

Just how many men of the new American Army are now in the fighting line and under training we cannot state at the moment, but day by day it grows and grows.



THE BRITISH ARMY ONLY—Expansion, 570 per cent.

THE AIR SERVICE

Strength, 1914, 2,000; strength, August, 1917, 125,000

Expansion, 6,250 per cent., and fast expanding

THE NAVY

Navy in 1914, 150,000; navy in October, 1917, over 400,000 men

Expansion, 266 per cent.

How the Three Services—Military, Naval, and Air—have Expanded

The black portions show the extent of the services at the outbreak of war. The larger areas of white show the extent to which they have expanded during the war.

The Technical College of Guatemala City, which was Wrecked in the Recent Earthquake

The Technical College was built a few years ago by President Estrada Cabrera with the object of providing technical education for the [illegible]. It was damaged by the earthquakes which destroyed the city in December and January last. The second [illegible] on January 3 and 4, hastened the work of destruction begun by the December shocks.

Inside the Church of San Francisco

The church was erected [illegible] the finest in Central America, and was built by the Spaniards in the eighteenth century. The dome survived the shock.

THE GUARDS' BAND IN ROME : *Marching Through the Streets.*

THE GUARDS' BAND, ESCORTED BY THE POPULACE, ON THEIR WAY TO A CONCERT

The recent visit of the Allies bands to Italy proved a great success from every point of view, and the visitors were warmly welcomed by the Roman populace. [illegible] played the Royal Italian March and Garibaldi's Hymn at their performances, and their presence has strengthened and further the friendship between the Allies. [illegible] and Brit[illegible] bands marching through the streets of the city on their way to give a concert [illegible] Italian soldiers wounded in the war. [illegible]'s picture shows the

THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS ARRIVING AT A STATION NEAR THE ITALIAN FRONT

The King and Queen of the Belgians recently visited the Italian war zone, and above their Majesties are seen arriving at a station not far from the front. They were received by the King and Queen of Italy, who were accompanied by the Prince of Piedmont, the heir-apparent.

Japanese Army Transport, Showing Type of Light Two-wheeled Cart Employed

THE MIKADO'S ARMY. By a Military Correspondent.

If secrecy, as is often remarked, is the key to success in war, no army was ever likely to achieve success in the same measure as the Japanese. The General Staff at Tokio is probably the best-informed in the world—as it certainly is the least informing. The German military year-books, which display such minute and up-to-date knowledge of all the other armies, tell us little about Japan. They even contain footnotes humbly recording the fact that, in respect of the Mikado's Army, precise statistics and other data are practically unobtainable. The Tokio War Office, unlike that of Berlin, does not publish detailed tables of its peace—let alone its war—establishment. We know vaguely that the active troops (or Geneki) number some twenty-two divisions, of which nineteen, including the Imperial Guard, are raised in Japan proper, two in Korea, and one in Manchuria; that a Japanese division, on a peace footing, is computed at 12,500 men with thirty-six field-guns, and at 18,700 men with fifty-four field-guns on a war footing; that behind every one of the nineteen active divisions raised in Japan there stands a Yobi (or reserve) division and a Kobi (or Landwehr) division; so that in the first instance the Japanese field army would aggregate forty-one first-line and nineteen second-line divisions, or sixty in all; that there are, in addition, numerous independent brigades of cavalry, of field, heavy-field, heavy, and mountain artillery, which would increase the Japanese field strength to something like 1,500,000 men. But such a force does not take into account the vast reservoir of man-power connoted by the supplementary reserve (or Hoju), which is composed of the fittest men between the ages of twenty and twenty-eight not taken for the Geneki, and recalls our old militia or special reserve by its three training periods of ninety, sixty, and sixty days respectively.

And then there is the Landsturm (or Kokumin), including all the young untrained men from seventeen upwards as well as the trained reservists between thirty-eight and forty-one. If we bear in mind the fact that Japan proper has a population of over 55,000,000, or, including her dependencies, of over 70,000,000, it will be seen that a full mobilisation of her man-power should produce a field army as large as Germany's. But it would be well to remember that Japan's industrial conditions might not enable her to equip and maintain in the field more than one-fourth or thereabouts of her able-bodied manhood. As a matter of fact, of the 500,000 to 600,000 young Japanese who reach military age in each year, only about 120,000 are enlisted in the active army. As a result of this selection the Japanese soldier is, in point of individual fitness, the peer of our old regulars. For quality, mental as well as physical, he could give points to the average recruit of any other nation.

But there is something yet more remarkable than the Japanese soldier, and that is the Japan war-machine, as perfect and scientific in its way as the German. It is generally assumed that Germany, during the last half-century, had led the world in nearly all things pertaining to the science of war. Alone Japan might dispute that claim. The German, after all, is only "perfective," the Japanese is inventive. The German General Staff had anticipated but in part the present trench warfare, and they had only so anticipated it because of Japan's experiences and experiments before Port Arthur in 1904-5. Japan it was who, in that campaign, really discovered trench warfare. Even General von Beseler, Germany's premier siege expert, the victor of Antwerp and Brest-Litovsk, has been compelled to acknowledge this. Before Port Arthur General Nogi employed pretty well all the mechanical devices with which France and Flanders have long since rendered us familiar. He employed hand grenades, smoke clouds, 11 in. mortars, trench catapults (firing bamboo tubes filled with dynamite into the Russian lines). He it was who first practised the so-called "limited offensive," in which the attacking army advances stealthily, and preferably by night, towards the field works of its opponent, by leaps and bounds, covering no more than a few hundred yards at a time, and digging itself in on each successive occasion; in brief, as a Japanese text-book puts it, the attacker must push his fortifications in front of him as a manner of shield. There is a wonderful dash about the Japanese soldier, and in the Japanese generals a ruthlessness equalling the German (save in the latter's lack of chivalry), but also a deal of cunning and deliberation in the methods of both men and leaders.

Now Japan, we may be sure, will have derived the fullest possible benefit from her own experiences at Port Arthur. Indeed, the attention which she has always paid to field fortification during manœuvres, and to the expansion of her heavy artillery, would testify to such a preoccupation. Her heavy field batteries, formed into independent brigades or "phalanxes," comprise a 4·1-in. gun and 4·7 and 5·9-in. howitzers. But the mobile section of her garrison artillery is armed with even heavier weapons, a 5·9-in. gun, 7·0 and 9·4-in. howitzers (the last-named weapon more powerful by far than the corresponding one in the German Army, the notorious 8·2-in.). Since the days of Port Arthur Japan must have improved upon her 11-in. mortar, the wonder of that time, and rumour has it that she had herself anticipated Germany's employment in the field of the long-range naval gun as well.

There remains the question of leadership. In this connection, even apart from Marshals Yamagata and Oku, Japan is fortunate in possessing a large number of generals who were already brigadiers or divisional commanders in 1904-5, and, like Germany, she believes in experience—in old, not in young, generals—old, that is, but fit. And she also believes in a highly centralised direction of military operations, the General Staff controlling every movement in the field from afar, yet with minuteness. Rigidity is avoided by a device peculiar to the Japanese Army. Every member of that army, be his rank ever so humble, can communicate directly and confidentially with a section of the General Staff should he wish to make any suggestions as to possible tactical improvements or operative ideas pertaining to his section of the front. Thus are independent thought and talent noted, encouraged, and rewarded, and the commanders in the field are kept up to the mark by the certainty that their sins of omission will not escape the vigilance of their keenest juniors. This Japanese innovation is one that some of the Allied War Offices would do well to copy. Like the secrecy to which I referred above, it is a key to Japan's amazing rise as a military power.

Infantrymen of the Mikado's Army—A Typical Group of Young Japanese Soldiers

THE HOME OF CONTRAST :

Recent Pictures of the Old and the New in Japan.

Baron Ishu with his Wife and Daughter

Baron Ishu who was formerly Foreign Minister is here seen with the ladies of his family whose attire offers a strong contrast between the old and the new. Madame Ishu wears the most modern of European dress while the Minister's daughter appears in the embroidered kimono of old Japan and is shod with the wooden clogs and the white tabi or sock which are worn throughout the country.

A Japanese Wedding in the Ancient Manner

The wedding of Tokugawa Iyetei Ko the heir of the Marquis Iemitsu Tokugawa and Shimazu Tameko Hime younger daughter of Prince and Princess Shimazu took place with all the pomp and ceremonies of old Japan. Bride and bridegroom wore the same robes of ceremony as their ancestors had done and the marriage rites were performed at a shrine erected under cover in the gardens of the Marquis Tokugawa's house. The picture shows the newly married pair leaving the temple which had been specially built for the ceremony. All was performed according to the ancient Japanese custom.

A Gathering of Japanese Ladies Assembled to Greet the Empress

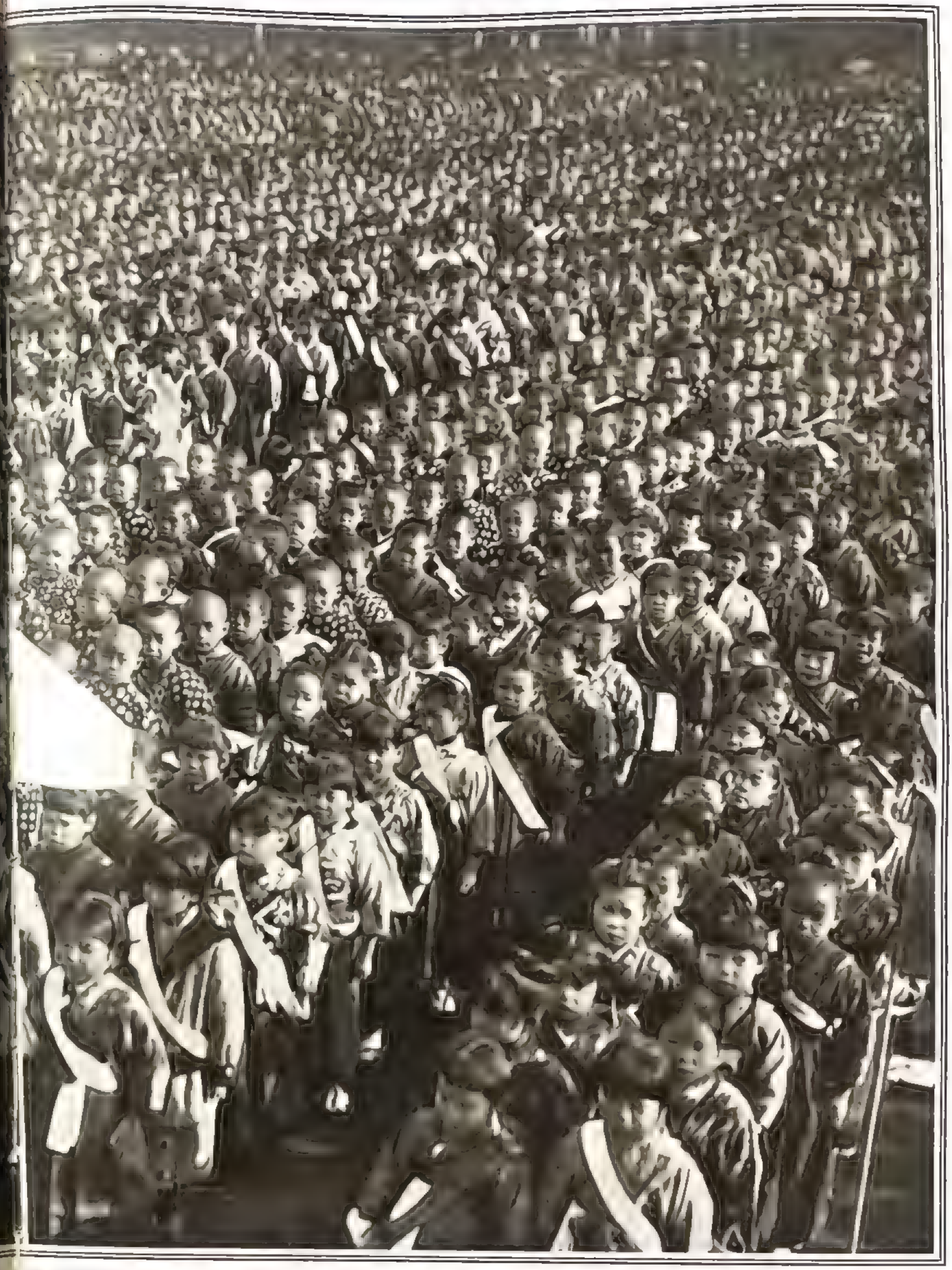
These Japanese ladies, all wearing their national costume, are awaiting the arrival of the Empress on the occasion of an imperial visit to the Tokio Academy of Music. The charm of kimono and obi is all the greater for the glimpse of the male students of the academy who stand behind wearing the clothes of Western Europe.

THE RISING GENERATION IN THE LAND

A HUGE GATHERING OF JAPANESE SCHOOLBOYS AND SCHOOLGIR

According to the last census taken in 1913, the population of Japan numbered 53,302,682 but other figures point to an increase of two million since then. The picture shows some of the 18,000 primary schoo children assembled at a great field meet in a wide open space n Ward Tokio to take part in games, and is of particular interest moment when Japan may perhaps play a more conspicuous part in

OF OUR EASTERN ALLY: *A GATHERING OF JAPANESE SCHOOL CHILDREN.*



LED IN HONGO WARD, TOKIO, READY TO TAKE PART IN GAMES

n she has hitherto done. Japanese warships have been collaborating with wn in European waters for some time past, and our Eastern ally lent valuable aid in the taking of Tsing-tau. The Russian debacle, with the subsequent German advance into Russian territory, may have far reaching consequences, involving Japan in movements not previously contemplated, but which might be rendered necessary by German influence in Siberia.

Adela Verne. By Fred Pegram

Mrs. Patrick J. Ford. By Sir John Lavery, A.R.A.

Grey Taffeta. By Edward Buttar

THREE ATTRACTIVE PICTURES AT THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION AT THE GROSVENOR GALLERY

WAR WORDS. By E. V. Lucas.

I [illegible] that someone is compiling a war glossary, [illegible] will bring back [illegible] memory of these days with more vividness than [illegible] such a book as that. Words, it has always been known, are history; or, at any rate, the history of words is the history of man; and it will be astonishing in the future to realise what words can do for 1914-18. All memories are so dim to-day that it is almost impossible for most of us to remember in any detail the progress of the war. We can remember, perhaps, much of 1913, and a little, perhaps, of 1914—certainly its August, but after [illegible] merged in one confused impression [illegible] the rest of 1914 down almost to the present time. One proof of this is the constant recurrence of arguments as to the month and year in which certain specific and critical events occurred, such as, say, the lamented death of Lord Kitchener. The war has been for each of us, as individuals, too much, just as it seems to have been too much for our rulers.

But a glossary of war words will bring back, not perhaps dates, but assuredly phases, with unexpected clearness. I am convinced of that.

The first war word that I recall is "Tipperary." We never made a verb of it, but it stood for an emotion, and it would, even if it had not the very vital advantage of a musical accompaniment, always call up certain early feelings. "Carry on" must have been one of the earliest phrases too. To soldiers it was, of course, familiar, but not to us, not to civilians. "Indent" tickled the New Army immensely, but that too may have been ancient jargon to the regulars. "Dug out" as a term to be applied to an officer and gentleman was early too, and it persists. "Interned," though not new, became virtually new in its special meaning as a form of treatment to be applied, not with any indecent haste, to dangerous strangers within our gates.

It was, I fancy—but my memory also has become utterly treacherous—somewhere at the end of 1914 that "strafe" entered the general vocabulary. To me it has always been at once too foreign and too closely associated with active service for home use, but I probably am over fastidious. Anyway, it caught on, and "punishing" and "chastising" completely disappeared. "Strafing" covered all. Everyone who hitherto had received any form of reproof was now strafed. The German disappeared, vanishing before Anglo-Saxon directness. City men "strafed" their office boys for loitering on errands, while at home, for defects in the kitchen, their wives were "strafing" the cooks, and, I take it, when defects in the kitchen have become a rule of national life, are still doing so.

"Hun," another word which has never commended itself to me, was more or less a contemporary of "strafe," perhaps its predecessor. My objection to "Hun" is that nicknames should be invented, not found. To borrow from invaders of the past a name with which to stigmatise invaders of the present is a lame proceeding. It also leads to confusion. The Huns under Attila were a definite people belonging to a definite period of history. Why drag them to life again under totally different conditions? The French were far cleverer with "Boche," because "Boche" was insulting as well as being novel, whereas to call a modern German a "Hun" is by no means to degrade him.

But there are two new war words that to me are not only poor in quality but actively repellent. One of these is "padre." It would be interesting to learn who—and why—promulgated this foreign term as the best description of an English chaplain. And promulgation is not all. Why, when the word was first applied, did [illegible]. When, fishing once in a Hebridean loch, a gillie handed me a club to stun a trout with, and called it a "priest," I was amused—but "padre" is not amusing. Nor is it good slang, for it tells no story, emits no sudden illumination. It is no better than "chaplain." I await the arrival of the Americans with impatience, if only to learn how they, with their genius for coining the flaming epithet, will improve on this feeblest of efforts.

My other undesirable neologism is in its original sense, "Blighty." As a term for England this was appalling: ugly and—on the face of it, although Anglo-Indian lexicographers will make it reasonable enough—utterly unsuitable, being far too nearly related in sound to "blighter" and "blight." As a term to describe a wound insufficiently serious to cause permanent disablement or long treatment, but just grave enough to take one home for a while, it is beyond reproach.

And there is always the priceless "Bolo" to compensate us.

Not only are there all these new words, but there are, of course, a multitude of old words to which new life or new significance has been given by the struggle, such as "queue"—made frankly English by its pronunciation; and "hoarder," now employed solely with regard to avarice in food, and "stunt," applied usually to the press which is so ingeniously controlled by Viscount Northcliffe; and "gang," mated as a rule with the adjective "old" and associated with all the statesmen who preceded the present *regime* of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, except Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, who are blessed with such qualities that, passing with impunity from gang to gang, they enjoy ever a gangless day.

Mr. Frank Mullings as Radames

Miss Edna Thornton as Amneris

Mr. Foster Richardson as King of Egypt

THE BEECHAM OPERA SEASON AT DRURY LANE—CHARACTERS FROM VERDI'S "AÏDA"

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS HAVE ALL DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY, EITHER IN ACTION FROM WOUNDS OR OTHER CAUSES DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR

2nd Lieut. L. A. McPherson

R F C He was educated at Dulwich College Elder son of Mr and Mrs A McPherson

Captain W. W. Morrice

Welsh Regt. He was a scholar of Clare College, Cambridge He went to the front in June 1915

Captain W. C. S. Uppleby

R Sussex Regt He was educated at Malvern and joined the R Fusiliers Gazetted in 1916

Captain A. R. Marshall

R G A He enlisted early in the war and was afterwards given a commission Served at Gallipoli

Lieut. A. J. St. L. Kerry

Manchester Regt He was mentioned in despatches He enlisted afterwards receiving a commission

Lieutenant R. P. Young, M.C.

Royal Sussex Regt He was the only son of the Rev A F Young and was awarded the Military Cross

2nd Lieutenant J. S. Young

R F C Son of the late Mr J Young He was accidentally killed

Flight-Lieutenant C. Hurst

Canadian Forces. He was the son of Mr. Aubrey Hurst and Mrs. Hurst of Toronto

2nd Lieutenant H. P. Walton

Yorkshire Regt. He was the son of Mr and Mrs J W Walton Cape Town

2nd Lieut. J. C. Read

Royal Engineers (attd R F C). He was nineteen years old when he was killed in an aeroplane accident

Lieutenant J. M. S. Wright

R F A He was killed in action and was the eldest son of Major and Mrs J M Wright

2nd Lieutenant S. G. Bowler

R G A He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T C Bowler. Killed in action

Lieut.-Commander C. C. de M. Malan

R N. He was drowned at sea Son of Mr E. de M Malan

2nd Lieutenant R. J. Bruce

South Staffordshire Regt Aged 21 He was killed on February 1

2nd Lieut. J. C. F. Crosby

Liverpool Regt. Educated at Uppingham and Pembroke College, Cambridge Only son of the Rev J H Crosby

Commander C. B. Oxlade

R D, Royal Naval Reserve He was the fourth son of the late Mr Robert Oxlade of Withycombe, Devon Commander Oxlade was forty-one years of age and was killed at sea last December

Captain L. Minôt

R F C Obtained a commission in the R F C. in 1915, and on receiving his "wings" proceeded to the front He was gazetted flight commander in July, 1918, and had been on active service for seventeen months when he fell

Captain A. Higson Smith, M.C.

R F C He was a member of the Manchester University O T C., and enlisted on the outbreak of war afterwards obtaining a commission

Captain J. S. Gregory

R F C He was educated at Westminster and Trinity He went to France in 1914 with the A S C but transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in 1917 He was the younger son of Lieut.-Colonel G M. Gregory, V D

Major R. Gregory, M.C.

R F C He was the only son of the late Right Hon Sir William Gregory K C M G., and Lady Gregory Major Gregory had been awarded the Legion of Honour and the Military Cross

Pro patria mori

LITERATURE : Some New Books of the Day.

A Fine Novel

The author of *Madeleine Jeune Femme* favoured by the Valentine Translator and other remarkable studies of contemporary French life is well known to English readers In none has he reached the high water mark of his latest novel *Tu n'est Plus Rien* (or Her Loveless Days Methuen 6/) published just before the New Year I can do better than give two extracts the first, showing how [illegible] seemed a prelude to war a second describing the second dear bought the horror of the awakening

"At a *table d'hote* of a [illegible] in the summer of 1913 conversation [illegible] upon the yearly manoeuvres and naturally upon war The major [illegible] terms after Metz and so on Then a local politician [illegible] remembered the mass and the [illegible] War was destructive modern society gave itself up to [illegible] To believe in war was to believe that humanity was backward Only an imbecile could fail to see that a fratricidal conflict [illegible] Europe fought for [illegible]

[illegible] pleasure of his own country [illegible] at the end we had to make quite sure of that [illegible]

[illegible] rejoined the major 'Number [illegible] as for general views [illegible] the matter of [illegible] Prance! Prance! Not a single country with a navy could [illegible] a naval war for six weeks Consider the great banks that control the world do you understand me —that control the world consort emperors kings nations Do not deceive yourselves War is impossible impossible [illegible] Germany the masters, the Pan Germans, upon whom interposed

'Germany,' averred the other 'is made up of a prosperous industrial and commercial people The military party? A drop in the ocean' Then the emperor, as has been affirmed by those who know him is secretly a friend of France and at heart more republican than any of us He mainly moves forward we cannot too often repeat the words—*sic* long towards an epoch of liberty, equality and fraternity

"The following year the same holiday makers were enjoying the season at Havre The famous watering place had never been more crowded, gayer, more of a Vanity Fair All day long the great hall of the casino facing the sea was filled to overflowing, theatricals, cards the new dance tango), concerts made the hours fly Suddenly ominous telegrams appeared on the placards War the menace of war made folks turn pale Then on the afternoon of August 1 was heard the town-criers drum the sound attracting crowds to the *Mairie*

Instinctively folks felt that it was no loss of a little dog that was thus lugubriously *tambourine* All listened with [illegible] impatience The drum silenced came an announcement that could be heard far and wide

GENERAL MOBILISATION OF TROOPS IS PROCLAIMED

At the sound hats were held high, and the air resounded with *Vive la France* Only one voice was heard to cry *Vive la Guerre*

Then, as if the town were afire the locsin was rung from every church and from every suburban village Many listened passively None realised the tragedy that those humble church bells might herald

M Boylesve's title is the summing up of his heroine's career High minded duties and self sacrifice lifted her out of [illegible] duality in its narrower sense With other noble workers in today's awful struggle she repeats the author's words 'Tu n'est plus rien' The individual is nothing Duty is everything M B B

Current Novels

Tales that are Told by Alice Perrin (Skeffington 6/) consists of a short novel and several fine Anglo Indian and other stories *Gift of God* the novel is a pathetic and realistic account of a young Mussulman, Kudah Bux who goes to England to study law and marries the daughter of a lodging house keeper The story is moving, and told with delicacy and restraint The other tales are also good, and should afford a pleasant hour or two to many readers

Cinderella Jane, by Marjorie Benton Cooke (Jarrolds 6/) is a highly emotional American novel which will probably find favour with lovers of romance Jane Judd the heroine is an enigma she mends socks and looks after certain studios [illegible] belonging to a struggling young artist What happens, and how she blossoms first into a beauty and then into a celebrity is told with much verve and facility In its way this novel is quite a success and the ending is the happy one

Lady Latimere's Double, by Lady Murray of Elibank (Herbert Jenkins 5s net), is a first story of considerable promise The story opens in Germany—it was two Lords written, a preface tells us, in the early part of 1914—but the writer has wisely resisted the impulse, which she owns was strong to turn it into a war story It is a pleasant chronicle of harmless well bred people, and admirably fitted for family reading The "double" by the way, is the Lorelei of romance but fortunately Lady Latimere does not prove so fatal to the man who falls under her spell as did the lads of the rock to her victims

The Guest by G Colmore (Arnold 6s net), is a dramatic and well shaped story of a German spy The opening scene is laid in a hotel near the Belgian coast, where an English woman who has been ill is befriended and, when war breaks out taken away to safety by a stranger, a charming and enigmatical individual After an exciting and dangerous journey the two arrive at Cloudyke, a village on the east coast, where the stranger Paul ne, is accepted as a welcome guest in the home of the woman she had helped A love story then unfolds itself and a drama is enacted ending in the discovery of a subtle and nearly successful plot and the unmasking of a spy

Stolen Brains, by Kate Everest (John Richmond 6s) is a thrilling yarn about a marvellous surgeon who transfers part of the living brain of a healthy clever boy to the cranium of his own dull offspring who had met with a motor accident The two young men both live, but the clever one becomes almost an imbecile, and the dull one quite brilliant The surgeon who has just [illegible] operation falls in love with a [illegible] Zara Dollanska [illegible] hatred and mystery Two women prove to be the evil genius of the [illegible] whose lives were spoilt and [illegible] retribution is effected The story is told with [illegible] although it may tax the credulity of the reader who desires strict [illegible] in his or her fiction It is certainly absorbing [illegible]

The Two Invisible Men by H G Wells (Chatto & Windus 6s) [illegible] Foreign and home [illegible] this volume should find its [illegible] reverse a heavy weight [illegible] sketches is the most [illegible] perhaps entitled The Hero [illegible] with the most [illegible] [illegible] with a woman [illegible] the savours of her cutlet [illegible] the peaches and so forth [illegible] sketches are always [illegible] experiments to tell [illegible] Wells of [illegible] psychos and shows [illegible] Wherever invisible [illegible] the reader will have to [illegible] the picture

The Soldiers of a Great Light by Douglas Sladen [illegible] will [illegible] appeal to [illegible] readers who believe that spiritual [illegible] the evidence [illegible] life to come To these it may not be so attractive [illegible] naturally a novel [illegible] and 'spooks' [illegible] out of date in the [illegible] of a plot in this novel [illegible] and also as a writer [illegible] the thousand and several covers that he is a powerful medium and the contents [illegible] with the help of a parlourmaid named Eve The medium has an unsympathetic wife and all sorts of complications ensue but the spirit of a young officer who has been killed at the front sends a message through the lips of Tancred Gaskell which [illegible] everything right The wonderful parlourmaid proves to have been born a lady and all ends well Many readers will undoubtedly be pleased with this story, but there are some who may find it a trifle unpleasant

Varied Essays

In *Politics and Personalities* by the Right Hon G W E Russell (T Fisher Unwin) we have a book to whose contents is applicable a full rendering of the phrase *de omnibus rebus* since it is concerned with everything and a few other matters So rapidly is history being made nowadays that some of the papers treating of the war sound a belated note Others are on themes that will never be out of date notably the admirable address to a company of "Young Britons wherein is set forth for guidance an epitome of the whole duty of man True to a long ancestral tradition Mr Russell is all for freedom whose only limitation is no infringement of the freedom of others As scathing as they are necessary and timely are his protests against the growth of bureaucracy with its swarms of officials whose fussiness adds friction to life and whose ejection from snug berths, human nature being what it is, will be no easy task when the present distress is past A paper on 'The Dark Side of Science' based on Sir W Osler's remarkable address on *Science and War*, which every thoughtful person should read gives rise for question whether the inventive faculty has been more a blessing than a curse to mankind Inclining to its [illegible] ends the imagination, it has devised machines whose powers of destruction and agony are appalling, and unless there be such end to the production of these as only a world tribunal can impose, the outlook is the darkest conceivable Among the lighter papers is an amusing account of the correspondence between an evangelical lady, Anna Maria Jenkins and the Duke of Wellington, whom the lady desired to marry after she had converted him The genuineness of their correspondence has been doubted But as to this, Mr Russell is satisfied that all the duke's letters "are in his own hand" In a caustic paper on "Ghosts," the bubble of modern spiritualism is pricked, but the suggestion that the late Andrew Lang derived the word "spooks" from Greek materials has [illegible] that word being a Dutch and Low German term [illegible] And as that peerless novelist Jane Austen is [illegible] by the many, it would have been well to have added to [illegible] that John Dashwood is one of the characters in *Sense and Sensibility*

A Great Woman

The Schemes of the Kaiser, by Madame Adam Hezeta (Grant Richards, Ltd) Madame Juliette Adam has been a well known figure in French society from the time she started her salon during the Second Empire She won Paris by her beauty and charm and attracted to her parties many literary men, and those who were to be the leaders of the Third Republic Always a keen lover of liberty, Madame Adam was never a supporter of the Bonapartes, hoping for a republic which would realise her ideals Gambetta owed much to her [illegible] under her skilful tuition the uncouthness which hid his really great qualities Ever since the humiliation of 1870 Madame Adam has been filled with a passionate desire to arouse France to recover her lost provinces and to regain her former position of prestige To this end she has fought with her pen never losing an opportunity to bring before her beloved country the crimes of the conqueror She founded the *Nouvelle Revue*, a magazine to which she contributed fortnightly "Letters on Foreign Politics," in which she urged alliance with Russia as a bulwark against Germany, whom she never ceased to denounce as the great enemy of Europe This small volume contains selections of these letters, published between 1880 and 1914 which show how vivid and true was the realisation Madame Adam possessed of the character of the Kaiser at a time when the leading men of Europe were inclined to take a favourable view of the man who has brought disaster upon the civilised world

Insoluble

The Question: a Brief History and Examination of Modern Spiritualism by Edward Clodd With a postscript by Professor H H Armstrong, F R S (Grant Richards, Ltd) This is a study in the history of human error, and in current manifestation of error, by one who has written much on kindred topics Those who believe that reaction is bound up with right thinking will know the value of a criticism of delusion such as this careful work affords Those who have watched the spirit of man, so sorely tried in these times, the eager questioning and theorising provoked by the stress of war, will know that Mr Clodd's book is peculiarly opportune After an introductory chapter dealing with the history of human notions about the soul, its nature and the possibility of its separable existence, and the curious speculations of mankind, upwards from savagery upon this subject the book is divided into parts which deal with the phenomena of spiritualism, and its psychical phenomena and finally, there is a chapter on science and spiritualism and Professor Armstrong's postscript written in sympathy with the views of Mr Clodd Incidentally there are chapters on clairvoyance crystal gazing, telepathy, hallucination [illegible] mediums Theosophy, cross-correspondence, Christian Science and other pertinent topics Madame Blavatsky, Mrs Eddy, Sir William Crookes, Sir Oliver Lodge, Mr Stainton Moses, Cumberland, F W H Myers, and many others whose names are familiar to students of these subjects, appear in these pages Their beliefs are discussed and their adventures related

Modern spiritualism, as we here learn, "had its origin in a very humble way seventy years ago in America It drew in large part from Shakers, Second Adventists, and people who belonged to Brotherhoods of the New Life or who called themselves Mormons It is from America also that we have had a 'ceaseless stream of mediums ever since 1852, and Boston, the hub of the universe," remains the chief mart of world supply We read at this early stage of the movements noises and raps when the medium snapped her fingers of spiritualistic 'camp meetings,' and, above all, 'circles' or what we now call seances. There are also American visions and strange movements of household furniture and the rest of the phenomena with which for two generations past England has also been familiar We are told of much hoax delusion but of gross imposture also.

The two main topics of the book are, of course telepathy or thought reading and communication with the dead In the chapter headed "Telepathy and Hallucination" dealing with the 'attitude of the Society for Psychical Research,' Mr Clodd discusses the evidence for and against telepathy and the testimony collected by the society from people who have been asked whether they hear voices or have impressions of seeing, or being touched in mysterious fashion Seventeen thousand persons were asked of these 15 3[illegible] replied "no" and 1,68[illegible] replied "yes" "The percentage of the affirmative, the larger number of which came from women was 9" Some of those who said "yes" saw angels, others at Mons Or was it but hallucination? Mr Clodd wisely concludes that the net figures collected as a result of the questions put by the society "afford a very narrow [illegible] which to erect so wide and momentous a conclusion [illegible] data are required That is probably the general opinion amongst those who are interested in telepathy. The latter part of the book deals with mediums It shows how [illegible] that they state could have been gained from very common sources how much trickery is involved, how doubtful so often how fraudulent have been the alleged messages of the spirits of the dead There is no more useful summary of the evidence and literature of spiritualism than Mr Clodd's which [illegible] much humour, here provides, in a book written with [illegible] and charm

BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE SPHERE

Readers are requested to attach the price to all books sent

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible] Year [illegible] ns *Eagle Star & British Dominions* [illegible] Ltd)

[illegible] *Temple Bees*

[illegible] Wessex [illegible] Guide to Among [illegible] Mere [illegible] *Temple Bees*

[illegible] Mrs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHEERO!

THE things we get in Hospital are numerous and "bong"
(Though we put through painful moments when the M.O. comes along);
We have Sisters who are angels—and we fellows ought to know—
Likewise downy cots to doze in, where the sheets are white as snow;
But we hang out flags in Hospital when happening to get
Some delicious fragrant packets of Abdulla's Cigarette.

THERE are gifts of fruit and flowers far too numerous to tell,
Also eggs with loving messages inscribed upon the shell;
We have "dressings down" from Matron for our more than sinful acts,
And from dear old spinster Aunties we receive alarming Tracts;
But we beat the drum in Hospital on days we chance to get
A delightful distribution of Abdulla's Cigarette.

WE have bad, blue-mouldy hours when we can't forget the pain,
And we dream of games and pastimes we shall never share again;
But the're cheery Concert-parties and kind folk who sing us hymns,
And most helpful small mementoes such as brand-new clockwork limbs;
And we're "in the pink" in Hospital the moment that we get
Such a splendid patent Tonic as Abdulla's Cigarette.

IF there's anyone who wonders what to send us Boys in Blue,
We're "dead nuts" upon Abdullas—and there always seems too few!
Applications of Abdullas soothe and cheer and give us heart,
And a wonderful improvement soon appears on every chart—
For there's not a Lad in Hospital who isn't wild to get
At a beautiful big boxful of Abdulla's Cigarette.

ABDULLA CIGARETTES

TURKISH EGYPTIAN VIRGINIAN

THE GREATEST HEALING FORCE IN THE WORLD.

FREE BOOK DESCRIBING THE REMARKABLE CURES OF NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, STOMACH TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM EFFECTED BY ELECTROLOGICAL TREATMENT.

THE glorious discovery of a method of harnessing and employing electricity for the relief of human suffering and weakness is the greatest triumph of modern science.

It bids fair to solve at once and for ever the centuries old problem of conquering human pain, weakness, and illness. To read of it, as you can do to-day, and free of charge, is the absolute duty of everyone who is weak, ailing, and in pain, or who is in a position to help another. For in this fascinating little "Guide to Health and Strength"—which is yours for the asking to-day—the story of Curative Electricity, its discovery, its struggles for recognition, and its final triumph is told with a graphic pen. In this book there are pages of reading that grips as no book has ever done before, but here you read the Romance of Truth.

WONDERFUL RECORD OF SUCCESS.

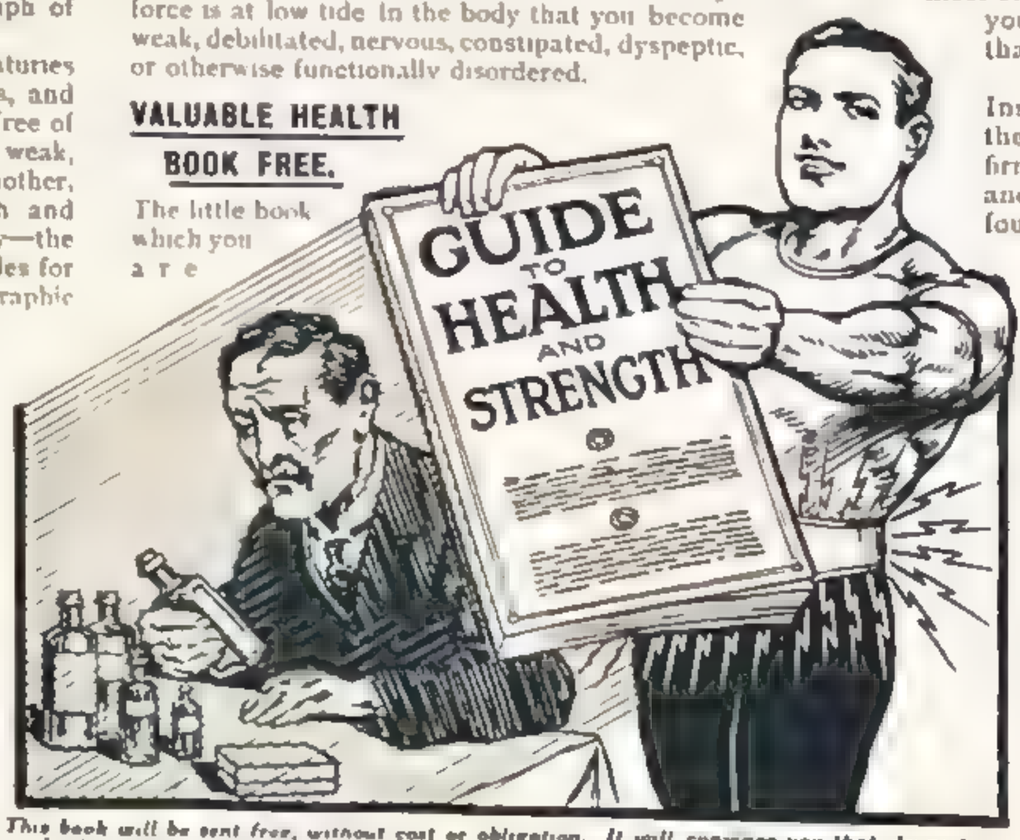
It is impossible to read through this little volume without recognising and admitting the great debt of the whole world of sickness and healing to the genius of the great discoverer of the Pulvermacher Electrological Treatment. To-day, when Curative Electricity has won the highest medical favour and appreciation, when it is being carried out with remarkable success in thousands of hospitals and institutions, when hundreds on hundreds of brave soldiers and sailors have won new life and hope through it, and doctors publicly recognise it as a most valuable adjunct to all other forms of treatment, who can forget the man who fought for it so courageously in days when it was regarded with suspicion and alarm, and whose inventions and appliances have now brought it within the reach of all.

RESERVOIR OF NEW NERVE FORCE.

These appliances, though quite light, comfortable, and easy to wear and carry, are veritable reservoirs of life force. They pour into the weak and ailing body illimitable supplies of the greatest healing force in the world, the force that is the very dynamo of the human machine, Electricity. It is this electrical or nervous force upon which every function depends for healthy, easy, and vigorous activity. You could not breathe, eat, digest, or even walk without it. Your lungs, liver, kidneys, and intestines would turn your body into a poison factory but for its cleansing and purifying action. And it is only when this force is at low tide in the body that you become weak, debilitated, nervous, constipated, dyspeptic, or otherwise functionally disordered.

VALUABLE HEALTH BOOK FREE.

The little book which you are offered free to-day shows you how and why the simple, light, and comfortable Pulvermacher Electrological Appliances reinforce your whole nervous system with this great vitalising element. It describes how the remarkable inventions of Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher pour into your system day and night a continuous stream of bracing, energising, and healing electricity. It quotes the evidence of the most famous scientists and physicians in favour of Electrological Treatment. It points out to every reader the way to possess a healthy, strong, and pain free body, no matter how weak or ill they now are, no matter how many other remedies they have tried in vain, and no matter how hopeless their present case may seem to them to be. Get a copy and read it at once. It will be the most cheering and comforting book you have ever read if you suffer from any of the many functional ailments that make life scarcely worth the living.



This book will be sent free, without cost or obligation. It will convince you that drugs have no healing power within themselves to impart to a debilitated system; that electricity, on the other hand, brings to the ailing body the natural electricity which it lacks.

The founder of the Electrological Treatment and Institute has devoted practically a whole lifetime to the study and application of Curative Electricity, firmly believing that it was the most potent healing and curative force known to humanity. He has fought down suspicion and incredulity, and **proved** that his belief was true by the wonderful cures his appliances have wrought in thousands of cases—cases often the most obstinate and "given up" by doctors as incurable.

FREE CONSULTATIONS.

Surely, then, it is worth your while to learn all about this most successful method of healing, especially as it will cost you absolutely nothing. The descriptive "Guide to Health and Strength" will be sent to you immediately, gratis and post free, on application to the Superintendent, Pulvermacher Electrological Institute, 81, Vulcan House, 56, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4. Even a post card will do, but you must write at once if you wish to make certain of a copy.

Those who can call personally are cordially invited to do so, when a consultation on their health trouble may be secured absolutely free of charge, and without obligation, between the hours of 10.0 and 5.30 daily. Those who are unable to call, however, can save trouble and time by using this

FREE COUPON

By sending this **FREE FORM TO-DAY** you will receive the "**Guide to Health and Strength**" which has pointed the way [illegible] You place yourself under no obligation by sending for this book and particulars of the Pulvermacher Appliances.

Name .....

Address .....

Post to the Superintendent, Pulvermacher Electrological Institute, Ltd., 81, Vulcan House, 56, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 4. *The Sphere, March 23, 1918.*

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

By Olivia

Crowned with the spring sun
Vistas fair and free,
What joy that waits not?
What that may not be?

The sun's on the pavement
The current comes and goes,
And the grey streets of London
They blossom like the rose

The crocuses nestling among the grass in Kensington Gardens the budding trees and shrubs, and the pale sunshine are not the only signs that spring has begun. As if by tacit agreement, on the first [illegible] the little boys that play in the streets [illegible] them on the pavements, and [illegible] pursued by [illegible] and the skipping ropes and the [illegible] Later [illegible] when marbles are played with immense concentration, and the paving stones are covered with hieroglyphics in chalk connected with the mysteries of the game, later still it becomes the fashion to walk on stilts, and now that butterflies have been introduced to the metropolis to carry butterfly nets through happy, the excitement of the chase is not apparently compensated by a large amount of quarry. At the same time the shores of the Serpentine are crowded with eager fishers who carry home, with infinite care and pains, glass jars precariously slung with string, filled with muddy water in which a few attenuated and puzzled tadpoles swim aimlessly to and fro. It is curious how all these signs of the seasons appear with unfailing regularity in London streets, and you could tell the time of year by them even if you had no other. Round the fountain at Piccadilly Circus is a riot of spring flowers—daffodils, primroses, violets, anemones, in such profusion as they could never be seen in the country. Despite the war and the desperate menace of submarines, there are oranges and lemons in London by the barrowful, all glowing like myriads of golden suns. There are even exotic blooms from the South of France in plenty, looking as jaunty and gay as if they had enjoyed their defiance of the Hun, and would continue to fling him defiance to the end of their lives. The windows of the confectioner's shops, too, are filled with Easter eggs—yet another sign of spring and of Easter, of renewal and hope.

Spring Fashions and Fancies

In Mayfair the call of spring is felt, when everyone dons a new hat. Very charming are the spring models—high, close fitting turbans

A Beautiful Afternoon or Restaurant Gown

Of silk black satin with a wide sash of flame coloured crêpe and wide striped sash of black and [illegible] At the Regent Street House of Peter Robinson

covered thickly with wonderfully-made flowers, or large, becoming ones with crowns of gold or silver tissue, veiled with tulle, with [illegible] trimming save perhaps one vivid bloom, or a brilliantly coloured tassel swinging luxuriantly over the brim. Gay little waistcoats [illegible] wear with many of the new frocks, and even—though rather incongruously—with some of the evening frocks. These are generally of silver, gold, or shot tissue. Tissues, by the way, are evidently going to compose the more dressy frocks of the season, and [illegible] printed ninons—and very lovely they are—[illegible] effects, too, are being introduced on fresh [illegible] A black [illegible] had the daintiest of little aprons of [illegible] painted with roses. A deep sash of the ninon ended in a big bow and long frilled ends at the back.

Decorative and Dainty Table mats

Economy and the devastating effects of the war-time laundress on our tablecloths have prompted many people who possess polished tables to dispense with cloths at meal-times and use only little mats of fine linen to go under the hot plates. These are easily [illegible] and look delightfully dainty and decorative. They can be [illegible] of damask cut from old tablecloths and edged with crochet or fine torchon for every day use, or they can be bought at Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver's, made in the finest Irish linen, with beautiful borders of Carrickmacross or some other real Irish lace. Thus while renouncing the delights of the damask tablecloth for the duration of the war, we need not be altogether deprived of the joys of dainty linen for our tables.

Scented Floating Flowers

Flowers floating in flat bowls have become the favourite decorations of our war time tables, and the artificial blooms of all kinds that have been made to float for an indefinite time have been among the wonders of the flower-maker's art. Yet another marvel has been added to them now, however, for not only do they so exactly resemble the real flower that you cannot tell the difference, but they even smell like it. Some exquisite artificial floating roses I came across the other day, which had all the velvet translucency of the real rose and [illegible]

How Little Tich banishes Head and Nerve Pains

Photo by [illegible]

Holborn Empire,
December 13th/17

Gentlemen,

As I have always used your "Daisy" tablets with unqualified success whenever a neuralgia or headache attack has happened, it seems but fair that I should let you know.

My professional work makes it imperative that I should be free from any such condition, and your splendid remedy is the best preparation I know of.

You have my permission to publish this letter and also my photograph

Yours sincerely,

Little Tich

Laughter and Little Tich are always allied, for who can resist the whims caprices of this most original of comedians.

And what better tonic than a hearty laugh what more refreshing than to be amused as only Little Tich can tickle us in his inimitably quaint way

But the greatest of all little men is just as human as the rest of us, and admits that an occasional headache falls to his lot though the panacea is always at hand in the form of "Daisy" tablets.

Read his interesting letter to the proprietors.

DAISY

TABLETS

Cure Headache and Neuralgia.

TREATISE AND SAMPLE FREE

[illegible]

Write to-day to
DAISY, LTD [illegible] LEEDS

Daisy Tablets are sold by Boots, Taylor's, and Chemists everywhere at 1/3 per box, or direct (post free) from Daisy, Ltd. (Dept. T 140), Leeds

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Send outline of stockinged feet on paper when ordering by letter

G B 89 — Service Ankle Boot made of the best Brown Waterproof Calf Leather; tongue carried watertight to the top of leg; soles ⅜in. thick Leather lined throughout Extra strong to stand the hardest wear, yet neat in appearance. Hand-sewn throughout. Half sizes and fittings... **£4 4 0**

G B 705 — Service Knee Boot, Norwegian pattern. Made of the best Waterproof Calf Leather; tongue carried watertight to the top of leg ⅜in. thick soles Hand-sewn throughout The boot that has proved the greatest success for Active Service Black and Brown Half sizes and fittings in stock for immediate wear **£8 8 0**

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FEED WELL *without* MEAT

NO longer need you worry about the possible effect of a shortage of meat and fats on your family's physique—thanks to the researches of Mrs. Eustace Miles you can provide new, tasty, satisfying *meatless* dishes packed with nourishment and so delightful that your family will relish them with all the gusto they once tackled beefsteak. Mrs. Miles' dishes are of a kind to appeal even to the most confirmed meat lover, and, flavour being their strong point, she very naturally uses the most delicious of sauces—Yorkshire Relish. Next time you are short of meat,

Try this Recipe:

Mrs. Eustace Miles, M.C.A.

LENTIL ROAST—6 oz. of Lentils; 1 small piece of Onion; 1 pint of Vegetable Stock (or less); 1 dessertspoonful of Yorkshire Relish; 1½ oz. Margarine; 4 oz. Bread Crumbs or 6 oz. Cold Potato; Pepper, Salt, and a little Sage.

METHOD:—Wash the Lentils, cook them for one hour with the onion and stock; then mix all the ingredients together

Grease a Pie Dish or Cake Tin, and coat with Bread Crumbs or Cold Potato; then put in the mixture (it must not be too moist). Bake a nice brown (about 20 minutes). Turn out and serve with Tomato or Apple Sauce. (Can be eaten Hot or Cold.)

Yorkshire Relish is sold by grocers everywhere at 7d., 1/2 and 2/4 per bottle. Pay no more.

Have good Cakes
—In spite of the NEW FLOUR.

Miss Wright Reports: ***"With the present war-time flour it is often a problem to produce light and delicious pastry, but Goodall's Egg Powder compietely solves the difficulty."***

IF only everyone would read this there'd be no more grumbling about the unaccustomed flour we are getting now-a-days—it is highly nourishing, and, as Miss Wright says, with Goodall's Egg Powder you can easily tame it into good behaviour—and save ¾ of the cost of eggs into the bargain. Instead of using the 2 or 3 eggs your recipe probably called for, just use *one* (or even omit eggs entirely) and a 1½d. packet of Goodall's Egg Powder You will then get cakes practically as light and tempting and delicious as your pre-war ones—at practically pre-war cost. Cookery Schools and up-to-date homes all over the Kingdom are using Goodall's Egg Powder generously. Why not begin to do the same, and begin to save *your* money?

Miss Mary Wright, [illegible] Norfolk Lecturer to the National Training School of Cookery, Domestic Editress of Every woman's Weekly, etc. etc. and one of the most known cookery experts in London

1½d. packets; 7d. and 1/2 tins.

Here's a good Recipe:

CINNAMON BUNS—Take ½ lb. of flour, add a pinch of Salt and 2 heaped teaspoonfuls of Goodall's Egg Powder. Rub in 4 oz. of Dripping or Margarine, sprinkle in a few Currants, 2 oz. of Sugar and half-a-teaspoonful of Powdered Cinnamon

Mix with milk till the mixture will drop from a spoon, put into greased patty pans and bake for 20 minutes in a quick oven.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

Grafton
COTTON VOILE

Go Grafton Voile Buying To-day.

The exquisite beauty of texture and design have made Grafton Voile the ideal material for all Blouses, Afternoon Tea Gowns, Summer Frocks, Evening Dresses, etc.

The very daintiness of the fabric makes it all the harder for us to describe it to you, but its charming quality, the tasteful and alluring designs, and its distinguished colourings, will appeal irresistibly to you the minute you see it.

Soft and clinging in texture, beautiful beyond compare, it creates a subtle atmosphere of daintiness and charm, and withal it is the very epitome of economical dressing

Why not go "Grafton Voile Buying To-day"?

Your Draper will be very pleased to show you his selection if you will ask him.

OVER 200 DESIGNS.

Printed or in Plain Colours 40 inches wide 2/11½ per yard.

Insist on "Grafton" stamped on selvedge

If unobtainable from your Local Draper write to Grafton's, 69, Watling St., E.C. 4, and we will arrange for a good selection of patterns to be sent to you Post Free.

As Served In Paris

Milkmaid Café au Lait is not only delicious but most Economical. No trouble to make—No Sugar or Milk to buy. Just the finest coffee expertly blended with pure milk and refined sugar. Far superior to ordinary coffee and equalled only by the true Café au Lait as served in Paris

MILKMAID Café au Lait
READY-TO-USE

Leaves no "grounds" for complaint.

A delightfully invigorating and sustaining beverage for all occasions and all seasons. Packed by the well known firm of NESTLÉ'S and sold by all Grocers and Stores

Cash Price 6d., 11½d., and 1s 10d per tin

…dark, shiny leaves, also delicately … scent of the flower and …

Frocks in "Box o' Tricks"

Box o' Tricks, the new revue at the Hippodrome, is a decided … entertainment and a … one I seen so many wonderful … exquisite is the … dwarf … we were not to be allowed to look … take it all in … and I … re the curtain … tram … dress of … bit … of child … blue and a bit of … the back. Her Spanish … the most beautiful … I …

A Great Memorial Appeal to Women

… Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Memorial … which is pressing for funds to … scheme … a new hospital … ctor—both begun … h will be … …

… Bruce, the … … representative women … … fixed … … new women … … statue is called … … ension, O.B.E., the Dame Mistress … … Canteen Clerks' and … … Vanbrugh is working hard for the … Lady Dorothy Evelyn Smith and … the scheme their support, while the … Enfranchisement of Women is drawing … subscriptions from those that … suffer … and the Laundresses' and the Domestic Servants' … will prove that women who have remained true to the traditional woman's sphere … and domestic profession are fully worthy … ance the memory of the pioneer women who broke down the barriers in the profession of medicine. Subscriptions may be sent to Lady Hall, the New Hospital for Women, 144, Euston Road, N.W. 1.

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The Dangers of Democracy

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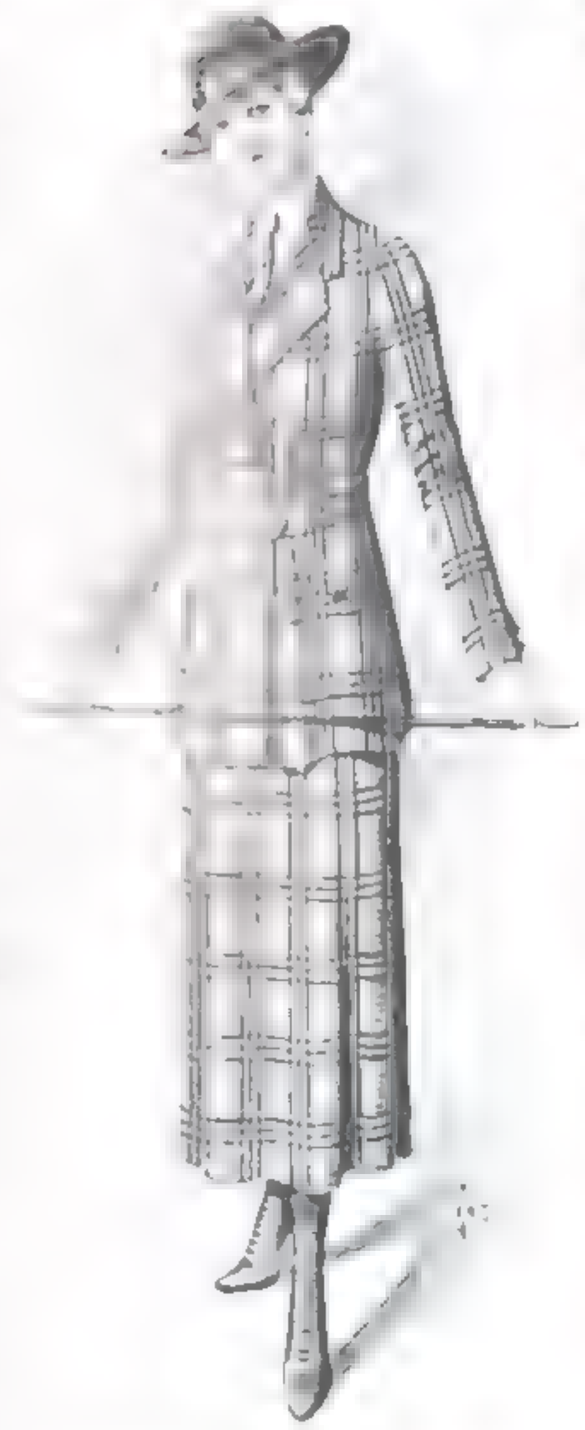

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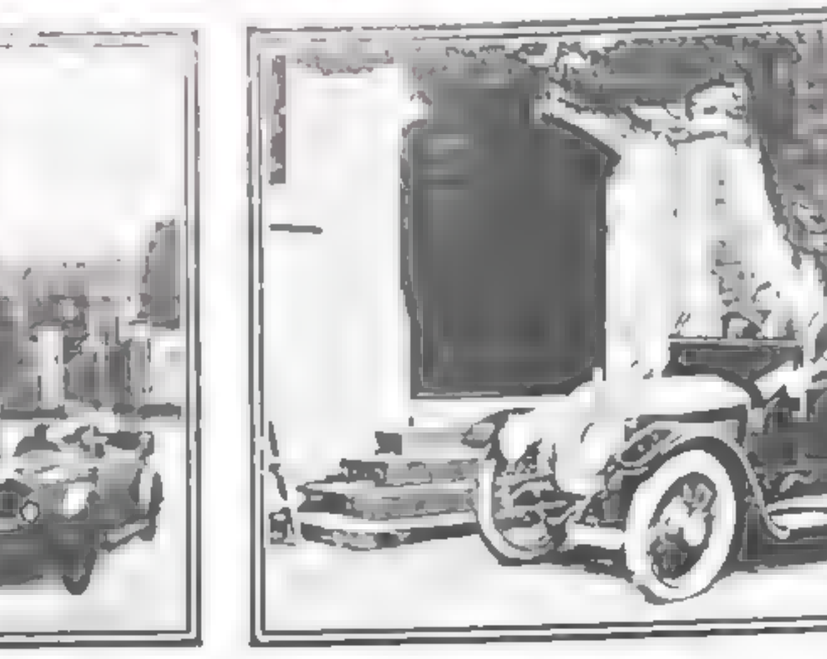

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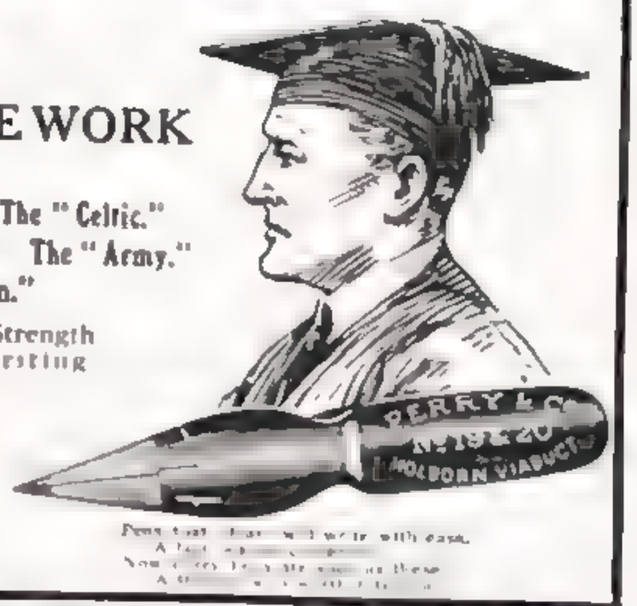

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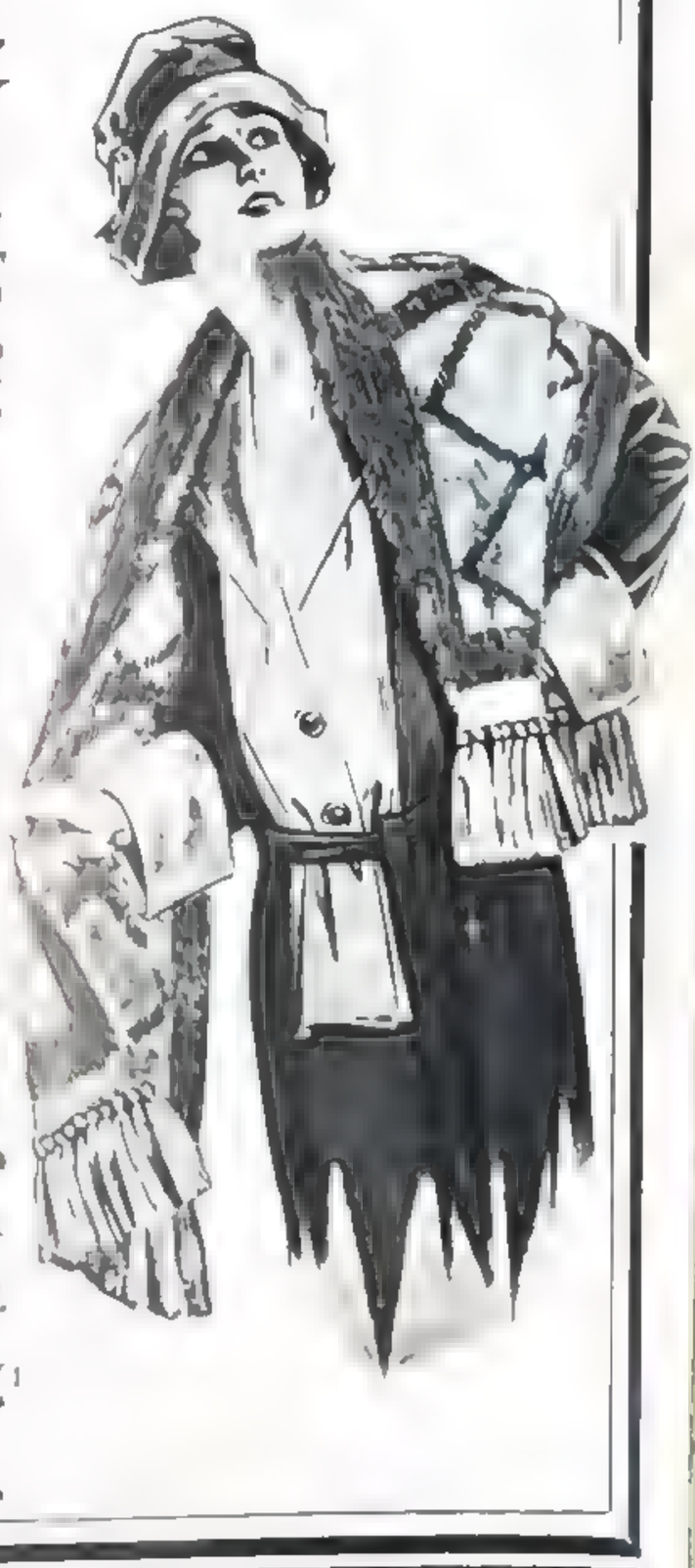

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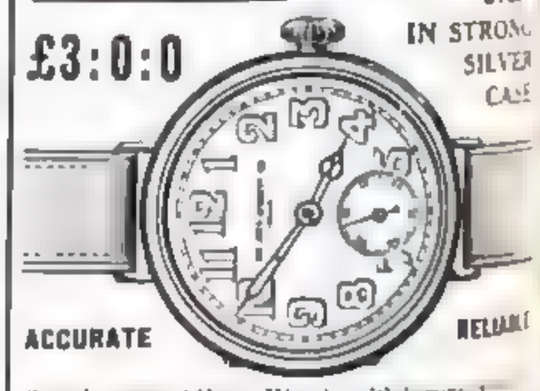

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1	Sleeping Bag (Kapok)	1	15	0
1	Haversack with Slide and Swivels	0	16	6
1	Aluminium Water Bottle	0	15	6
1	Mess Tin (fitted)	1	0	6
1	Lanyard and Whistle	0	2	6
1	Service Hussif	0	2	11
1	Hold all	0	8	6
1	(Combination) Knife, Fork and Spoon ...	0	6	6
1	Enamel Cup	0	1	0
1	Field Service Pocket Book	0	1	0
1	Map Case	0	16	6
1	Bucket	0	4	0
		£29	3	8

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24 for 1/1	12 for 6½d.	20 for 8½d.	10 for 4½d.

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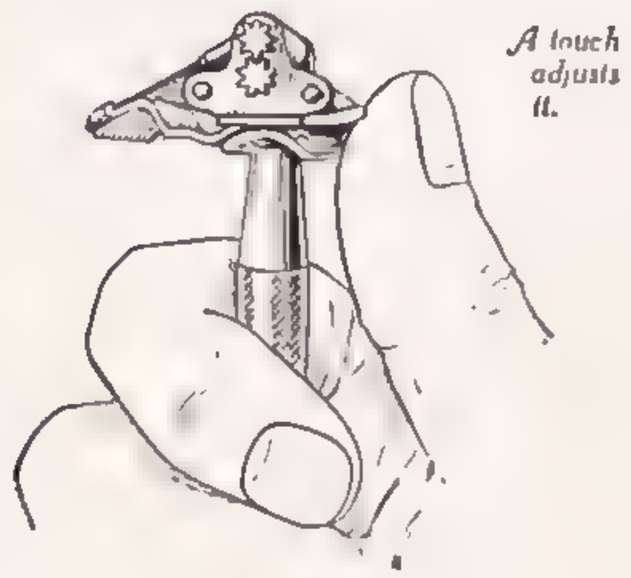

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"The Year's Art"

The Year's Art 1918 (Hutchinson) presents, as usual a mine [illegible] both at home [illegible] portant works [illegible] chief events of [illegible]

The Athenæum says: "The Year's Art" is a memento of one of the greatest art sales of modern times.

"Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench"

Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench (Dean) for the current year gives a [illegible] and invaluable information regarding parliamentary [illegible] including an alphabetical list of constituencies [illegible]

Kelly's Handbook to the [illegible] Orders of Chivalry

[illegible]

which they have been revised and completed in many cases and is also owing to the fact that many names are now included for the first [illegible]

"Malvernia"

[illegible] of German-related [illegible] than English [illegible] Malvernia, which [illegible] It is [illegible] and [illegible] and appearance bonds well [illegible]

The Russian Soldier

[illegible]

permission to remain where he was, was obliged to leave. [illegible] comment on the tramway question (mentioned above) in the book: "Formerly soldiers travelled [illegible] pattern of tramway cars. They were not [illegible] the car itself. . . . The Russian soldier was very ill treated in former times. [illegible] any man in civilian clothes [illegible] could enter a tramway car and sit [illegible] were treated very much [illegible] that officers invariably [illegible] compartments with them, in the same [illegible] I have often seen officers and men [illegible] I have said, I have also seen [illegible] servants. I have never seen a soldier [illegible] of course, they ride inside now, but there is [illegible] that since the revolution I have [illegible]

The Nation's Fund for Nurses

[illegible] really striking poster has been [illegible] Spencer-Pryse, M.C., in connection [illegible] for the Nation's Fund for [illegible] a woman tenders the wounded [illegible] at her feet. The poster is being [illegible] to draw attention to a cause which [illegible] earnest support. A limited number of [illegible] benefit of the fund at the following [illegible] at five guineas each, seats [illegible] applications should be made to the [illegible] Street, W.1.

Mr. HEINEMANN'S LIST

Mr. Heinemann announces that he will publish on March 21st a new novel by the author of "Regiment of Women"

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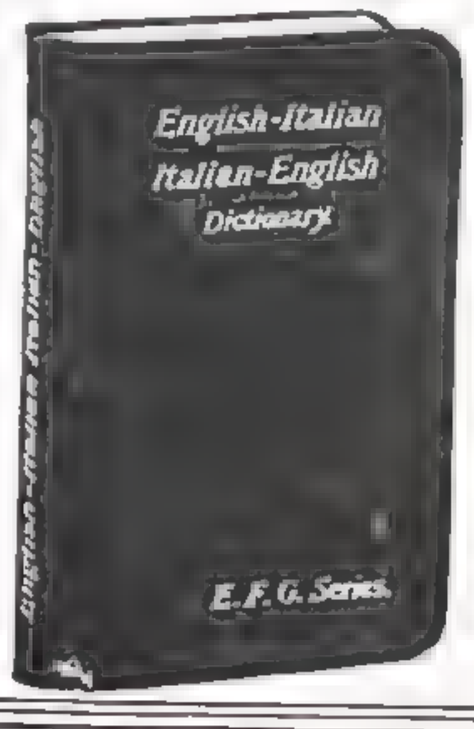

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FOR THE HAIR
is the Best Preparation you can [illegible]
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Volume LXXII. No. 949. {REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER} London, March 30, 1918. Price Ninepence.

Official Picture.

THE GERMAN ASSAULT ON THE WEST—PROTECTING HORSE AND MAN

A marked feature of the enemy's tactics has been the bombarding of the British lines with gas shells in the hope of making the position of our men untenable. They have, however, been so well trained in gas mask use that this element of the attack has had but small effect. The protection is not limited to men, but is extended to horses behind the lines. This picture shows how the mask is fitted on over the horse's muzzle. His calm eye denotes that he is quite satisfied that the encumbrance is for his good

THE GREAT WORLD WAR: WEEK BY WEEK.

WHEN JACK COMES BACK

What will we do when Jack's back?
  Shan't we be mortal glad!
Mother'll flutter an' fuss an' flap
  Nearly as mazed as Dad.
We won't be havin'
  He've heerd a pleasin' lot
But, sure, he'll need
  Our tea's a cats'-meat
I reckon we'll give he
  feast
  An' bring up the old armchair
In front of a rear'n' fire for
  An' settle him down right there
An' with our old words he'll make
  stand
  The things we want to tell
About the happiness in our hearts
  At seein' him strong an' well.

The Women's Land Army Demonstration

The forestry girls marching to Trafalgar Square last week with their picturesque banner.

WHEN JACK COMES BACK

Then he'll want a stroll by the
  harbour wall
  To meet old friends again,
An' may-be Molly, an' take a turn
  Along Rosecarrock Lane,
An' look at the green slope stretchin'
  down
  To the silver fringe o' foam,
An' gather the quiet feel o' peace,
  An' know for sure he'm home.

Shan't we be glad when Jack comes
  back!
  An' don't we pray for the day,
An' plan the things we reckon to do
  To make him glad an' gay!
  Tho' there's many with Jacks
  Abroad
Wishin' an' wantin' 'em back,
They can't be gladder than we shall be
  To welcome our boy, Jack.

BERNARD MOORE

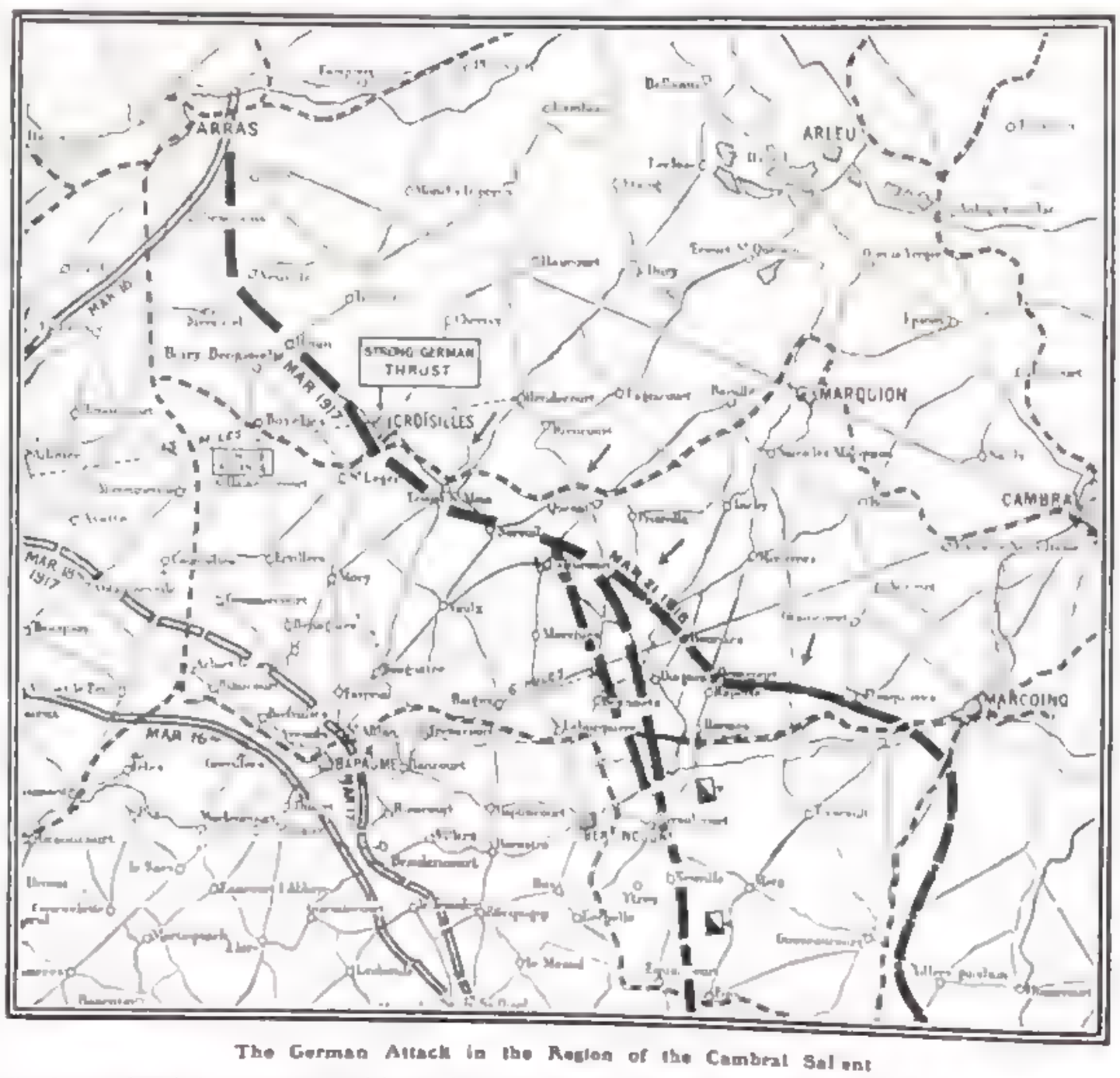
THE GERMAN EQUINOCTIAL ATTACKS ON THE BRITISH FRONT, MARCH, 1918

On the morning of the day of the spring equinox—March 21 (when the day is of equal length with the night) the German forces on the West attacked the British section of the Western front line. The section of the front bombarded by artillery did not include any of the northern Ypres sector or the southern French sector, but took place in the more central part of the front, extending from Arras to St. Quentin and beyond.

Among the places against which the enemy seemed to have directed their chief efforts were Bullecourt—the scene of so much hard fighting last year by the Australians, Scottish, and London troops—Lagnicourt, and Noreuil (both west of Cambrai, where they once before penetrated our lines and were slaughtered in great numbers), the St. Quentin Ridge, which was on the right of the Cambrai fighting, and the two villages of Ronssoy and Hargicourt, south of the Cambrai salient. He appeared to be assaulting both wings of the salient between the Scarpe and the south end of the Flesquières Ridge in order to cut off all the intervening ground, which includes Havrincourt Wood and Velu Wood, the line south of Morchies and Beaumetz, and a stretch of the country east and south-east of Bapaume, which he abandoned to us in his retreat last March after the battles of the Somme. The old March line is shown in part on the annexed map.

The attack began apparently in a fairly conventional manner with a hurricane of shell, following a considerable amount of gunfire on the two preceding days. A special feature noted by the correspondents was the use of gas in large quantities; but owing to our men having been so well accustomed now to using their masks as to be almost a habit with them, there was not so much to fear from this as might otherwise have been the case.

Preparation for the attack has gone on unceasingly. Mr. Philip Gibbs records. Last week he again spoke of the splendid faith, the quiet and cheerful courage of the men, together with their lack of worry until this hour should come, the curious incredulity they had that the enemy would dare to attack them because of the strength of their positions, and of our great gun power.



The German Attack in the Region of the Cambrai Salient

The German initial thrusts, as indicated by the first messages received last week, were in the sectors to the north of the Cambrai salient. The later Cambrai line is shown by a black and dot line. The earlier line of a year ago is shown by a line of black blocks extending northwards to Arras. Croisilles, Beaumetz, and Bapaume (which was evacuated by the Germans in the first months of

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, REPLACING THE R.F.C. AND R.N.A.S.

It is generally understood that the official constitution of the Royal Air Force will take place on March [illegible]. After this official constitution the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps will cease to exist as separate and independent services, and will be absorbed into the newly created Royal Air Force, which assumes equality with the Army and Navy. Major Baird, in a debate concerning the separate estimate for the force, was well able to satisfy the House as to the working of the new arrangements which transferred the R.N.A.S. and R.F.C. to the control of the Air Ministry, which was working in the greatest harmony with the Admiralty and the Army Council.

The change to the single force was not readily acceptable to many who were cognisant of the virtues of the two older branches. This feeling was expressed by *The Aeroplane* some weeks ago when commenting on the probable constitution of the new force: "Already the two flying services have begun to build for themselves a tradition worthy of the two great services which gave them birth, and it is truly lamentable that these traditions and the *esprit de corps* which they have produced should be lost at the bidding of a pedantic clique. There seems now little hope of the individuality of the R.N.A.S. and of the R.F.C. being preserved, even though it would be a simple matter to assign those honourable entries to the naval and military branches respectively of the Air Force while allotting the date [illegible]. The Imperial Air Service [illegible] to the third—and purely new—branch, together with the new uniform. The R.N.A.S. would then start with the immense advantage of having a couple of good precedents to cut out its work for it.

In the matter of [illegible] a drastic change has been made—all the old ranks of wing-commander, squadron and flight commanders, and so on are abolished, and in the future these officers are to be known by the respective army titles of lieut.-colonel, major, captain, etc. This change is held by some to be destructive of the *esprit de corps* which has been built up around the old descriptions of rank. These are questions of detail which will no doubt be hammered out by the [illegible] in the light of experience.

THE NEW UNIFORM OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

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DRAWN BY SYDNEY SEYMOUR LUCAS FROM A SKETCH BY G. H. DAVIS

THE KHAKI UNIFORMS FOR CAPTAINS AND MECHANICS OF THE NEW ROYAL AIR FORCE

The new uniforms for the Royal Air Force will not be sky blue, as at one time rumoured, but will be of khaki cloth with brass or black buttons and a peaked cap, the most original feature of which is the couple of upright bars of gold on each side of the central device. The officers wear either slacks or breeches. The mechanics wear puttees and black boots.

THE HAUNTED GALLERY AT HAMPTON COURT.

T [illegible] Gallery at Hampton [illegible]

[illegible]

When [illegible] the
Court [illegible]

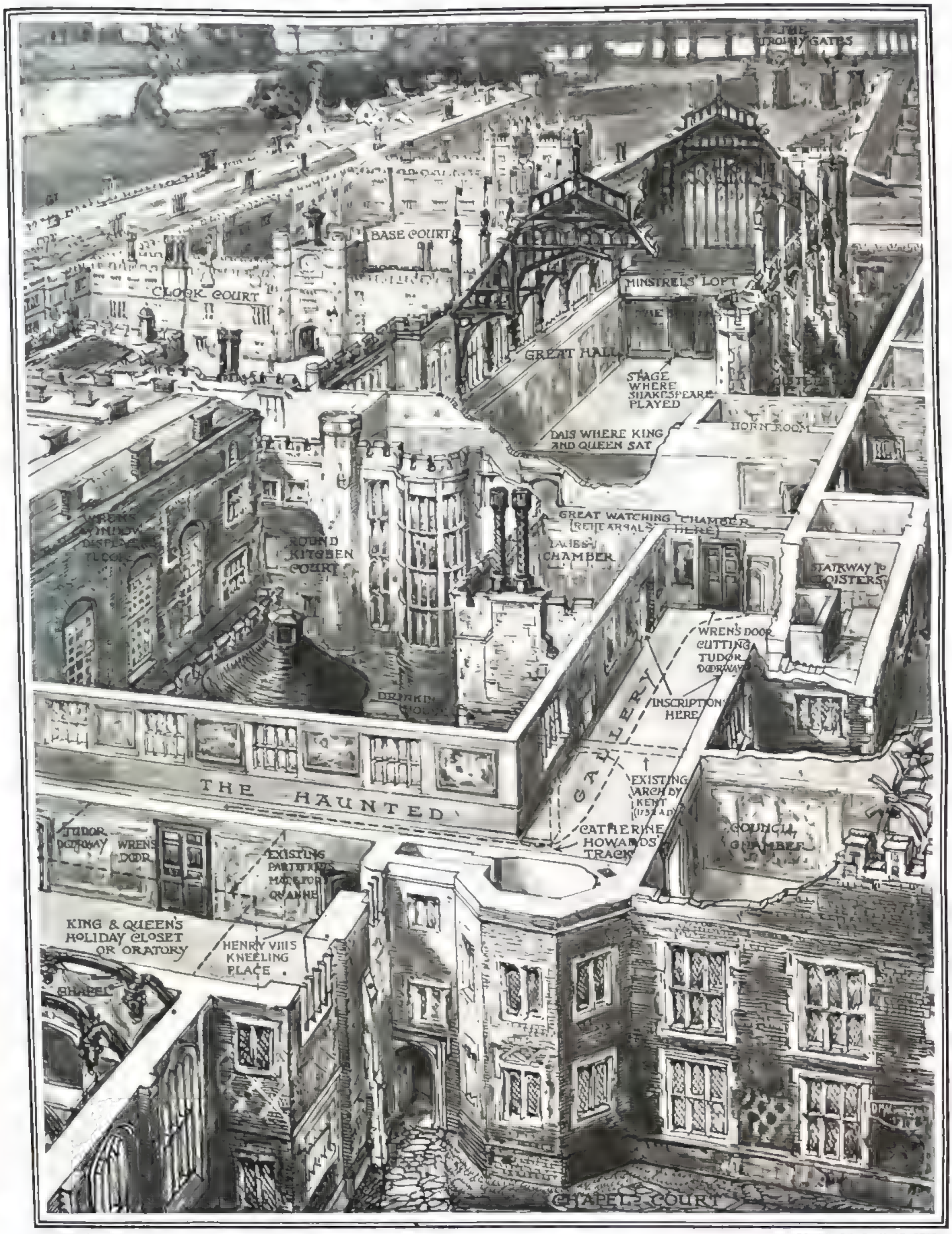
[illegible]

[illegible]

[

The OPENING of the HAUNTED GALLERY

At Hampton Court.



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DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE HAUNTED GALLERY, NOW TO BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC

This view is taken from the east, looking towards the well known Trophy Gates on the west side of Hampton Court, the gates by which the public usually enter. The Haunted Gallery has memories of Catherine Howard, the ill fated queen of Henry VIII., and by removing the roof the artist is able to show the part of the gallery more particularly concerned with the queen during her last attempt to appeal to Henry. The opening up of this gallery has revealed a number of highly interesting inscriptions. The whole of this drawing has been supervised by Mr. Ernest Law, whose knowledge of the palace is unequalled. The notes on the opposite page are from his pen.

THE GERMAN AID TO FINLAND : The CRO

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE LANDING OF THE GERMAN FORCE AT ECKERÖ, IN AAL

The German forces landed at Eckero, a tiny port at the western edge of the Aaland Archipelago. Extending from the land is a certain area towards Abo in Finland. This can be accomplished at the present season, as the whole portion of

THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF THE AALAND ISLANDS AND THE MARCH ACROSS THE ICE TO FINLAND

It was announced at Stockholm towards the end of February that in view of the growing disturbances in the Aaland Islands, caused by the Bolsheviks, Sweden proposed to despatch an armed force to the islands to assist in re-establishing and maintaining order. The troops left Sweden for their destination on February 23. On March 4 the German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs announced that Germany had received an appeal for help from Finland, and apparently the scheme for rendering this aid had for one of its essentials the occupation of the Aaland Islands as a base for subsequent operations in Finland.

Shortly afterwards it was reported that some 2,000 German troops disembarked on the islands, and a German squadron, consisting of the battleships *Rheinland* and *Westfalen* and seven large transports, was in the roadstead of Eckero. These numbers were soon largely increased. The inhabitants, many of whom are Swedes, addressed a vigorous protest to the King of Sweden against the German occupation, and demanding that the islands should be re-united to Sweden. By March 14 it was announced that 2,000 Germans had left for Abo in Finland, marching over the ice, and further reinforcements were expected. These events were followed by the withdrawal of the Swedish forces on the Islands, and the Russian

Overhead View of Helsingfors, Showing Some of the Principal Buildings of the City

A Typical View of Finn

Nearly the whole of Fin and is dotted over with lakes, many of them being very good luck of the lake country of Finland. Fir clad is als stud these sh

NG of the ICE from the AALAND ISLANDS.

AALAND ISLANDS, AND THE MARCHING OF THE GERMAN TROOPS ACROSS THE ICE

DRAWN BY R. M. PAXTON

ea ice. A fairly strong naval force approached Eckero to cover the landing of the German troops. The enemy force is shown marching ection of the Gulf of Finland is frozen over. To the right of the view is Mariehamn, another small port

ho found themselves there with n means of transport, were transported to weden on Swedish ship

Arrest of English Men and Women Arriving at the Aaland Islands

The Islands have also been the scene of an incident of somewhat poignant nterest. This was the arrest by the German forces of a number of British ubjects journeying from Petrograd to this country. The travellers were representatives or managers of businesses in Petrograd. Apparently un ble to return by the Haparanda route, owing to the breaking of railway ridges by the contending forces in Finland, this group of passengers found themselves in proximity to the Germans. A published message tells us that all the men of military age have been carried off into Germany, and those over age have been allowed to proceed on their homeward way. This incident relates to the Petrograd British community. The fate of the British community in Moscow one hopes may be happier, although one hears of open trucks only being provided for the removal of the colony to Vladivostok. A journey over the Siberian railway under such conditions would be trying even for the young and strong.

To return to the arrested Englishmen, they appear to have been sixteen in number, and with them was Mr. H. C. Emery, director of the New York Guaranty Trust Company. All were put on board a German steamer and taken to Danzig. The British and American Legations at Stockholm at once lodged an energetic protest against this action.

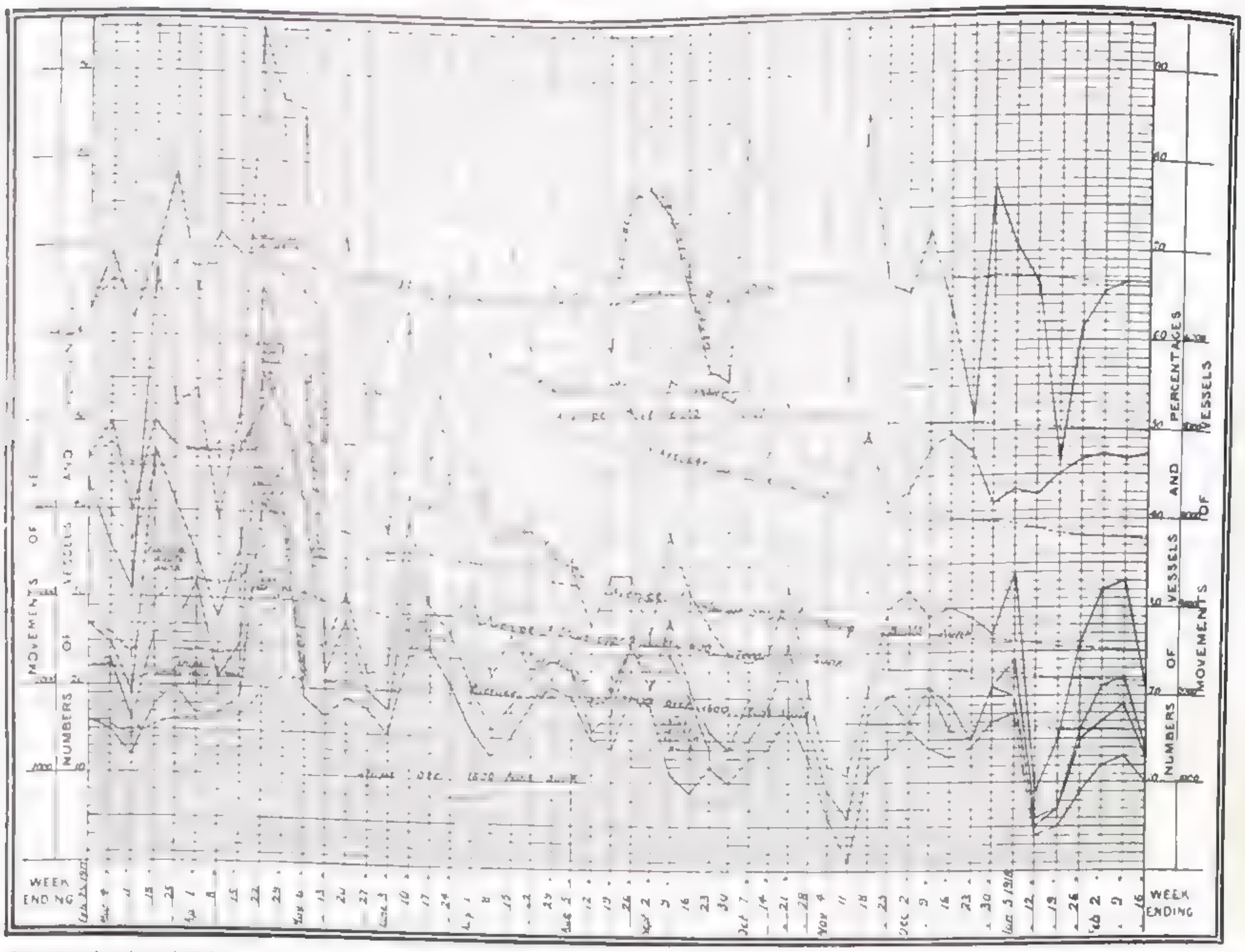
We also learn that a considerable number of British civilians have been removed from Finnish territory as prisoners of war, and it has now been reported from Stockholm that another party of British travellers, consisting of twelve women and three men, who crossed from Abo to the Aaland Islands by sledge, has been arrested there by the Germans.

Thousand and One Lakes

that inland steamer traffic extends for very long distances. The above views give a of water, and life in peace time can be very charming among these myriad pine trees

The Newly-completed Railway Station at Helsingfors, with other Modern Business Buildings and Hotels

SPECIAL SHIPPING SECTION OF "THE SPHERE."



The vertical scale at the left-hand side of the diagram shows the movements of vessel from 1,100 to over 6,000 voyages. The second upright column indicates the numbers of vessels and percentages, the scale being marked off in sections of ten. The horizontal scale running from left to right along the bottom, shows the dates from the week ending February 25, 1917, to February 16, 1918. The columns on the right hand side are duplicates of those on the left.

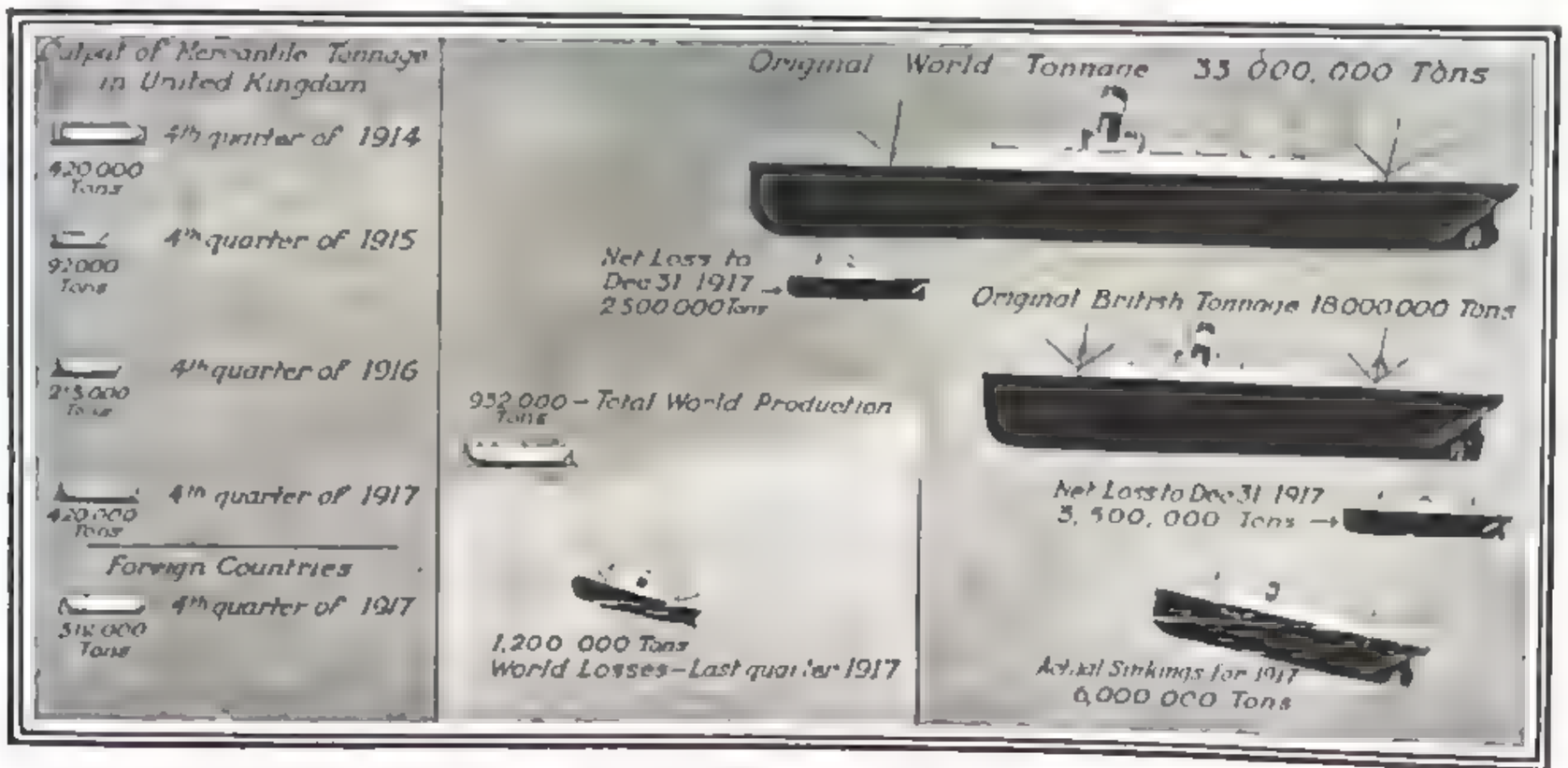
In the accompanying diagram the salient features of the submarine situation are set forth, together with a series of calculations based upon the official figures. The lower portion of the diagram contains the usual mass of information showing the sinkings of the various types of vessels, but the main interest lies in the upper portion of the diagram, where these returns are analysed graphically.

Reading from the top left-hand side of the diagram downwards we find a dotted horizontal line entitled "Average percentage of ships sunk to ships attacked." This average line cuts a zig zag unbroken line titled "Percentage of ships sunk to ships attacked." It will be noted that this latter line fluctuates very widely, and read by itself would lead to erroneous conclusions. But when we take an average of the weekly percentages over the whole preceding period we produce a fairly regular line—the dotted horizontal line referred to.

Taking these two lines we conclude that from week to week there is very great fluctuation in the proportion of vessels sunk to those attacked, but the average line taken over stated periods shows that the general percentage ranges from about 63 per cent. to 66 per cent. That is, taking the general view of the situation, this line tells us that from 63 per cent. to 66 per cent. of all the vessels attacked are sunk, and we can see from the course of the line that it is gradually tending downwards at a very gentle angle. We deduce from this average that out of every three ships attacked two are sunk and one escapes. The Germans now have to use a costly torpedo in place of the cheap shell.

The next dotted horizontal line is titled "Average movement of vessels." This is [illegible] from the adjoining unbroken zig zag line, "Movements of vessels." With regard to the movement of vessels, the scale at the side is worked out in thousands, and reading the dotted line to this scale we find that the average traffic has varied from 4,500 to 5,200 vessels per week. The current average has been 5,000 per week [illegible] time. Of course there have been individual weeks when the actual number of ships in movement was over 5,500, but the average line of 5,000 gives us the best general idea.

The next dotted horizontal line deals with the "Average of ships attacked." Here again we see the advantage of striking a periodic average, for if we look at the unbroken line showing the "total number of ships attacked," we find wild fluctuations. The highest figure touched by the average line was 58, but the line has dropped steadily until now it is below 38. Thus we can reckon that about 38 vessels are attacked on an average in each week out of an average of 5,000 vessels in movement, and of the 38 attacked vessels, 25 are sunk, including fishing vessels. The week's average for big ships is 16, and this average shows a steady decline. By the all round decline in averages of sinkings from 40 to 25 at the end of the year we saved 780 vessels.



Above are shown the figures in graphic form for ship building at the end of each quarter during the past four years. The first quarter of 1917 records at the position of 1914, namely, 420,000 tons of shipping from which we had slipped away in 1915 and 1916.

Above are shown diagrammatically the total world production of shipping [illegible] tons and the world's losses [illegible] tons for the last quarter of 1917. The ship is drawn in a proportionate size to the other vessels appearing on the diagram.

Above are shown the original world tonnage as it [illegible] tonnage as it stood [illegible] and the net loss [illegible] the world loss to the end of 1917. So also the net loss of British tonnage is shown. Some of the gross loss has been made good by new ships.

FIGURES GIVEN BY SIR ERIC GEDDES

As we have already stated, the above diagram has been prepared from the weekly published figures. It does not pretend to give anything more than comparative results. Now, from the figures given to us by Sir Eric Geddes, one is able to form some idea of the actual amount of shipping represented by the three types which have been sunk. The period covered by the diagram does not quite coincide with the February 1 to January 31 figures given by the First Lord, the diagram running from February to February, but the fact that 6,000,000 tons of British shipping was sunk in the official period enables us to gauge roughly the amount with which the diagram deals. Further diagrams will deal with other aspects of Sir Eric Geddes' figures.

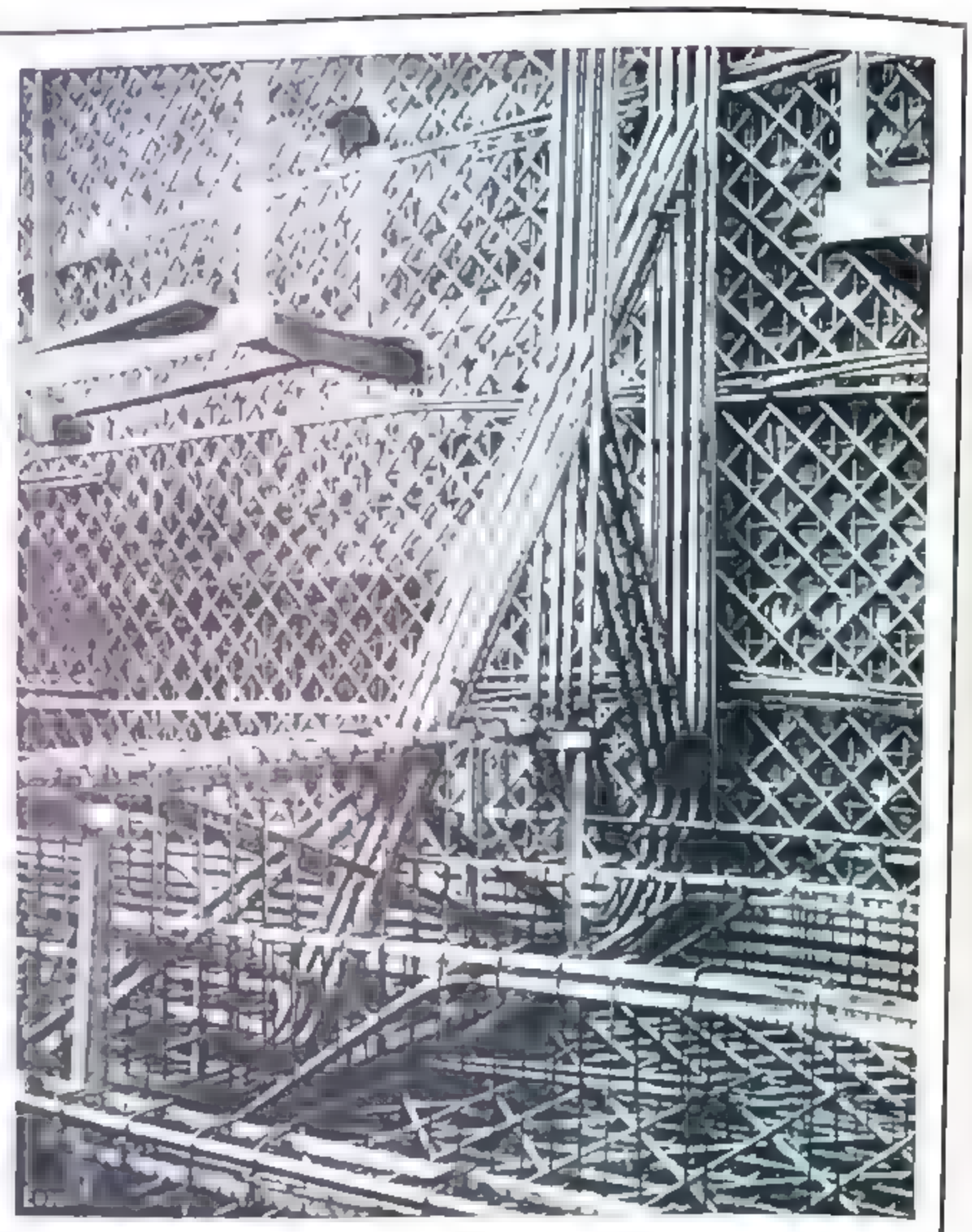
A BIG CATCH : Greenland Sharks on Board a Trawler.

A PAIR OF GREENLAND SHARKS CAUGHT BY THE CREW OF A TRAWLER

The Greenland sharks, two specimens of which are to be seen on the trawler's deck, are among the most voracious of the sea's inhabitants, and are extremely destructive to the smaller fish. The ones shown here were caught by the crew of a British trawler which sometimes fishes for steel sharks, and subsequently displayed on her decks. The size of the larger fish can be gauged by comparing it with the height of the sailor standing next to it

The Bow of a New Concrete Motor Ship

A Norwegian firm, the Fougner Steel Concrete Shipbuilding Company, recently completed the world's first seagoing motor-vessel of reinforced concrete, the "Namsenfjord," which successfully passed through her trials before the Norwegian shipping authorities. The Fougner Company was founded by Mr. N. K. Fougner, the Norwegian engineer, who has been a member of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London for many years.



Steel Work of America's Big Concrete Ship

This picture, which we reproduce by the courtesy of "Concrete and Constructional Engineering," shows the side of a new concrete ship now completing at San Francisco. The view is taken from the inside and shows the massive metal work which forms, as it were, the interior steel skeleton on and around which the concrete is placed. The walls of lattice work are strengthened by transverse angle pieces formed of groups of steel rods.

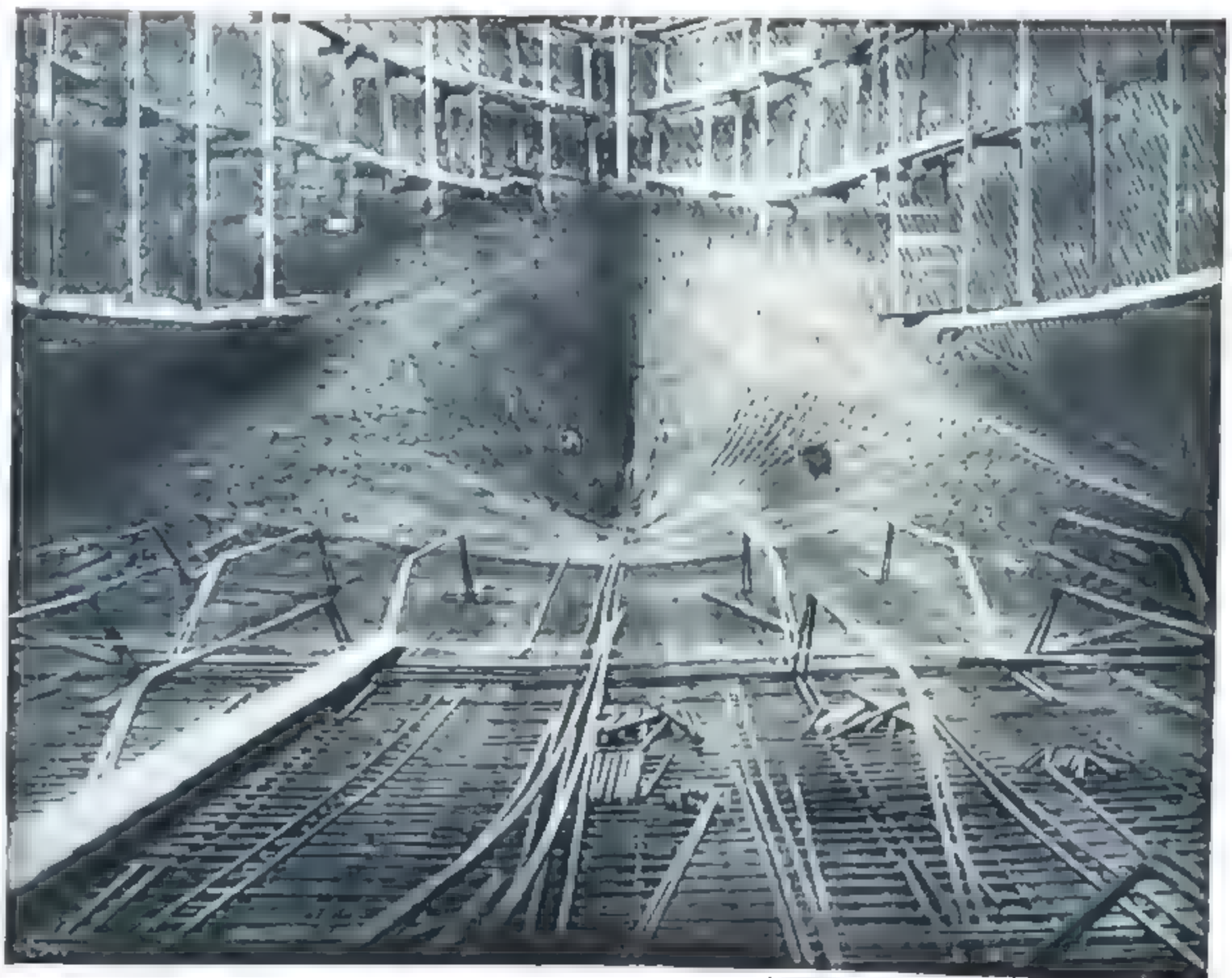
THE COMING OF THE CONCRETE SHIP.

Its Phenomenal Growth from 10 tons to 8,000 tons Displacement

In a recent issue we were able to illustrate some of the first concrete craft to be put into the water. These were but small experimental vessels for river work. These vessels have to apply on French inland waters the system of concrete hulls protected by steel plates of the more daring type now known with extraordinary rapidity, and we give several views of a steam barge and the annexed illustrations. These are reproduced by courtesy of the editor of *Concrete and Constructional Engineering* from the March number of that technical journal.

One of the two ships here illustrated is now being built at San Francisco, the construction of the ways for the building of the ship being commenced in August last, and the laying down of the ship started in September. "The vessel is designed for a displacement of 7,900 tons and a dead-weight carrying capacity of 5,000 tons. It is stated that had it not been for some change in the plans and the employment of a new naval architect the ship would have been ready for launching in February of this year. The vessel is 336 ft. long over all, 45 ft. in beam, and 31 ft. deep to the upper deck. The draft loaded will be 24 ft. The ship will be equipped with Scotch marine boilers and 1,750 h.p. triple expansion engines, and the speed will be 10 knots. For obvious reasons it is not possible to give details of the design at this stage, but the accompanying illustrations give a very clear idea of the general plan and design.

"It is interesting to note that this boat is not steel framed but is constructed with a patented system of steel reinforcing bars and wire netting. The thickness of the skin varies in order to make provision for the additional strains at various points. The bulkheads will be of concrete. Four other large vessels of this same general type are to be built at San Francisco as soon as the present ship now nearing completion is launched. Much interest is being taken in the construction of this boat by the Bureau of Standards at Washington as well as by shipping authorities in this country. The vessel is being built by the San Francisco Shipbuilding Company, under the superintendence of Messrs. M. Dowd and Kahn, consulting engineers and contractors. The naval architect is Mr. E. L. Stuart.



By courtesy of "Concrete and Constructional Engineering"

Building a Concrete Ship of 7,900 tons Displacement

This view shows the steel-work of the prow of the vessel rising up to meet the lattice-work of the sides of the ship. When this lattice work is complete the concrete will be run on, binding the whole into a solid mass.

The Effect of Sea Water on Concrete

The same journal has a very apposite article on the effect of sea water upon concrete. "Deterioration of plain concrete," we are told, "may be due to several causes, but the underlying one, which is chemical disintegration, cannot take place unless the original surface of the concrete as moulded is first abraded or eroded from mechanical means. One of the main constituents of cement is lime. When the green concrete is placed in the forms, the lime of the cement at or near the surface is in a form to combine readily with carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Thus there is formed at the surface and for a slight depth in the mass lime carbonate (limestone), which is practically insoluble in sea water. This layer or skin of insoluble material acts as an armour or protection to uncarbonated cement in the interior of the mass. If concrete is deposited in water it is not exposed to the air, but there is sufficient carbon dioxide in the water to carbonate the lime at the surface, and the same result is obtained. The lime of the cement in the interior of the concrete does not carbonate in a similar manner when exposed by accidental abrasion of the surface, so that all is well if the outer skin can be protected."

THE SHIPPING QUESTION : Guardians of a Convoy.

A CONVOY ESCORT RETURNING TO PORT

SPECIAL SPHERE PICTURE

A correspondent has succeeded in obtaining this very happy impression of some up to date destroyers nearing port. Leaning over the stern quarters of the vessel in the forefront of the picture, this view of one of the busiest types—perhaps the most important type—of vessel in the British Navy at the present time was obtained. The following vessel gives a good impression of the bow, bridge, and mast of the modern British destroyer

"THE CONVOY SYSTEM IS A REAL SUCCESS"

Copyrighted in the U.S.A.

THE METHOD OF GUARDING A FLEET OF EIGHT MERCHANTMEN ACROSS A DANGER ZONE—SHOWING HOW

"One of the special means of defence we have adopted is the convoy system. This system has been greatly developed, with the result that a very large proportion of our overseas trade is now working in this way, and is a real success. In its development and working the Admiralty wish gratefully to acknowledge the co-operation and help of Sir Joseph Maclay and his entire department, without which its success would have been impossible. Since this measure of protection was adopted over 35,000 ships have been convoyed, and the losses of vessels in every way, whether by

Thanks to it being known abroad we are able to give our readers in bird's-eye fashion an accurate presentation of the working of the convoy system. How is it done? We have been given the above drawing which tells more than any words how the system is worked in actual practice. A certain number of vessels are gathered together at a given port to form, as it were, one caravan. Some of the members of the convoy must, as in the case of a caravan, wait for other members if they are not ready at a given moment. But at a certain moment the merchantmen are all ready, in this case eight in number. They are not all of the same size

Sir Eric Geddes' Statement with Regard to the Method of Guarding Provision Ships now Greatly Developed and Very Largely Adopted.

DRAWN BY G. M. DAVIS

DESTROYERS AND TRAWLERS ARE DISPOSED IN LINES TO PORT AND STARBOARD AND IN FRONT AND ASTERN

appearance. The war vessels to guard them are also present, and have grouped themselves in readiness. The merchantmen take their places in two echeloned lines, not head to tail, as the 1,000 yards between each (which safety entails) would spread the line out too much. Down the centre of the group runs a line of trawlers with torpedo boats ahead and astern towing captive balloons on a light steel cable. Right ahead are a destroyer and a light cruiser. Flanking the merchantmen are lines of trawlers and outside these are more destroyers, zigzagging to right and left as the group of vessels proceeds on its way across the North Sea.

submarine, mines, or surface craft, are very low. It is a result of which, I think, the Allied navies, the mercantile marine, and all those employed in arranging and working the convoys may be justly proud. But I wish to point out that in addition to the protection afforded by the convoy, additional security is obtained from the fact that whilst in convoy the Admiralty instructions issued for the safety of shipping are closely followed. This adherence to Admiralty instructions is, I regret to say, not systematically followed otherwise."—*The First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Commons, March 6, 1918.*

THE SHIPPING QUESTION : THE P

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PASSING THE LIGHTHOUSE—A S

The line of steamers is passing a famous lighthouse on its way up Channel. To port and starboard are the protecting destroyers. Overhead a [illegible] the convoy system at work.

ESENT CONVOY SYSTEM AT WORK.

H CONVOY STEAMING UP CHANNEL

DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS, R.O.I.

ful airship peering downwards into the green-blue waters of the Channel for the "hidden hand" of the Germany Navy. A more diagrammatic view of found on the two preceding pages

TWO EAGLE-OWLS WHO ARE NOW WELCOME CAPTIVES OF THE SALONIKA FORCE

Eagle-owls have been added to the pets of the Salonika Force. Though they bear captivity extremely well, as is shown by the fact that they have several times bred in captivity in English aviaries, as a rule they never lose their natural ferocity of disposition. There are very few records indeed of cases where amiability towards their captors was displayed. The two magnificent specimens shown in the accompanying illustration may, however, be added to the number of these docile individuals. They are evidently a pair, for in this species the male, as with many of the hawk tribe, is conspicuously smaller than the female.

Probably these two birds, which are being kept as pets by some Scottish officers of the Salonika Force, were taken from the nest, and it is to be hoped that in due time they will find a home in England. How well they stand captivity is shown by the fact that a case is on record of a female of the species which lived ninety years in an outdoor aviary. At fifty she began to lay eggs, rearing young from this time onwards till within a year or two of her death.

The eagle-owl is at once the largest and handsomest of all the owls. Its general coloration is of a beautiful golden-buff, broadly streaked and barred with black, while its eyes are of a wonderful golden yellow. But specimens from south-eastern Europe differ from those of northern Europe in their paler coloration. As a British bird it is of rare and fitful occurrence. We have to be content with its miniature, the long-eared owl.

In the matter of its nesting habits this bird displays considerable adaptability. Preferring, like the golden eagle, rocky ledges, it will nest in trees, or on the ground, as circumstances require, laying two or three almost globular white eggs.

Though nocturnal in its habits the eagle-owl is a hunter of considerable prowess, killing fawns, hares, rabbits, capercailzie, and other grouse. But it does not despise smaller game such as rats and moles, though these, probably, are taken only when pressed by hunger.

An interesting peculiarity of the owls, and one in which these birds differ from the hawk and eagle tribe, to which they were formerly supposed to be related—is seen in the accompanying illustration, where, it will be noticed, only two toes are turned forwards instead of three. In this they agree with the parrots, cuckoos, and kindred species, to which they are related. But whereas in these birds the third toe is permanently directed backwards, in the owls it is reversible, a peculiarity shared with the osprey or fishing eagle, which, on this account, was regarded by the older ornithologists as a connecting link between the hawk and eagle tribe on the one hand and the owls on the other. A deeper knowledge of the anatomy of these two groups, however, has shown that this likeness is no indication of affinity.

The flight of the eagle-owl, as with all his kindred, is extraordinarily silent, the rustle of the wings being muffled by the peculiarly thick, velvety texture of the wing quills. But for this curious modification in the structure of the flight feathers the bird would be unable to steal unawares upon his victim, which, in the gloaming, can only be discovered by flying very near the ground. W. P. Pycraft.

INNOCENCE AND IMPULSE. By E. V. Lucas.

Looking the other day into Grimm, I came upon the story called "Hans in Luck," in which a foolish fellow, having his life's savings in a bag, gives them away for an old horse, and the old horse for a cow, and the cow for a pig, and so on, until at last he has only a heavy stone to his name, and, getting rid of that incubus, thinks himself the most fortunate of men—Hans in luck. It was the very ordinary metal of this folk-tale which Hans Andersen transmuted to fine gold in the famous story entitled, in the translation on which I was brought up, "What the old man does is always right," which is a veritable epic in little of simplicity and enthusiasm. No one who has read it can forget it, for its exquisite author is there at his kindliest and sunniest, all his sardonic melancholy forgotten.

The old man, in bitter financial straits, setting out in the morning to sell his cow at market, makes, in his incorrigible optimism, a series of exchanges, all for the worse, so that when he reaches home in the evening, instead of a pocketful of money to show for his day's dealings, he has only a sack of rotten apples. Nothing, however, has shattered his radiant belief in himself as a good trafficker, and nothing can undermine his wife's belief in him as the best and financially most sagacious of husbands: a belief which, expressed in the presence of two gentlemen who had a wager on her unshakeable loyalty, and had come to the house to settle it, led to the enrichment of the old couple.

It was this charming story which came to my mind in the train the other day as I looked at the young sandy haired and freckled soldier opposite me on the journey to Portsmouth, for here was another example of impulsive simplicity. On the back of his right hand was tattooed a very red heart emitting effulgence, across which two hands were clasped, and beneath were the words, "True Love," and on the back of his left hand was tattooed the head of a girl. He was perhaps twenty. If he survives the war, I thought, as from time to time I glanced at him, he will probably live to be seventy. Since tattoo marks never come out and the backs of one's hands are usually visible to oneself, he is likely to have some curious thoughts as he passes down the years. What kind of emotions, I wondered, will be his as he views them at thirty-one, forty-one, fifty-one? And supposing that this first love fails, what will be the attitude of subsequent ladies to the backs of his hands? For it would probably be in vain, even if he were sophisticated enough to think of it, for him to maintain that the decoration was purely symbolic, the right hand device standing for devotion and the left for women in the abstract. That would hardly wash. Subsequent ladies—and judging from his appearance and his early start there are sure to be some—may give him rather a difficult time.

It all goes to prove what a dangerous thing impulse can be. And yet as I looked at his simple face, and reflected on what areas of ordinarily-covered epidermis he possessed for such pictorial ebullition, I found myself envying such a lack of self-protectiveness; and I asked myself if, after all, those who will have nothing to do with self-protectiveness are not the salt of the earth. The gamblers, the careless, the sippers of all the honey the moment contains: are not these the best?

Most young ardencies are not as reckless as his—and, of course, it may all end happily: what the young man did may turn out also to be right. With all my heart I hope so.

SOME POPULAR PLAYS OF THE MOMENT.

The Russian Scene in "The Little Brother" at the Ambassadors

This interesting play by Mr. Benedict James gives us a picture of the Jews' position recently contrasted with the point of view of the Greek Church. Here we have an excellently acted scene in Russia with the Jewish townsfolk enjoying the ceremony of the little son's initiation. A pogrom breaks up the party with dire results.

A New York Scene in "The Little Brother"

After the pogrom the scene moves to New York where we find the Jewish rabbi (acted by Mr. Fisher White) confronted with the Greek Church priest (Mr. Lyn Harding). The members of the younger generation fall in love with one another, and there is a telling moment when the relationship of rabbi and priest is discovered.

In "The Lilac Domino" at the Empire

Mr. Jamieson Dodds as André D'Aubigny is appealing to the elusive heroine of the lilac domino, excellently acted and sung by Miss Clara Butterworth. The music is by Charles Cuvillier.

The Conspirators in "The Lilac Domino" at the Empire

Act I. Carabana (Dallas Anderson), the Spanish gipsy musician, loads the dice by which André Daubigny (Jamieson Dodds) throws highest and undertakes to marry the millionaire's daughter. Prosper Woodhouse (Frank Lacy) and Norman J. Calmain (Edwin Wilson) are the losers.

A Group in "The Boy" at the Adelphi—Mr. W. H. Berry in centre

This picture shows the principal characters in that successful musical comedy, "The Boy." From left to right they are: Miss Dorothy Monroe, Mr. Peter Gawthorne, Miss Nellie Taylor (Diana), Miss Maisie Gay (whose part is now played by Miss Maudie Hope), Mr. W. H. Berry as the inimitable magistrate, Miss Heather Thatcher, Mr. Donald Calthrop, Miss Billie Carleton (whose part, as Joy Flapperton, is now played by Miss Maudie Dunham), Mr. Peter Madgewick, and Miss Gwen Hughes.

A LITERARY LETTER : Some New Books for the Spring.

LONDON, March 25, 1918.

I give on this page two interesting illustrations from Mr. Thomas Wise's forthcoming bibliography of Elizabeth Barrett Browning—a book that is rich in varied information about the two Brownings and their work, and does not despise the personal element. So large a place was filled in the life of the Brownings by their son, "Pen," as they called the boy, so rich was the wealth of poetry he inspired and of baby worship that he enjoyed, that it is rather sad to think that the pretty boy should have grown into a not very successful or inspiriting man. Mr. Barrett Browning ought certainly to have been a genius if heredity went for anything. As it was he contributed nothing to literature, and to art some pictures and sculpture which were thoroughly bad, although the father, as was natural, tried during his lifetime to persuade the world to the contrary. Altogether it is clear from this and other cases that at once occur to the student of literary biography, so far as the gain to humanity at large is concerned, poets should not be parents.

It would seem I was wrong in suggesting that I had [illegible] encounters with children were all grown up. Two are still in the schoolroom, these not being recorded in the *Debrett* to which I referred. The stories connected with Lady Glenconner's little volume, *The Sayings of Children*, are I am informed the accumulated treasures of many years, some of the sayings having appeared in very short time ago. It is interesting to note how wide an appeal books about children make—the entire edition of this book was sold out the first week.

The late Robert Barrett Browning

At the age of ten. From a portrait by Hamilton Wild, painted at Siena in 1859.

The late Robert Barrett Browning

From a photograph taken at Asolo a year before his death.

Reproduced from Mr. Thomas J. Wise's forthcoming "Bibliography of Elizabeth Barrett Browning."

Mr. Arnold Bennett's new novel to be published by Cassell, and to be called *The Pretty Lady*, is a story of London life. Mr. Bennett seems to have returned to his earlier calling of the journalist if, as I surmise, the caustic "Observations" in *The New Statesman* are from his pen.

In spite of all we hear about the troubles of the publishers in war time, Macmillan's Easter List is an exceptionally attractive one. It promises a Library Edition of Lord Rosebery's *Pitt*, the already announced essays by Mr. Asquith entitled *Occasional Addresses: Literary and Academic*, and a fifth volume of "The English Poets," containing the names of many writers within the memory of the youngest of us. Many of us were reading that book a quarter of a century ago, but Mr. Thomas Humphry Ward is happily still its editor. Two more books by Tagore are promised, and a book on Swinburne and Landor, by W. Brooks Drayton Henderson, which is sure to be attractive. A new volume of poems by Mr. James Stephens will be welcome.

In addition to the works of Leonard Merrick, to which I referred in my last Letter, Hodder and Stoughton announce Ambassador Gerard's new book, portions of which we have read in *The Times*, to be called *Face to Face with Kaiserism*. The same firm promises a novel by Martin Swayne, *The Blue Germ*. A clever story in the last issue of *The Strand Magazine*, and the very amusing *Lord Richard in the Pantry*, make me keen on reading every book by this writer, whose pseudonym disguises the fact that he is the son of one of our most distinguished journalists. The "note" of Hodder and Stoughton's catalogue is the immense number of novels by popular writers that are announced. Politicians will look eagerly for Mr. Harold Spender's biography of the Prime Minister, and the promise of Sir J. M. Barrie's plays in a uniform edition at half a crown is welcome.

Some time ago, when I heard that Mr. Joseph Pennell was going back to his own country, I congratulated the United States in these columns upon the fact that so irascible a man of genius would find a congenial environment at last. Mr. Pennell has lived many years in England, where he has produced marvellously good pictures, but has strained friendship by his erratic utterances. No one here took him for a typical American. The American visitors to this country are, as a rule, among the most genial of men. It has been my privilege to meet a number of them, Mr. George Haven Putnam, for example, Mr. George Cable, Mr. W. D. Howells, and countless others—nearly all the American publishers, certainly—and only the other day the American Mr. Winston Churchill.

Geniality, I should say, was the most pronounced characteristic of every one of these men. Mr. Pennell, however, sometimes irritated us by his criticism of our manners and customs. He lived with us but he was not of us. One felt he despised us very cordially, but now I see he is back in America, and America does not appreciate his eccentricities any more than we did, if I may judge by a report and a leading article in *The American Art News*. Here we are told that the eminent artist has been having a big row in the Philadelphia Art Club, where he resented the presence of a number of Canadian officers in khaki. But the newspaper suggests that this is the eccentric artist's method of self-advertisement. It is not. It is merely his unfortunate temperament. We are glad the row occurred in Philadelphia, Mr. Pennell's own birthplace. If it had occurred in London it might have been misunderstood by our valued Allies.

Some weeks ago I referred to a paragraph in *The Daily Express* which suggested that Mr. J. Harrison Stonehouse was responsible for the very precious volume of Dickens's Letters in my possession, published by Mr. Bixby of New York, no mention of Mr. Stonehouse being on the book in question. With regard to this matter, Mr. Stonehouse writes to me as follows:

> With reference to your recent article in THE SPHERE dealing with the Original of Dora of David Copperfield I should like to be allowed to point out that you have naturally been misled by the paragraphs in *The Daily Express* into supposing that the author of the Bibliophile Society's book and myself are two different people. This is not the case. I was the discoverer of the Original of Dora, and wrote the book in question during the years 1903-4, sold it personally to Mr. Bixby, in his office at St. Louis, in 1905, and I have before me at this moment his letter, dated December 9, 1905 (*three years before the book was issued*), in which he writes: "I was very much interested in the volume that you got up, and, in fact, this was quite an important consideration to me in taking the papers (*i.e.*, the Original Letters from Dickens to Maria Beadnell) . . . I realise that this is a matter that you have given very special study to." I may add that since the completion of the *Dora* volume I have been writing a similar book on the Original of *Agnes*, who, I have always believed, exercised a far more potent and lasting influence on the mind and writings of Dickens.

Mr. Richard Ashe King writes to me in reference to a recent "slip of the pen":—

> Your attributing to Addison the compliment Steele paid to Lady Elizabeth Hastings, "Though her mien [illegible] more invitation than command, to behold her is an immediate check to loose behaviour and to converse with her is a liberal education," recalls a controversy that raged in Hutton's *Spectator* more than thirty years ago. Swinburne wrote to deny the claim of "that sentimental debauchee known to modern sympathies as 'dear Dick Steele' to the authorship of the compliment, and to claim it for Congreve. For Congreve those compliments to the sex were of this kind:

> 'Women are like tricks
> By sleight of hand
> Which to admire, we
> should not understand.'

> Everyone knows," wrote Swinburne, "that No. 42 of *The Tatler*, where the passage occurs, was written by Congreve." In next week's *Spectator* another correspondent convinced even Mr. Swinburne that No. 42 was not written by Congreve, but failed to convince him that Steele was its author. It occurred then to Mr. Justin McCarthy to read No. 12, when he found that the compliment was not in that number at all! It was in No. 49, which everyone, even Mr. Swinburne, admitted to be Steele's!

I find, through the kindness of a correspondent, that the question of Samuel Pepys not having been born in Brampton, but in London, has been settled by the copy of the baptismal register of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. My correspondent tells me that Mr. Griffith, a member of the Pepys Club, discovered the entry in the register, which runs as follows, under the heading of "Christenings in March, 1632-3":—

Samuell sonn to John Peapes wyef Margaret the 3(rd)

I regret to note the death of Mr. Thomas Burnett Smart, whom I recall in old days as a gentle scholar who concentrated much enthusiasm upon the writings of Matthew Arnold. A bibliography of this writer, compiled by Mr. Smart in 1892—which stands beside my many Arnold books—was very accurate and valuable for its detailed information.

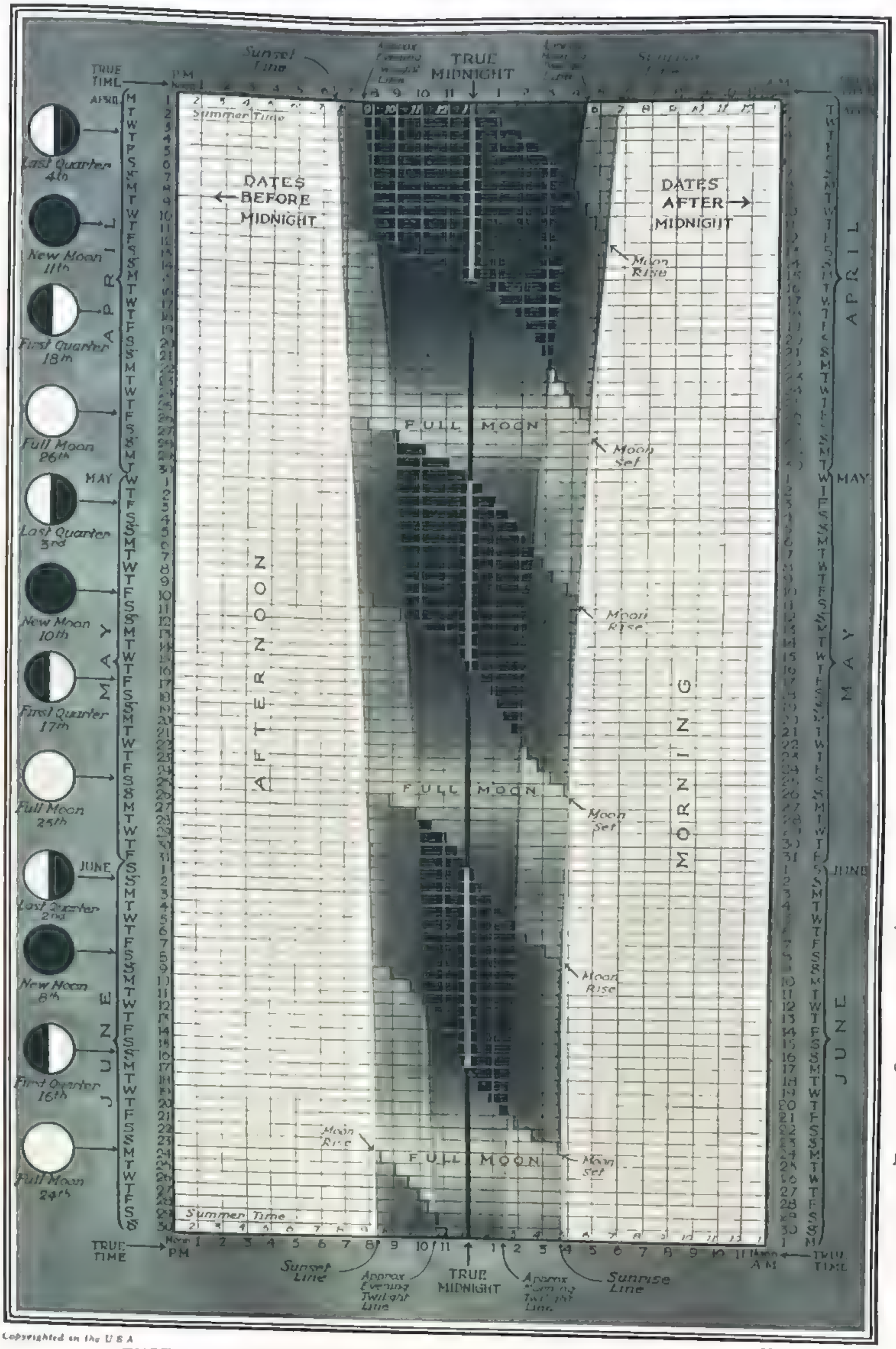
Mr. Richard Barry O'Brien is another friend who has died this week. He wrote the authorised *Life of Parnell* in a way that annoyed the anti-Parnellite fraternity among his countrymen. But this *Life* will not probably be superseded. Mr. O'Brien's other books included one on Lord Russell of Killowen, many small volumes on distinctively Irish subjects, and a *Life of John Bright*. He was a kindly, pleasant man, who will be missed by a large circle—by Englishmen as well as by Irishmen. For many years his health was precarious, and his crusades against draughts gave rise to many humorous situations. He was chairman and one of the founders of the Irish Literary Society of London.

There is no better designation for a private library when the collector has died than a public library, and so I rejoice that the famous Wren Library of Chicago has been sold to Texas University for £45,000. I met Mr. Wren more than once on his frequent visits to England, and he was a wise collector. His son has preserved his father's memory in a splendid catalogue which will shortly be issued.

C. K. S.

"THE SPHERE'S" MOONLIGHT CHART

For April, May, and June.



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DRAWN BY G BRON

CHART OF THE MOON'S RISING AND SETTING FROM APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30, 1918

The chart is drawn with a true midnight line down the centre. To read the chart correctly one has to convert summer time into true time and for this purpose a line of corresponding hours appears at the head and foot of the diagram. The reader's attention is particularly called to an alteration made for the first time in this series of diagrams. In this diagram one reads right across for one night. In the old diagrams one had to drop to the line below to read the setting or rising of the moon after midnight. Take for instance, Sunday, April 7. Night begins about 9 p.m. (summer time). After midnight one enters April 8. Keeping on the same line one finds that the moon rises about 4.45 a.m.

April 7-11, a period of no moon

April 24-27, a period during which the moon is above horizon during nearly all night time

May 23-26, period of May full moon hours of night darkness reduced owing to increase of daylight, and summer twilight encroaching on the night

June 5-8, a period during which each day gives about four hours of night darkness without moon

Curvature of the moon's rising and setting alters

June period of night darkness much reduced owing to the sun being above horizon from about 4 a.m. to 8 p.m.

ECHOES FROM INDIA: SCENES IN BOMBAY.

Wounded British Soldiers on Arrival at Bombay

A [illegible] stretcher cases at the docks waiting to be moved to hospital. Lady Willingdon, wife of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, is seen [illegible]

Discussing the Indian War Loan Outside a Bank

A group of natives discussing the terms and advantages of the Indian War Loan with a fireman outside a Bank.

THE PRINCESS TARAKANOVA: *A Mysterious Figure in Russian History.*

Visitors to recent exhibitions of Russian art have encountered various pictures illustrating the history of the Princess Tarakanova. Who was this romantic personage? Castera, the Italian writer of the life of the Empress Catherine II. the Great, records that the Princess Tarakanova was drowned in the fortress of SS. Peter and Paul during the great inundation of 1777, and he implies that accidentally—or was it purposely?—the fair prisoner had been forgotten in her cell. One hears that the mysterious one was drowned—a victim of the great Empress's wrath.

Who, then, was this young woman, that the strong and famous ruler of Russia should have vented wrath and vengeance upon her? A pretender to the throne of Russia—someone who claimed to be a daughter of the late Empress Elizabeth by her secret marriage with Count Alexis Razoumovski.

She signed her later letters as Elizabeth Princess of Russia, while only two years earlier she had been known in Paris and in London as the Princess Ali Emettee, a Persian. In Paris, where she came into touch with Polish patriots, she made friends with Ozinski, Polish Resident at the Court of Louis XV., and with the lord chamberlain of a German prince, a count, to whom she became engaged. Money difficulties, however, made a change from Paris imperative, and the enamoured count approached his master, the Prince of Holstein Limburg, with the request to be permitted to marry the beautiful Persian princess. This was readily granted, and the wish expressed to meet the lady in question. To see her was to become her slave, and the Prince of Limburg—as her latest adorer—immediately settled all her debts, and invited the beautiful Lady to his castle. The Prince of Limburg proposed marriage to the princess; unfortunately, however, the chancelor of his duchy demanded legal documents to prove her claim to be the "Lady of Azov," the last scion of the House of Wladimir, whom she now declared herself to be—but Russia was far away, and the desired papers did not turn up.

The Princess in Her Flooded Cell in the Fortress of SS. Peter and Paul

The next act was played in Venice, where the "Countess of Pinneberg" joined Prince Radziwill, a Polish leader, whose party was moving every power to bring about happier conditions for the fatherland; for Prussia, Russia, and Austria were contemplating its division, and Turkey alone played the *rôle* of upholder of Polish liberty and independence. In Venice, and then in Ragusa, the "Princess Elizabeth of Russia"—for as such the fair Ali was now known—was treated by Radziwill with all the deference due to an imperial personage. The princess, too, wanted Turkish support for herself, and wrote letters to the Sultan, in which she promised him great things if only he would assist her in her claim to the throne of Russia. The fair lady played for a high stake, and therefore boldly ventured to send a proclamation to the Russian fleet, and invited the generalissimo of the Russian Army, Count Alexis Orloff, who was then in Leghorn, to take her part. He immediately sent a report of the affair, and of the Lady's claim, to St. Petersburg, and in order to find out all he could of the princess, who had meanwhile moved to Rome, he made one of his officers enter her service. In Rome also she held a kind of court, charming everybody by her beauty and her wit, receiving the Abbate Roccotani, and corresponding with Cardinal Albani. She wrote to the Pope, to whom she promised to further the claims of Rome in her native country should she, thanks to his active support, obtain her legitimate rights. Once again, however, money ran short. She now wrote to Sir William Hamilton, British Ambassador in Naples, told him her interesting story, appealed to his kindness of heart, and asked him to provide her with a passport for Constantinople, whither she wished to go under the name of Madame Walmond. Sir William proved himself hard hearted. He and Count Orloff exchanged letters about the pretender.

In reply to his letter to the Empress, the count received orders "to throw shells into Ragusa" should that city refuse to hand over that *fille canaille*. There was, however, no need to have recourse to such drastic measures. The fly was walking into the spider's parlour, for the count had by now entered into very amicable relations with the beautiful lady. At last, driven to desperation through lack of money, and believing in the genuineness of his protestations of friendship, she accepted Orloff's invitation to join him in Leghorn. Apparently in order to give her pleasure, manœuvres were arranged by the Russian fleet outside Leghorn. She was delighted, and one day, after dinner at the house of the British Consul, Sir John Dick, the beautiful lady was taken on board the flagship of Vice-Admiral Greigh. There she was told that she was a prisoner, and was subsequently brought to Petrograd, where she was put into a cell of the fortress of SS. Peter and Paul. The extraordinary woman on her own part persisted in her contention that she did not know where she was born, nor who were her parents, and that she was led to believe that she was the daughter mentioned in two documents sent to her in Italy, namely, a will of Peter the Great and one of the Empress Elizabeth.

Two months after her arrival in St. Petersburg, in 1775, the heroine of so much romance died of consumption, and her secret with her. She was not drowned, as Castera related, for the inundation took place in 1777.

Who was she—this woman possessed of such extraordinary charm, who dabbled in politics and tried her hand at high diplomacy? No one knows, but the British Consul in Leghorn said that this lady, whose many *aliases* showed a rapid rise in the social scale, was a German—the daughter of a Nuremburg baker.

SONIA E. HOWE

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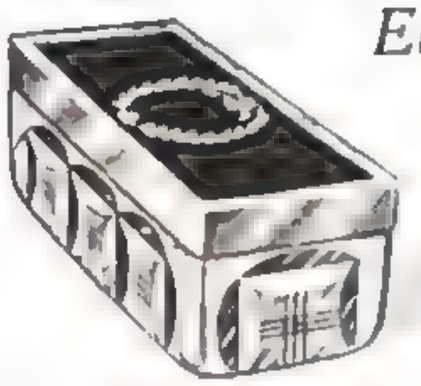

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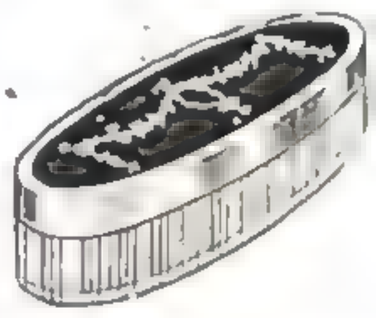

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Life in Holland

The Westminster Gazette prints the following letter from Holland: "The food question" writes a lady living in Holland "is very terrible here. The butchers shops have been closed for a week. Meat is not to be had, and fish very dear and very hard to procure. For months we have only been allowed a scanty supply of milk, and of such things as rice and macaroni, while the bread allowance, though sufficient for me, is too little for growing boys, or for anyone with a large appetite. We came to an end of all the tea in the country several weeks ago.

LITERATURE: Some New Books of the Day.

King v. Country

Mr. Anson Farrer in *The Monarchy in Politics* (Fisher Unwin. 10s. 6d. net) has no difficulty in showing that even in a limited monarchy the interests of a king are not identical with those of the country he governs. A limited monarch like George III., who is Mr. Farrer's first subject, resents and resists these limitations, and sets himself from the moment of his accession to govern as well as reign. Throughout his long reign George III. seemed to have ringing always in his ears his mother's adjuration to him upon his accession: "Show yourself a king, George!" and to this end he not only corrupted Parliament but also supplied its candidates with "golden pills" to corrupt the country. Chatham, whose servility to the King even in those servile days was a byword, writing of this universal corruption to Calcraft, admits that the times were "pollution in its very quintessence. If you leave England for a time you are sure of a better air and pretty sure not to meet a more corrupted people or a more contemptible country." Whatever may be said generally for a beneficent despotism, nothing can be said for the corruptly purchased despotism of George III. Wherever his will prevailed, it prevailed against the interests of the country. To take two signal instances only: George III. was solely responsible for the rebellion of the American colonies and was in great part responsible, through his dogged opposition to Catholic emancipation, for the Irish rebellion of 1798. George's sons and successors were such men as no one would think of taking into his service as valets or footmen. George IV. an unprincipled libertine and drunkard, and William IV., whom Greville truly describes "as such an ass that nobody does anything but laugh at what he says." They also, as you might expect, and as Mr. Farrer shows you, were doggedly opposed to every beneficent reform. Our next German Prince was more capable but also more autocratic. "With Prince Albert," wrote Disraeli to the Simon Magister, Count Vitzthum, "we have gained our Sovereign. This German Prince has governed England for twenty-one years with a wisdom and energy such as none of our kings have ever shown. Had he lived he would have given us, while retaining all constitutional guarantees, the blessings of absolute government." Hence the opposition of the Prince Consort (and that of Queen Victoria, to whom throughout her long reign his political principles were as Gospel precepts) to every liberal movement at home or abroad. Hence also her life-long devotion to the interests of Prussia not only as she wrote to Prince Albert's brother because her daughter had married the heir to the Prussian throne, but also because "her dear angel, Albert, regarded a strong Prussia as a necessity for which therefore it is a sacred duty for us to work."

A Book for Soldiers

Battle-rack, by F. Britten Auston (Hodder and Stoughton). This is a collection of short stories most of which have already appeared in magazine form. As the name implies they are all connected with the strife of war, though some of them were written before the present conflict began. It is almost uncanny that the most telling of these stories entitled "The Battery," was one of those penned previous to August 1914 for it breathes the very essence of the war of to-day. One actually lives with the battery experiencing every sensation of the young subaltern who finds himself for the first time in action. But for the absence of mud it records the actualities in Flanders which has become so painfully real-like to so many, making it difficult to believe that it is merely the vivid imagination of the author. The other stories are excellent, though none perhaps quite reaches the standard of "The Battery," for Mr. Britten Auston writes if anything, with more vital a pen on the leisured days of peace. We are sure that soldiers will appreciate this book and will accord the author due praise for the accuracy of his detail.

The Social Life of England

In his *Memorials of a Yorkshire Parish* (John Lane) Mr. J. S. Fletcher, who has won his spurs in other fields of literature, has done for Darrington what a late worthy of the county, the justly venerated Canon Atkinson, did for Danby. Cleveland in his *Forty Years in a Moorland Parish*. Written a generation ago, much of peasant manners, customs and superstitions recorded therein has passed away, leaving little of aftermath for the mowing. But these matters are secondary to the purpose of Mr. Fletcher's volume, wherein a general survey of the past history of a village, stretching as far back as the times of Edward the Confessor, fills interesting pages. With a vivid pen, dipped in no sombre colours, the varied life of lord and labourer is set before us; the coming of the friars, full of zeal and humour, forerunners of the Methodists and "the street preachers of the Salvation Army"; the political and social changes wrought by conquest and civil wars—all these have adequate treatment. And whatever vicissitudes the centuries have brought, they have left untouched the face of Darrington, because, for generations before the Romans came until this day, agriculture has been the staple industry. *Apropos* of present food regulations, Mr. Fletcher refers to "a recommendation to the people of London to substitute a no meat day, approved by the Privy Council during the reign of Elizabeth." The old coaching days and the famous inns where the travellers gladly halted, supply matter for a delightful chapter, while the perils of the road give Mr. Fletcher occasion to tell of the dare-devil deeds of such noted highwaymen as Turpin, and of Nevinson, who "flourished" before him, and with whom lies the credit of the famous ride to York. In brief the book is a valuable contribution to the social history of England. Thirteen pen and ink drawings by Mr. G. P. Rhodes add to its attractions.

An Officer's Notebook

Mr. Crawshay Williams dedicates his *Letters from an Officer's Notebook* (Edward Arnold. 10s. 6d. net) "To the Future," not to be sure, as Swift dedicated *A Tale of a Tub* to "His Royal Highness Prince Posterity," who has honoured and will to the end of time honour the compliment. Mr. Crawshay Williams evidently has in mind a more immediate "Future"—when we shall all be able to look back upon the war with the philosophic dispassionateness of gods of the Latin Letters as they looked down on the [illegible]. "I suppose," he says, "I am altogether too cosmopolitan minded for the age," and this world-wide breadth of view enables him to see that there is not a pin to choose between the Prussian and the Briton either in the matter of the war or of the conduct of the war. "Even if as Britons we should so prejudiced as to think the Germans somewhat more barbarous in their conduct of the war than ourselves we should nevertheless leave their punishment to their stricken consciences. Maybe they "know not what they do." The truth is there is no vengeance but remorse; all else is idle and wrong. We even suggest that those who "know not what they do" can feel no remorse for it; but we prefer to urge an *argumentum ad hominem*. Over and over again Mr. Crawshay Williams eloquently and conclusively pleads that international law should put an end to war as civil law has put an end to [illegible] robbery, duelling, etc. Does civil law depend for its sole sanction upon the remorse of a "Jack the Ripper" or a Dr. Crippen? Mr. Crawshay Williams is at his best—and this is very good—in his description of all the plagues of Egypt generally, and especially of its heat, flies, and dust. Those who have been led by the title of the book to expect a vivid account of a battle will have to wait till they reach the last few pages when their patience will be rewarded by an extraordinarily spirited description of the defeat of the Turk at Birket Aid.

BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE SPHERE

Publishers are requested to attach the price to all books sent.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Town. By Watchman. (6s. net.) *Heinemann.*

Cassell's Quiz Book. By Mary [illegible]. (6d. net.) *Cassell and Company.*

Charles Lever. Edited by W. Robertson Nicoll. [illegible] *Hodder and Stoughton Publishing Company.*

BOOKS ABOUT THE WAR

[illegible] in the Great War. (6s. net.) *Cassell.*

RECENT FICTION

Women Folk and Some Others. By Bernard Capes. (6s. net.) *Collins.*

[illegible]. By Rex Beach. (6s.) *Hodder & Stoughton.*

[illegible]. By W. J. [illegible]. *Lane.*

Master of his Work. By [illegible]. *Murray.*

[illegible] particularly requested that copies of books sent for review should be sent to THE SPHERE direct. Letters addressed to members of the staff cannot be taken into consideration unless this request is complied with.

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IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

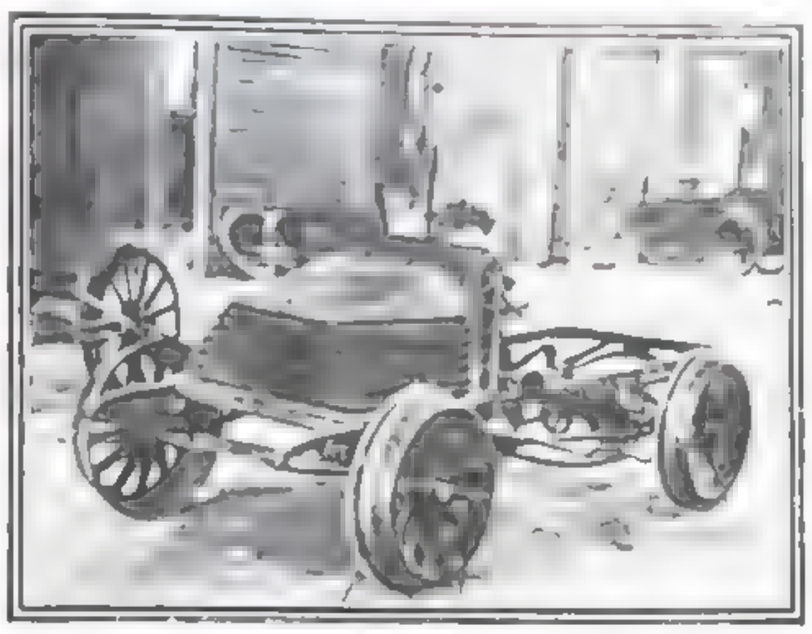
Details are now published concerning the prize of £1,000 offered by the Automobile Association for [illegible] to the Secretary, Automobile Association, 102 Grosvenor Gardens, Hyde House, Wadcomb Street, [illegible]

The Horses' Revenge—Owing to Petrol Shortage the Motor Volunteers Used Horsed Vehicles to Convey Wounded Soldiers

[illegible] Owing to [illegible] material [illegible] immediate installation could be [illegible] the war lasts, but it is felt that [illegible] endeavour should be made to have [illegible] ready for the time when it will be [illegible]

The conditions are framed with the idea of enabling motorists to carry sufficient fuel in a small, easily [illegible] not exceeding 10 cubic feet—to provide the equivalent of between two and three gallons of petrol, and so enable [illegible] hours distances [illegible] on one charge [illegible] installation must [illegible] d.h.p., while the cost to the [illegible] must be limited to £20 or an annual [illegible] rge of £5.

The expense of establishing and working the plant for charging the containers must be such as not to add to the cost of the gas fuel more than threepence for such amount of gas as is equivalent in propelling power to one gallon of petrol. The conditions are so drafted that the winner of the prize must place his invention at the disposal of the British motoring public on terms fair to himself and users. Intending competitors may obtain copies of the entry form and the conditions upon application



A Wolseley Car Built in 1904 and now Converted into a Railway "Jigger"

Heavy Artillery Hauled by a Fiat Tractor on the Italian Front

Volunteers in "D" class possessing motor cars, and who are retiring from their corps under the new regulations, are requested to communicate with Mr. A. J. Wilson, the representative for hospital arrangements, Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Owing to the petrol shortage, horse drawn vehicles had to be used recently to convey wounded soldiers to Central Hall, Westminster, where they were entertained by the members of the County of London Motor Volunteers. Motor-car owners are urgently wanted to swell the membership of the corps. The commanding officer is Lieut.-Colonel G. Doland and the headquarters the Polytechnic, Regent Street, W., where any information can be obtained.

Although Messrs. Rolls-Royce find it impracticable to submit at this stage the usual accounts, the directors are satisfied that the profits for the year ended October 31, 1917, warrant the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. The company has in past years retained and carried to reserves or carried forward the major part of the profits, only distributing a portion as dividends. The directors propose that a part of this retained profit shall be distributed by the issue of fully paid shares. Accordingly, the directors recommend that the presentation of the balance-sheet stand in abeyance, that a dividend be paid of 10 per cent., that the nominal capital of the company be increased, and that (subject to the approval of the Treasury) a bonus fully paid £1 shares be issued to each shareholder for each share held by him.

BLADE Economy

The "Valet" AutoStrop is the only safety razor with a self-contained automatic stropping device, and for this reason its blades last, on an average, four times as long as those of the "no-stropping" type. Probably because of this advantage, and also of the cheapness of "Valet" blades, the public do not always exercise economy in their use. The following hints will enable users to get even more than the two months' service which is claimed as the *average* life of a single "Valet" AutoStrop blade:

Use no abrasive strop dressing, and keep your strop free from grit.

Don't over-strop 10 seconds daily will keep your blade in the pink of condition

Don't let anything hard touch the blade edge.

Hold the blade almost flat against the face. It shaves better, besides lasting longer.

There is no shortage of "VALET" blades at present, but in view of constantly increasing manufacturing difficulties reasonable judgment and economy should be exercised in their use.

"VALET" AutoStrop Safety Razor

AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO., Ltd.,
61, New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 1.
And also at New York, Paris, Milan, Sydney, Dublin, Toronto, &c.

121

Player's "Country Life"

The Proprietors of Player's Country Life Tobacco and Cigarettes beg to draw attention to

National War Bonds

AND

War Saving Certificates

BUY THEM TO-DAY

The investment can be made at any Bank or Money Order Post Office

Tobacco & Cigarettes

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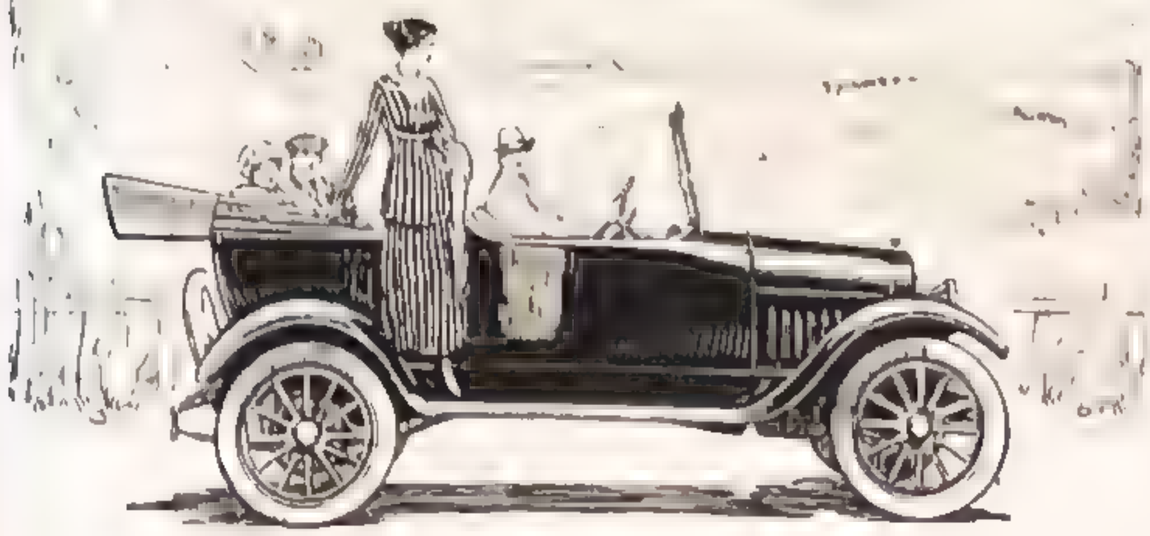
BRANCH OF THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. (OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND) LTD.

SEE the chief of the Maxwell line—the famous 5-passenger touring car. Note its new slanting windshield, demountable wheels, and its longer wheel base and body lines.

Maxwell

The immensity of the Maxwell production enable the manufacturers to supply a car—perfect in every detail—at a moderate price.

MAXWELL MOTOR CO., Ltd.
Offices and Showrooms
212 & 214, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1



Daimler

THE appreciation of Daimler Cars by the motoring public has been succeeded by the appreciation of the War Departments. Everything that the Daimler organisation and craftsmen have produced has been eagerly accepted, and the capacity of the works has been enormously increased in meeting National requirements.

The resources of this organisation will be available and have a beneficial influence on motoring after the war

The Daimler Company, Ltd.
Coventry

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

By Olivia

…ould hardly be correct, however, to s… more need of … courage th… has passed through even darker … There wa… But as human eye could see we wer… whole period between 170… … of Nat… … our A…

… pe who owed on the e… … their homes at a … ready to be lighted all along the hills and … by sea. We were torn with internal dissent … with pacifism, profiteering, treason, crass political stupidity roguery, and inefficiency. We had no Red Cross Society then, n proper commissariat for our armies, and, as if there were not troubl enough, we became involved in war with America! Our case must, indeed, have seemed hopeless, and Pitt died in despair. Dark though our outlook seems now, it is by no means as bad as it was then. We have a magnificent navy and army, magnificently backed up with every thing they require.

If We Faint Not

France and America, with whom we were then fighting a very unequal battle, are now our Allies. We have the splendid men of our Dominions, and, in spite of a dark leaven of Bolshevism in our midst, our old fighting spirit, our knight errantry in a good cause, is the same as it has been in all ages. The message of this Easter is that we must resurrect that spirit and arise in it to meet and to vanquish the danger that threatens humanity, knowing that we shall win "if we faint not.

Laugh and be merry, remember, better the world with a song
Better the world with a blow in the teeth of a wrong
Laugh, for the time is brief, a thread, the length of a span
Laugh, and be proud to belong to the old proud pageant of man

A frock of blue gab-cloth, with sash of black satin and chemisette of white muslin

The Valhalla of the Brave

… from quoting the beautiful passage from Virg… where they dwell "who have died for … peculiarly appropriate and comforting at th… the descent into Hades and the habitation … being accomplished they came to the … leous. Here are green spaces with woods about … their Heaven is fuller and brighter than that … Another sun they have, and other stars. Some of … in wrestling and running, and some dance … a pleasant song. . . . And others sa… … sitting on the grass, in a sweet-smelling grove of bay … Here were they who died for their … holy priests and poets who had uttered nothing base; and … with witty inventions, or had done great good to men … great company of souls thereby; thick as bees on … in summer day … a garden of lilies." What a delicious vision the … few words con…

Meatless Days

Shall we all become vegetarians from sheer force of habit after the war, we wonder? There are certainly a few of us who will keep to meatless fare from preference, but there are others who still yearn for the fleshpots and will welcome them back. The present bitter plaint of the meat loving man and the struggles of the contriving housewife are excellently epitomised in the following pathetic poem—with apologies to Lewis Carroll.

He thought he saw some venison made into a ragout,
He looked again and saw it was a vegetable stew
"It's all that I could find," she said, "you've got to make it do

He thought he saw a sirloin steak, with onions thickly spread
He looked again and saw it was a loaf of baker's bread
"Even this may be a treat before next month," she said

He thought he saw a steaming dish piled high with pork and beans
He looked again and saw it was some dandelion greens
"I picked them in the yard," she said, "they're quite with…
mu…

PRACTICAL COATS FOR SPRING WEAR

CUT on entirely new lines in soft finished best quality Corded Suiting. These Coats are cut and made in our own Workroom and are so daintily finished that they are suitable to wear on almost any occasion.

STREET COAT in best qua… … with collar an… … of contrasting mater… … as waist and hips … … finished with dra… … forming fringe. …

Price 9½ Gns

NOTE.—This establishment is closed on Saturdays.

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VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
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These delightful and useful Scarves, now so much in demand, fill a decided want and are our own exclusive design. They are suitable for wearing on all manner of occasions. Made from soft and fleecy wool they have that beautifully silky feeling so much appreciated.

In white only as shown … various coloured diamond patter… border.

Price 63/-

Alpaca Scarves in smaller siz… and self colours, from 17/6

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Wigmore Street, (Cavendish Square) London W 1

Famous for over a Century for Taste for Quality for Value

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

All children like Veno's Lightning Cough Cure are eager for "Veno time" to come round. And it cures—really cures—whooping cough and all the coughs and colds to which they are liable. Mothers should trust always to Veno's, because it is free from opium and everything harmful to children. There is nothing in it that a doctor would not approve.

Never Forget This.—A remedy that children like must ever be more beneficial to little sufferers than one against which the child nature revolts. That is self evident.

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INFLUENZA.

Larger sizes, 1/3 and 3/-. The 3/- size is the most economical
Of Chemists and Medicine Vendors the world over
Insist on having Veno's and refuse all substitutes.

The Remedy that

CHILDREN LIKE

and Take Willingly.

The Home Beautiful

FURNISHING SPECIALISTS

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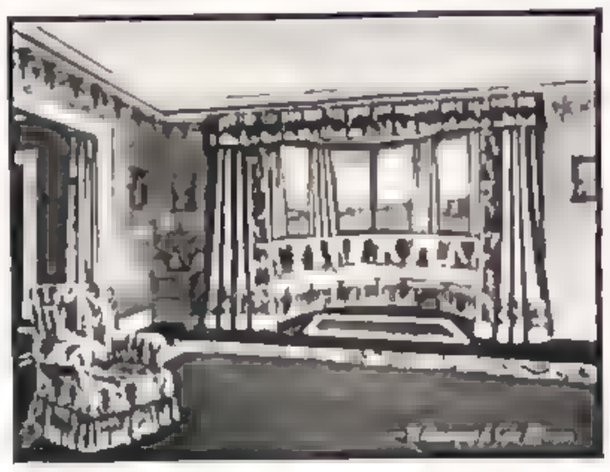

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WILLIAMSON & COLE'S [illegible]
CRETONNES, TAFFETAS, and OMBRES consists of hundreds of designs in beautiful floral and [illegible] effects suitable for Curtains and Loose Covers.
CRETONNES, 31 ins. wide from 9½d. per yd
PRINTED COTTONS, 50 ins. wide, from 2/9 per yd
TAFFETAS and OMBRES, from 2/6 to 14/11 per yd

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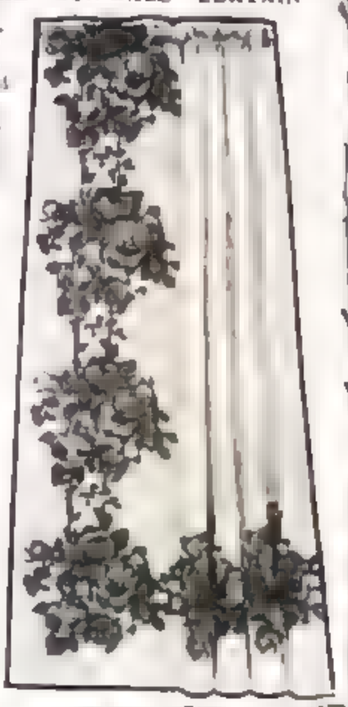
CASEMENT COTTONS, WOOLS, and SILKS [illegible] from 11½d. to 6/11 [illegible]



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"SUN BRAE" TWILL, 50 ins. wide from 3/6 per yd
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EVERY LENGTH GUARANTEED

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SIX DAYS ADRIFT IN THE NORTH SEA!

Supreme test of the concentrated food value of

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK TABLETS

To Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Slough, Bucks.
Dear Sirs,—As a member of the Royal Naval Air Service I wish to let you know that I recently proved the extraordinary value of your Malted Milk Tablets. In the course of Naval Section May 4th, I [illegible] the machine fell into the sea and the pilot was [illegible] and we were [illegible] for six days. The weather was [illegible] and we were [illegible] Each day I consumed a small [illegible] and no other food. [illegible] I have therefore that we absolutely owe our lives to [illegible] I have the greatest pleasure in [illegible] Rations [illegible] Horlick's Malted Milk Tablets [illegible] so much nutriment. You are at liberty to [illegible] with my renewed thanks.
R.N.A.S.

SEND THEM TO YOUR NAVAL AND MILITARY FRIENDS.
See that the name Horlick's appears on every Container

Of all Chemists and Stores, or we will forward one of these tins (containing 50 tablets) to any address on receipt of 1/6. Give full name and address, or name of ship, also give your own name and address when sending remittance to

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SIR JAMES HORLICK, Bart., President

Tobacco Bloom Virginia Cigarettes

I. RUTTER & Co MITCHAM 20's 1/2 · · 50's 2/9 · · 100's 5/6

Foster Clark's

FOSTER CLARK'S **2d.** SOUPS are a most wholesome substitute for Meat. Make them your daily food.
You simply add Water.

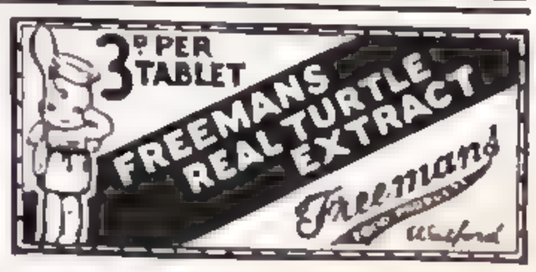
2d Soups

Rowland's Odonto

FOR YOUR TEETH

of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and giving a PLEASANT FRAGRANCE to the breath. It [illegible] POLISHES and PRESERVES the ENAMEL. Positively the Best Tooth Powder as it is [illegible] and imparts a healthy smooth and [illegible] appearance to the gums.

1/6 per box of [illegible] and ROWLAND'S [illegible] Hair [illegible] London E.C.



The Return of Standard Cloth

When we are told that the looms are already being pre pared for standard cloth we are reminded that we are only harking back to mediæval times in this as in some other way Standard cloth was being worn in England when the Conqueror [illegible], and in 1197 its price was fixed at "two ells between the [illegible] and its colour was black, except in cities and [illegible] burgh[illegible]. Apparently profiteering crept in and affected manufacture, and in 1229 we find Parliament decreeing that quality should be invariable from edge to edge. In 1 its price was fixed at 16s. a yard for "the finest grained scarlet clothe of ye beste makyng," and one of the sumptuary enacted that no servant "shall weare in his clothyng a clothe above two shillings ye broad yard." Thus neither standard cloth nor fixed prices are any new t country.

Checks

Checks are evidently going to play a great part [illegible] mer's fabrics—checks and stripes—and ems to be one of the favourite [illegible] man, by the way, will be well ad [illegible] r her summer frocks early, as we [illegible] ntext of a shortage of cotton mater [illegible] tchabes the thought of b[illegible] patterns that everyone else has rejected. At t wide choice of ginghams, zephyrs, cambr [illegible] les in the loveliest colours and [illegible] bines have developed useful [illegible] fo e. Notable amon [illegible] re is one tissue especially, r[illegible] thly, which has prove[illegible] imperv[illegible] India and the tropics. It is dyed [illegible] rn before it is woven, and, though light in great strength and resistance. It can ev[illegible] then exposed to the hot sun without chan[illegible] be had in a good range of blues, pinks, mauves, and buff[illegible]. A aforesaid, however, readers should buy their summer early while the choice is wide. Fortunatel[illegible] elasticity of the feminine mind, that with the fi[illegible] ring sunshine our thoughts readily turn t[illegible] clothes in which to enjoy the mirage of that leisure, with whic[illegible] in our eternal hopefulness, we always connect all thoughts o[illegible] the future.

Dancing Frocks

That dancing is not going to be banished entirely, despit[illegible] the carpings of the cranks and the kill joys, is evidenced by the giving of a "The Dansant" by Princess Mary while the Prince of Wales was home on leave, and by the innumerable dancing frocks, exquisite in colour and material and gay as tropical butterflies, with which the shop windows are filled They are particularly lovely now, as there seems to be a positive *embarras de richesses* as far as silks, satins, and tissues are concerned. The silhouette for the most part is [illegible] are achieved by drapery which runs cunningly to one side or puffs out at the back in a kind of modified bustle. As for the waist line, it can be worn anywhere, or nowhere, and bodices are

A One-piece Dress

Of two materials, the bodice and cuffs being of flowered Liberty silk, and the skirt and sleeves of blue serge

gether are negligible quantities, sleeves absolutely so. I really "it" your dancing frock must have no sleeves a Some of the shot silks and tissues are especially charming these frocks, for they change their hue with every movem of the wearer. A soft blue will turn to blue in one light a assume a lilac tinge in another.

A Studio of Greek Dancing

"Rhythm and harmony sink most deeply into the rec of the soul and take most powerful hold of it, bringing g fulness in their train and making a man graceful if he be r nurtured." This quotation from Plato rang in my ears witched a wonderful exposition of the results of a meth [illegible] dance training carried on by Miss Duff and Miss W [illegible] k play written by the latter and acted by [illegible] their movements were beautiful, even to th [illegible] time of five, and one felt that the bodily culture [illegible] ured to them by their gifted teachers must, as [illegible] its beneficial influence on mind and [illegible] ic dancing, based on ancient principles e [illegible] t with admirable thoroughness by Miss D [illegible] at their studio at 122A, Beaufort Street, C[illegible]

Musical Instruments for Soldiers

Clara Novello-Davies, honorary organiser [illegible] ments Collection for Sailors and Soldiers, [illegible] ppeal: "Hundreds of the men now [illegible] ians, amateur or expert; thousands [illegible] ir leisure moments and turn hungrily t [illegible] Musical instruments, other than in offici[illegible] r between in all the Expeditionary Force [illegible] rs. An organisation has therefore been [illegible] ion of all sorts of instruments. H[illegible] les has graciously sent it a donation [illegible] ncouragement, and it is sanctioned and [illegible] Sir Edward Ward, Director-General of [illegible] There are probably thousands of mouth [illegible] y—mouth-organs, accordions, concertinas, [illegible] banjos, etc.—which are seldom or never [illegible] of tremendous value in the months to co[illegible] r readers to send as many as they can collect [illegible] 9, Denman Street, Piccadilly, W., or b[illegible] fence so that we may send for them

The National Refuges

[illegible] an old boy, in sending a guinea to the [illegible] nd the *Arethusa* Training Ship 164 [illegible] [illegible] "Please accept the enclosed [illegible] ny purpose whatever. I am very pleased [illegible] to the society, for my father is an old [illegible] rkably high tone in the school w[illegible] as a teacher, I know how difficult [illegible] ch a standard, and, secondly, to maintain [illegible] per as it deserves to do." The committee [illegible] to receive other gifts.

THE KING'S PRINTERS'
TEACHER'S PRAYER BOOK
NEW AND REVISED EDITION
A Complete Recension with Additions and [illegible] Expressions
[illegible] Common Prayer with [illegible] Annotations, Notes and a [illegible] ary upon the Psalter by the
Rt. Rev. MERIVALE HARRY D.D., D.C.L.
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Rev. A. L. MAYHEW, M.A.
[illegible] arrangement of the [illegible] been adopted, the [illegible]
[illegible]
Cloth [illegible] 4/-
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from the Drawing by
F. MATANIA.

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PUBLISHED IN PHOTOGRAVURE.
Size of Work, 17½ × 13½ inches. Size of Mount, 21 × 16 [illegible]
ARTIST'S PROOFS, signed by the Artist - 21/- each
PRINTS - - - - - - - - - - 5/- "
From all Art Dealers, or from the Printers and Publishers,
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THE WAR CABINET REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 191[illegible]
Organization Imperial [illegible] External Relations — The Le[illegible] — The Navy The Milit[illegible] The Air Service — Mu[illegible] Transport — Control of Indu[illegible] Reconstruction, &c.
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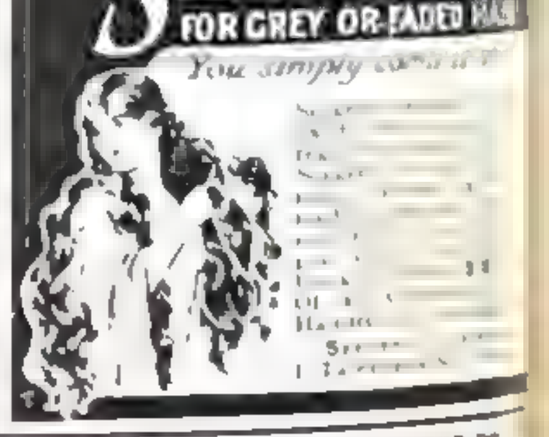

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FOR GREY OR FADED HAIR
You simply [illegible]

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URGENT NATIONAL IMPORTANCE
500 LADIES WANTED
17 to 45.
[illegible] Learn in THE [illegible] Post card to
THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF MOTORING
Coventry House, Coventry St., [illegible]

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The *only* Safety Glass for Goggles; Windscreens; Show Cases; Observation Panels for Aircraft; Portholes for Shipping, etc.

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Send for interesting Catalogue to the Sole Manufacturers.
THE TRIPLEX SAFETY GLASS CO., LTD.,
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Entered as Second-class Matter at the New York (N.Y.) Post Office, 1903

THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

Volume LXXIII. No. 950. {REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER} London, April 6, 1918. Price Ninepence.

Brenton armed Alliance, by G.

A BRITISH CORPORAL WITH HIS DIMINUTIVE CAPTIVES TAKEN IN THE RECENT FIGHTING

This stalwart British corporal and his captives form a study in contrasts: the latter are exceedingly poor specimens of humanity, particularly the one on the right. His companion looks a mere boy, and is eagerly clasping some bread, which is probably none too common with the advancing German troops. The poor physique of these prisoners would seem to point to the fact that the German assaulting divisions are by no means wholly composed of picked or even of moderately fine troops

THE GREAT WORLD WAR: WEEK by WEEK.

Major-General [illegible]

The Scene of the Allied and German Offensives of 1917 and 1918

The above map appeared in "The Sphere" of April 28, 1917, and shows the areas occupied by the enemy and gained by the Allies up to that date. It shows the ground gained by [illegible] to the assaulting troops

Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Macdonogh, K.C.M.G.

[illegible] entered the army in 1884, and has been at the War Office since 1916 before which he had seen active service at the front. Sir George Macdonogh is an accomplished linguist. He was, with General Maurice, one of the two officers who were specially selected by Sir William Robertson to be his principal assistants when Sir Henry Wilson succeeded Sir William Robertson as Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Sir George Macdonogh continues in charge of his department, and is one of the few officers whose work lies within the realm of military intelligence.

THE GERMAN ASSAULT ON THE WEST

The Dead Sea Fruit of the March Advance

[illegible] is not likely to be read by [illegible] attention by the people of France or of [illegible]. The population of Paris certainly has had reason to cut a notch [illegible] tan military calendars more deeply than which it would be ready to do for the shelling of an historic church at an hour peculiarly sacred to [illegible]. Such wanton profanation has aroused a sense of renewed resentment even in those [illegible] to themselves incapable of such feeling or of any provocation. It has been easy to read day by day, even the list of messages which have told [illegible] through towns and villages whose names in 1914 connoted success [illegible] has been still less easy to read some of the many comments of the leader-writers of daily papers, who of course have no easy task at such moments. One did not welcome the passing of the Hague home bridge into the hands of the enemy. Observation in town and country however revealed that the ordinary civilian digested the news as best he could, map in hand, with calm and set countenance. Deep down in the minds of all classes was the same belief, though often very variously expressed. A grizzled farm labourer would voice it very differently to the man of Cockayne but believe that the capture of such and such towns and villages—the passing of Péronne, Noyon, Montdidier, and the rest—will prove but Dead Sea fruit in the mouths of the enemy, hungering after victory and food.

He has claimed success, but success at a price. How big this price exactly is we cannot say at the moment, but that it is huge no one can doubt. Such [illegible] can only be gained by a spendthrift expenditure of human life, and [illegible] out of captured ground has cost the Germany Army a high price in dead [illegible] wounded men. It has counted on an easy advance; they have been most [illegible] by the magnificent resistance of the French and British [illegible] them, who [illegible] each position to the last possible moment [illegible] but firing always, before the enemy masses.

[illegible] of resistance amazed those who stayed at home. The great [illegible] and [illegible] at the essential work of munitions making went on unbroken by the Easter holidays. An appeal had been made to the munition workers to carry on through their holiday, and they had agreed readily, sacrificing their time of rest that the men at the front might have the shells and guns for the winning of a victory which would mean rest for the world. Words of praise were everywhere heard for our armies at the front, whose skill and bravery have combined to establish a remarkable ascendancy at a moment when effective air work helps to speed success.

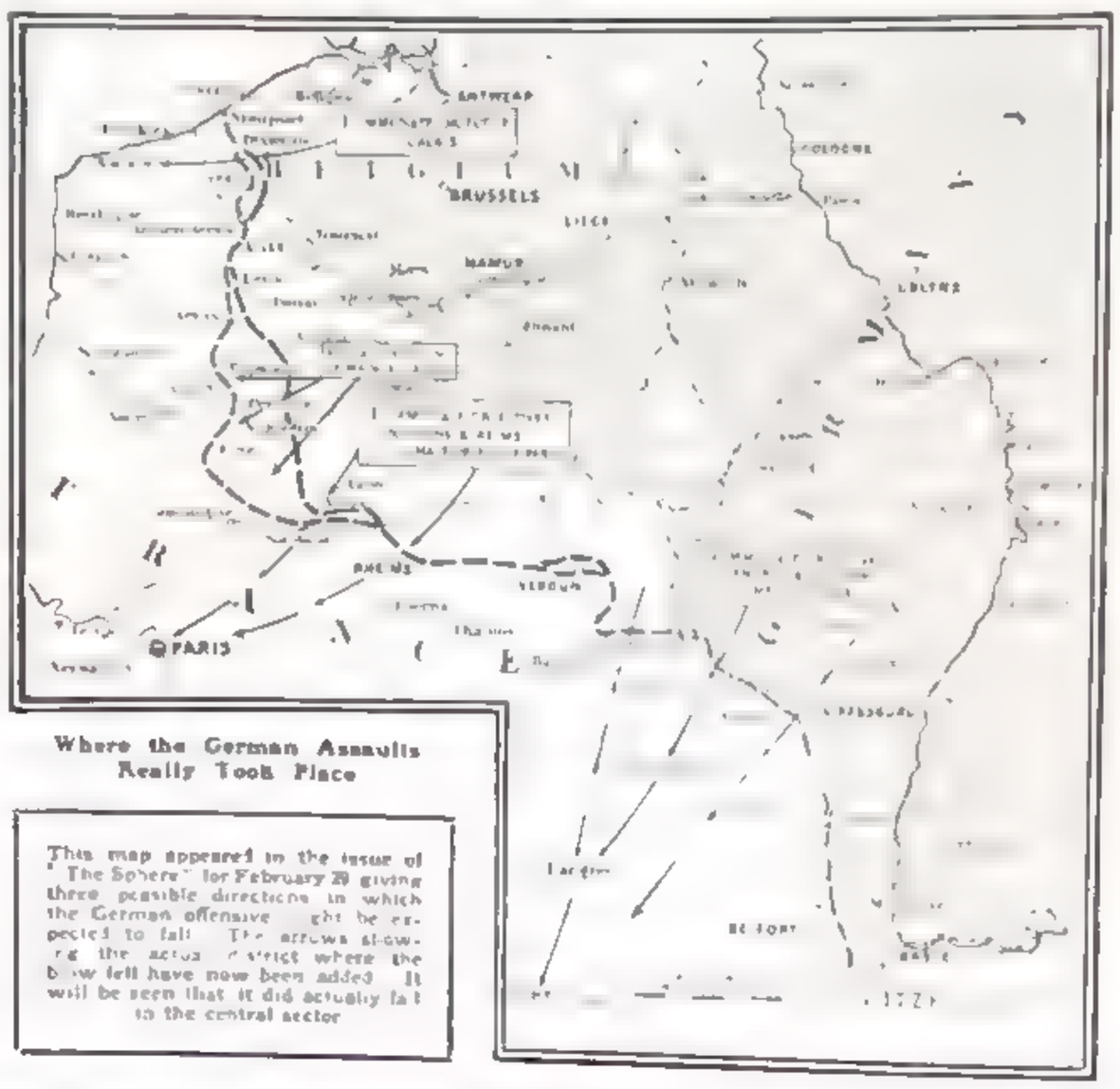
THE DESPERATE THRUST OF THE GREAT GAMBLERS

Some Causes which have Led to the Present Situation

The enemy onslaught against our front in France has naturally reawakened the [illegible] between the advocates of a purely Western front policy and those who have from the first urged operations of primary importance [illegible] What would we not now give to have on the Western front the large forces that have [illegible] been immobilised in our volunteers internment camps in Macedonia. The present ordeal of itself, if nothing else, ought to bring home to the most [illegible] the correctness of the 'Western' view of Allied strategy [illegible] long as we were attacked, it was possible for imaginative strategists to suggest that attacks somewhere else might have enabled us to get round what we could not get through, but the moment we are attacked we see in a flash the imperative necessity of defending this front with the whole of our available forces.

Now the kernel of argument is beside the question. Nobody at this moment questions that the Western front is the vital theatre of the war. But this in no way disproves the arguments of those who at an earlier period insisted that every effort should be made to capture Constantinople. Had this been effected direct communication would have been established with Russia and Roumania. Turkey would have collapsed for lack of the munitions which she could have obtained only by way of Constantinople and we should have controlled the Balkans from an unrivalled base. The Dardanelles expedition failed. The results are well known. With the collapse of Russia there is now no Eastern front and owing to our failure to press home the military attack at the Dardanelles we are not only cut off from Russia but the Balkan front is at the moment of less importance, the Western front has become the only [illegible] principal one [illegible] for one reason or another of the Eastern [illegible] once more in the plainest manner the danger of allowing Germany to concentrate on any one front. As the Prime Minister pointed out, Germany is a fortress, and if all the battlements could have been threatened a great rally at one point could have been attempted. It is equally to be argued that the present situation reinforces the necessity, which has always existed, of decentralising the enemy's forces. History will show whether this great leisurely prepared assault of the enemy at a chosen spot is the condemnation of the vindication of the Western front theory.

The appointment of General Foch as Generalissimo was a feature of the week's news of the highest importance.



Where the German Assaults Really Took Place

This map appeared in the issue of "The Sphere" for February 23 giving three possible directions in which the German offensive might be expected to fall. The arrows showing the actual district where the blow fell have now been added. It will be seen that it did actually fall in the central sector.

THE KAISER'S MESSAGE TO THE EMPRESS

The spirit of the troops is as fresh as on the first day. Over 45,000 prisoners, over 700 guns, 1,000 machine guns, and enormous quantities of ammunition and provisions, just as after the Isonzo battle in Italy, have been taken. May God be with us.—WILHELM.

An English parody of a similar message sent by the Emperor William I. in 1870

By right divine my dear Augusta,
We've had another awful buster.
Ten thousand Frenchmen sent below.
Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

"Low-Flying MACHINES FIRED 250,000 ROUNDS."

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THE PART PLAYED BY THE LOW-FLYING AEROPLANE IN MODERN WARFARE

DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON, APRIL 6TH

One of the most remarkable features of the great battle now being fought in the west is the part played by our low-flying aeroplanes, which attack the enemy's troops with machine-gun fire from a very low altitude. Mr. Philip Gibbs, in a recent despatch says: "The enemy has also suffered from attacks by our airmen so constant and so destructive that he must have been scared of his troops and they have been ordered to take to the open country. I know many cases of armies of cars with, during this battle, have come under the fire of our airmen. A fine road and other highways behind the German lines dying no higher than 500 feet and dropping bombs on to masses of moving troops, and after scattering large crowds chasing them with deadly machine-gun fire and inflicting many casualties."

STEMMING THE GREAT GERMAN THRUST : Tro

British Official Photo.

A Line of Transport Waggons Passing Through a Village on the Western Front

A string of limbered-up transport waggons are making their way through the main street of a French village now crowded with British troops who are snatching a few moments' repose as the Front towards the battle-front. In the village square, adjoining building probably the château of some wealthy inhabitant. The machine works with a smooth rebukes or anxiety. A count of forty motor-lorries on the hill overlooking the east bank of the river between Bryon and Chauny. I did not see a single sign of confusion.

British Official Photo.

Men of the Border Regiment and the Lincolns Resting before Going into Action

The above picture shows men of the Border Regiment and the Lincolnshire Regiment resting on a French village close behind the lines before going into action. The country I passed through was full of batteries going forward and of columns of ammunition and baggage carts, every column following a prescribed route and a fixed time table. At each headquarters many came and went; officers discussed movements or briefs of new gun emplacements.

and Transport Columns on the Move, March 21—31, 1918.

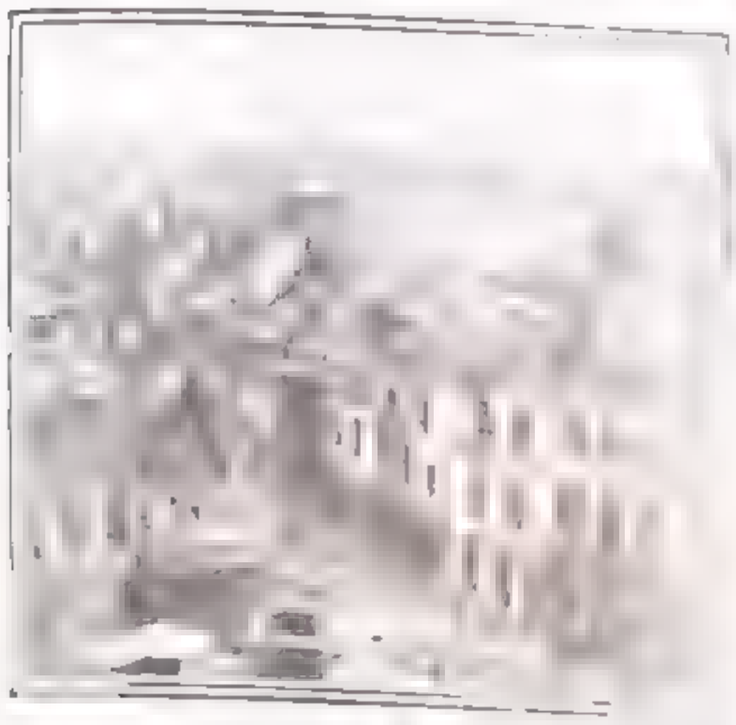
A Transport Column Passing Troops who are Resting by the Wayside

Endless columns of transport move along the roads between the guns and gun-waggons — writes Mr. Philip Gibbs — bullocks of supply with one arm round some dear ridiculous little dog which belongs to almost every service waggon on the firing line and the drivers nod over their horses or their lorries or sit awake on. By the side of the village street troops are resting on their way up to

The Visit of King George to the Troops on the Western Front

His Majesty the King has just returned from a two days' visit to the Western front, where he mingled freely with men who had taken part in the recent terrific fighting. His Majesty's presence was signalled down the street of a village behind the lines now occupied by British troops. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the men. The whole visit was very spontaneous in character. As the little royal ensign on the King's car came in sight the French peasants shouted, Vive le roi! and cheered again and again.

THE GERMANS AGAIN ON THE SOMME



The Ruins of ———

———

The Ruins of Chaulny

———

In the Streets of Nesle

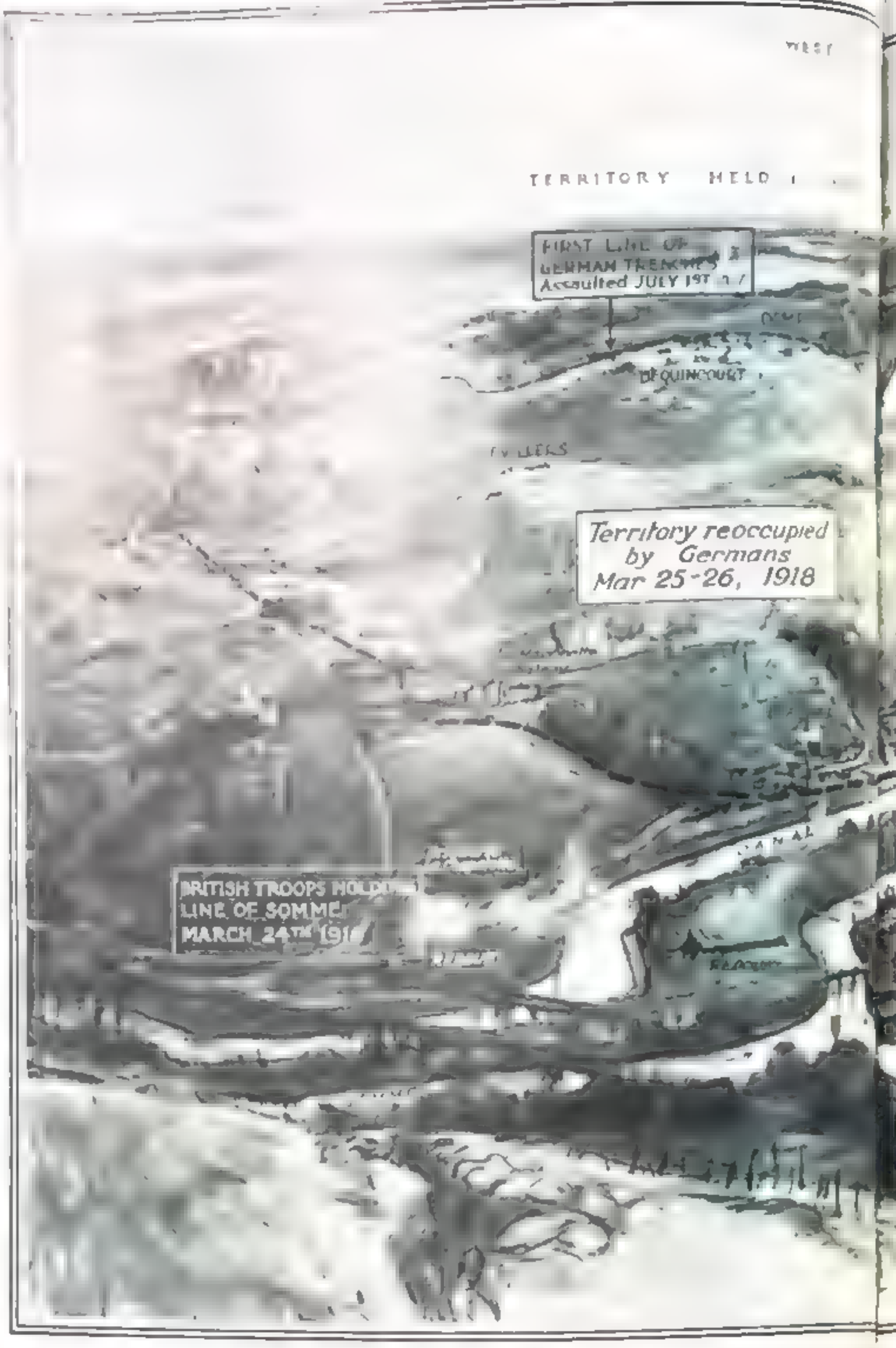
———

British Scouts on the Somme, March 1918

———

The Somme near Peronne

This view ——— of the wide marshy valley of the Somme with a ——— and causeway ——— the flats



PERONNE AND THE VALLEY OF THE ———

———

The German Offensive on March 21

The great German offe——— which had been ——— opened on March 21. The front selected by the Germans for the great effort extended from near Croisilles to south of La Fere, a distance of over fifty miles. For the assault ——— had accumulated immense forces estimated at ——— including all their best ——— troops, and others, which had been, probably, specially trained for the purpose. Also they had made an enormous concentration of artillery. Both in infantry and guns they were greatly superior to ourselves at the portion of the line attacked. ——— inevitable consequence of awaiting attack. ——— can choose his own objectives and mass his troops against them, while the reserves of the defence must naturally be held back, and cannot strike in until the direction of the enemy's thrust is known. With the vast scale of modern battles it is a matter of time, measured not by hours, as of old, but by days and perhaps weeks.

The Opening of the Attack

Taking these facts into consideration, the immediate effects of the German drive were not unexpected. The preliminary bombardment does not seem to have been very prolonged. The reason for this may have been that the preparation was not designed to be lengthy in order that no time should be given for the concentration of the Allied reserves. The cannonade was, however, ——— immediately previous to the assault and was accompanied by a rain of gas shells. A smoke barrage was thrown out just before the attack.

The attack came at about five o'clock in the morning of Thursday, March 21. At all points the Germans were in great force. In one section of the line they ——— attacked ——— actions against three of ——— Gas against two. The tactics ——— impetus, and took no account of ———

The troops endured the full brunt of the attack and declined to make way. The bombardment had ——— weakened the defence, and by hurling wave after ——— on the latter was in places broken. ——— is no doubt that, however heavy our losses, the ——— German ——— were enormous. Reports of prisoners ——— where give the impression of units shattered ——— advance against our fire. In some cases ——— believed that the losses were as high as ——— cent., and that they were hardly ever less than ——— cent. in any of the attacking units. But ——— cost, they achieved a certain success. The ——— line was broken west of St. Quentin, and the ——— retreat of, in places, fifteen miles or more.

The reserves were rushed to the front to ——— British retreat and convert it into a rout. ——— flow weather enabled the Germans to move ——— infantry waves with artillery. Their ——— however, of making a double break was ——— by the desperate resistance of the British ——— east of Arras. Here the army of General ——— Below made little or no progress, at the expense ——— enormous losses. But to the south, after the ——— before St. Quentin, there was nothing ——— retreat across the Somme battle ground.

Heroism of British Troops

Heroic work was done by our troops both ——— the initial defence and in the retreat. ——— Haig singles out for special mention the 3rd, ——— 17th, 18th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 40th, 41st, ——— 6th, and 66th divisions. After the line had ——— defensive line of trenches and guns had ———

Péronne and its Surroundings :

Showing the German Reflux over the Old Battlefields of the Somme.

ACROSS WHICH THE GERMANS ADVANCED DURING THE LAST DAYS OF MARCH

DRAWN BY D MACPHERSON

Murdered by Herbert of Vermandois, and where later Louis XI had his narrow escape from a similar fate at the hands of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. Just beyond the town is the rivulet of La Tortille along which heavy fighting took place on March 23 and 24. Directly ahead is the marshy valley of the Somme with its maze of river channels, canals and [illegible].

Towards the right hand upper portion of the picture is the country which saw such desperate fighting during the Battle of the Somme in 1916. The ruins of Bapaume, which have been reoccupied by the Germans, are a little way outside the picture on the right. Albert is in the extreme distance on the right.

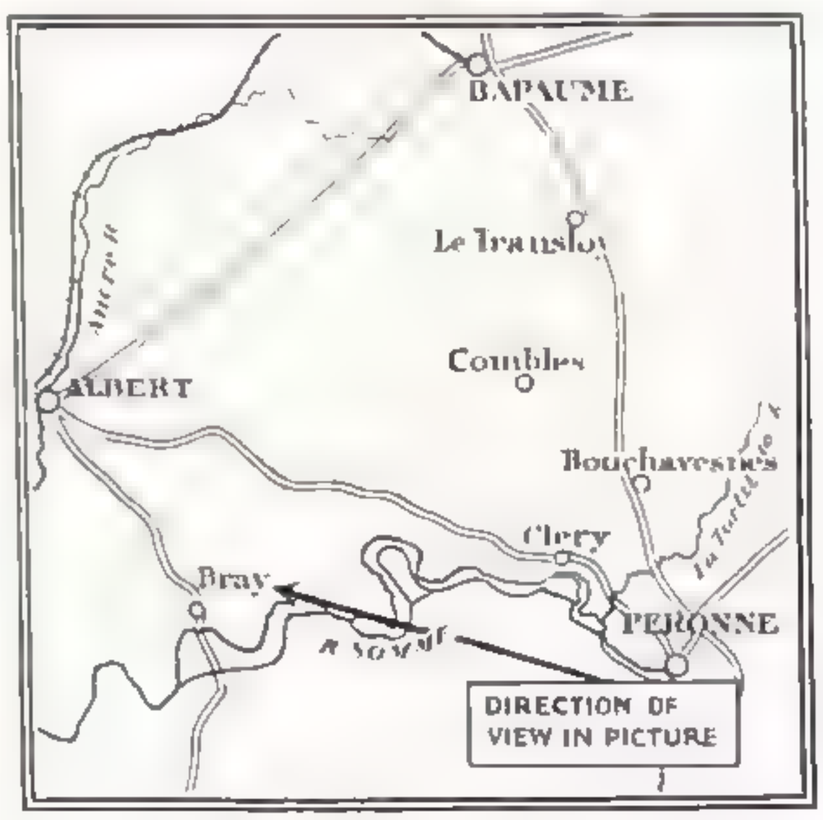
through small bodies of brave men held out here and there in isolated strongholds, forming bastions against which the German tide often beat in vain. South and west of St. Quentin there were several such bastions, chiefly consisting of fragments of various English and Irish Regiments, including the Rifles and Londoners. Some of them held out till the close of the first day and then tried to fight their way back. Few, it must be feared, succeeded; but such incidents are typical of the spirit of our citizen soldiers. Near Lagnicourt a battalion of the Seaforths fought literally to the death to cover the retreat of the famous 51st Division. Mory was the scene of a terrific struggle. It was held at first by English troops—Staffords, Middlesex, Lincolns, and Leicesters—and was lost and retaken several times. At last the Englishmen were driven past it, leaving the Leicestershire battalion isolated. Their plight might have seemed hopeless, but they broke out through the encircling Germans and rejoined their comrades. Then, on Saturday night a Scottish brigade of Highlanders and Lowlanders swept through the village and recaptured it. At Pendère a battalion was cut off. It fought all day, repelling repeated German attacks with machine-gun fire, and then the survivors made their way out and broke through two lines of Germans to their comrades beyond.

General Considerations

It is too early to take stock of the battle as a whole. We can but record its first stage. The German drive, executed with a vast accumulation of men and material, has been successful in thrusting back the British Army for some twenty miles, and in denting in the Allied line on a front of fifty. They have in their hands perhaps 40,000 of our wounded and prisoners, and several hundred guns, for the most part certainly disabled. But as against these definite gains their losses have been enormous. According to a leading military correspondent the German strategic reserve was on March 20 some eighty-five divisions strong (say 800 battalions). Thirty-three of these were thrown in on the first day's fighting, and twenty more on the next two, so that at present there are probably not more than thirty available—if so many, for quite possibly more of them have now been used.

The superiority of the Allied air service was remarkable. They bombed the German lines of communication and bases, attacked the railway stations at which their reserves were entraining and detraining, and bombed and fired into their crowded marching columns with awful effect. We hear of fair hits by bombs upon battalions in close order; a French report claims two entire divisions destroyed by the massed attack of a hundred aeroplanes.

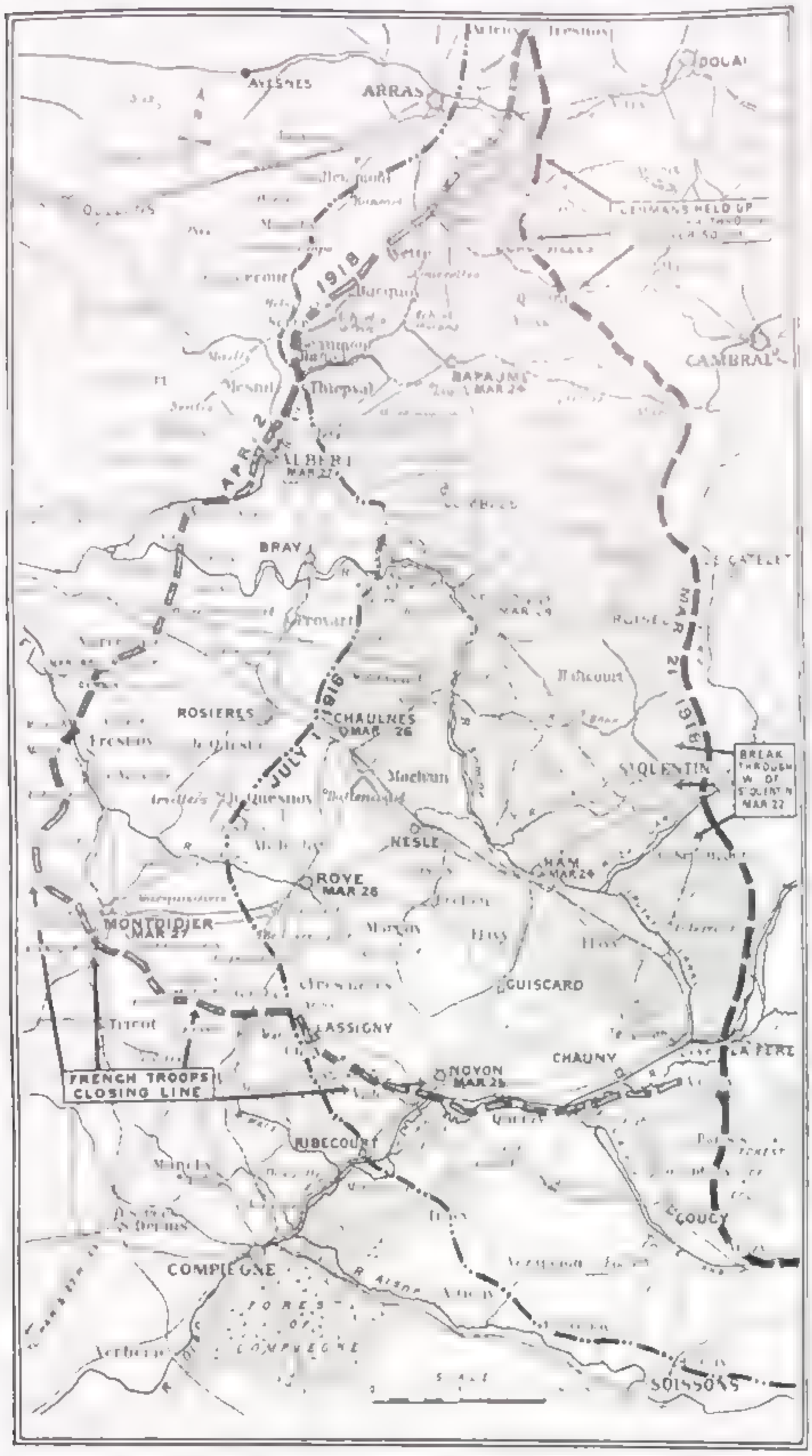
On the whole there is good reason to believe that the Germans, despite their preparations and massed strength, have lost more heavily than the Allies in the forward drive which has carried them back to the battlefield of the Somme. This is not to minimise the seriousness of the situation, but neither must it be exaggerated. The losses seem great, but the forces engaged are colossal. At the beginning of this week the German advance slowed down to a few furlongs a day and the second stage of the battle was at hand. Very much depended upon the magnitude and wise employment of the Allied reserves under General Foch's supreme command. E. F.



Key Map to Picture

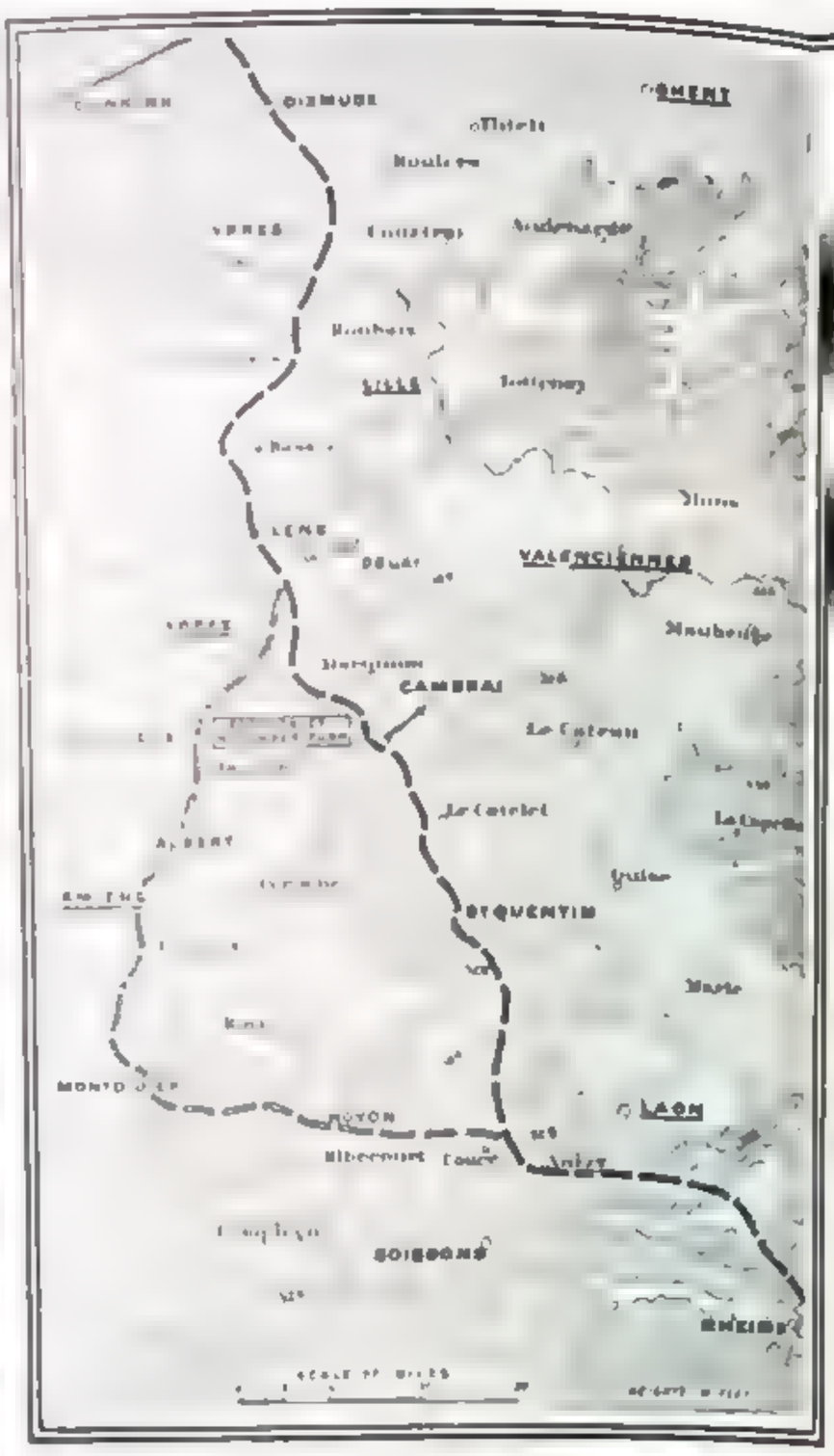
This key map will help the reader to grasp the direction of the above picture looking generally westward along the Somme.

THE GREAT ASSAULT IN THE WEST : *Shown in Maps.*



The Crucial Points on the Battle Lines—Showing where the First Onslaught Broke Through our Line West of St. Quentin, and where the Attack was held in Front of Arras

The above map shows the sector of the Western front against which the Germans hurled their long-advertised offensive. The point at which the "break through" occurred was in the region west of St. Quentin, on the black line marking the British front of March 21st. A further attempt was made to pierce this line to the north, but the British troops were able to hold the attacking forces on the line Monchy to Croisilles. This second attack virtually failed. Among the towns regained by the enemy are Bapaume, Peronne, and Ham, which were taken on March 24, Noyon on March 25, and Roye and Chaulnes on March 26. The front of April 2 (the shaded line on the map) extends from Arleux in the north, passes a little east of Arras, west of Albert (which was entered on March 27), through Marcelcave and Avencourt, just west of Montdidier, which was entered on March 27. The southern side of the wedge extends from Montdidier through Lassigny to Tergnier Junction and La Fere. To the south of it are seen the forests of Compiegne and Coucy and also the River Aisne, which flows through Soissons. It was from this region that the French troops raced with such skill and gallantry to close the valley of the Oise and to cover the left flank of the retiring 5th British Army. Rushing forward, they opposed the enemy on the line of Flavy and Tergnier, which latter junction was seized on the morning of the 23rd. Owing to the capture of Ham, a fighting retirement took place upon Noyon. The British line of July, 1916, is marked on the map by a dotted line. All the area between this line and the one held by us up to March 21 is shell-wrecked with the exception of the southern fringe in the region of Lassigny and Noyon, where the war scars are less deep and numerous.



Contour Map of the Battle Area

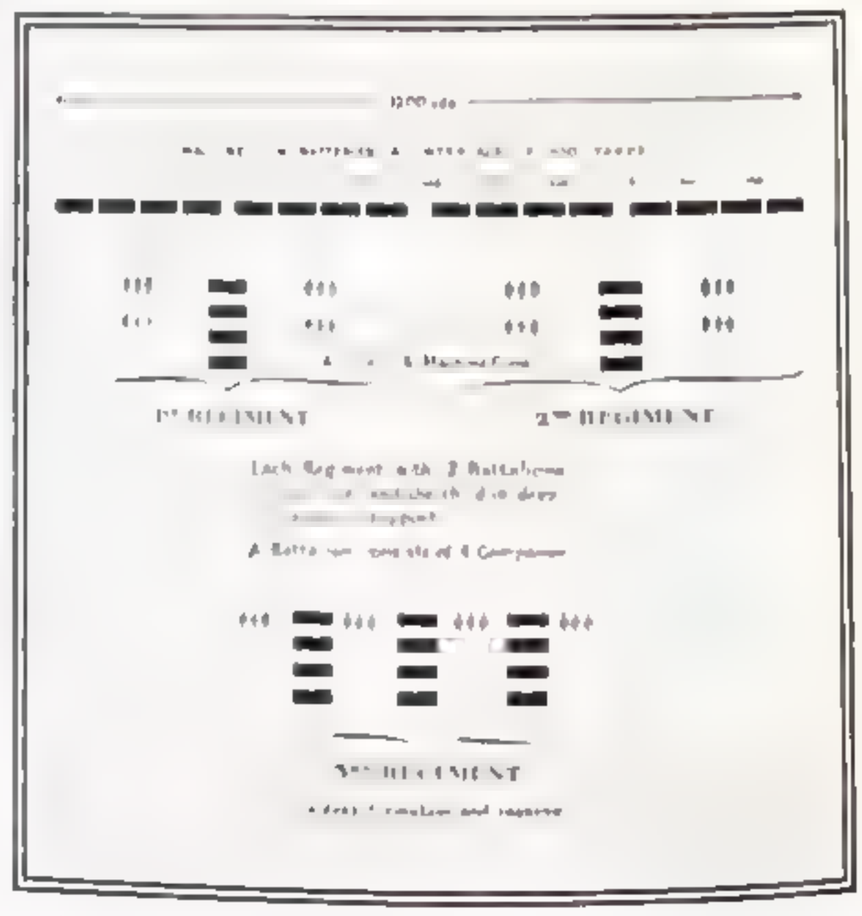
This map shows the nature of the territory over which the great battle has [illegible]. The main thrust west of St. Quentin was over a countryside about [illegible] above sea level. The advance led the enemy into a lower region some 150 ft. in height, across which the valleys of the Oise and the Somme form wide marshy flats. The valley of the Oise is indicated by the white belt leading north-east and south-west from Noyon.

The brunt of the great battle in France was for some days after the opening attack waged between two British armies—the 3rd and the 5th—and three German armies each larger than either of the two British forces, so that in all the Germans were believed to be nearly three to one. The commanders were as follows:—

Arras and Cambrai Sectors

British	German
[illegible]	[illegible] Commanding Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria
[illegible]	[illegible] Commanding Crown Prince of Germany

Many correspondents of the density of the [illegible] and the consequent terrible losses. In [illegible] battalions was massed on a front of [illegible]. As this space would normally contain less than 1,500 men standing almost shoulder to shoulder, we see at once how rank must have stood behind rank. Mr. Philip Gibbs gives an example of the attack formation of a division of nine battalions which is represented in the accompanying diagram. Two of the three regiments led the attack, each with two battalions in line, and the third in column behind. Farther to the rear the third regiment followed in reserve, apparently formed in columns of companies.



How the German Attacking Troops were Formed into Battle Array

ABOVE AND BELOW Ground on the Western Front.

French official picture

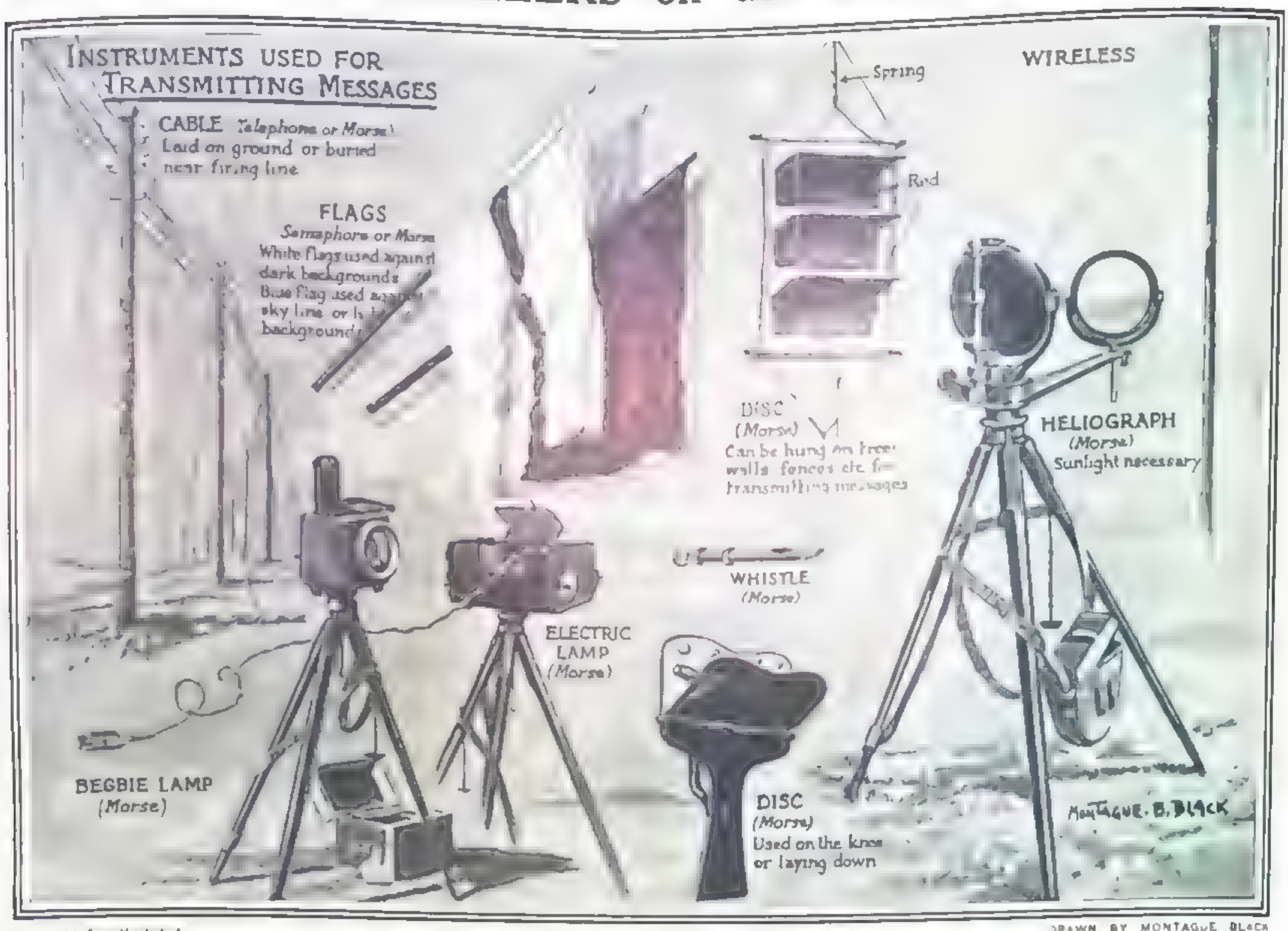
ABOVE—A Scene of Shattered Tree Stumps and Bursting Shells

BELOW—Comparative Quiet in a Dug-out Billet Behind the Lines

The officer is comfortably curled up under the curved corrugated-iron roof which forms the main structure of the dug-out. Above is a very heavy covering of earth, which makes the interior a comparatively quiet little abode. The dressing-table, coat rack, lamp and bracket, stand for cane, little tables for books and other impedimenta, add to the comfort of the place

b

WITH THE SIGNALLERS on the WESTERN FRONT.



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THE VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS USED BY SIGNALLERS IN TRANSMITTING MESSAGES

This drawing shows in the left hand top corner the aerial cables conveying telephone or Morse code messages. The lines are laid on the ground or buried near the firing line. Next we have the Begbie lamp for flashing Morse-code messages. Then two kinds of flags—one white and another blue for use against light or dark backgrounds. An electric lamp on a tripod stand is used at night. Two types of flap or disc instruments follow. They are opened and shut with the long and short pauses of the Morse code. The one with the three flaps attached to a spring can be attached to a tree or a wall. Then comes the much more familiar heliograph with its mirrors which of course require sunshine to transmit messages. Finally there is the whistle which can be used for signals with Morse or other code (see pp. 12-13).

THE GRENADE USED BY BRITISH BOMBERS.

The German weekly, the *Technische Rundschau*, in one of its August numbers, gives the following description of the well known Mills hand grenade. The writer is Dr. Retler, a Berlin engineer. He says: "The English 'Egg hand grenade' is a time fuse grenade, and on being thrown ignites itself through the release of a spring bolt.

"The accompanying illustrations show this grenade (invented by the Englishman William Mills) in detail. Figs. 1 and 2 giving a longitudinal view of the grenade in section and outside, and Figs. 3 and 4 depicting specific parts of the grenade.

"The part marked (*a*) in Fig. 1 is about 10 cm. in length and is made of cast-iron. The outer shell is of the same material, and is notched like a pineapple so that the grenade scatters a great number of fragments on explosion. The main outer case is perforated at each end, the lower orifice being threaded. To the perforations the part *b g* is screwed which contains the striking bolt (*c-k*) and the time fuse cartridge (*d*) with the detonator (*e*). At the upper end of the grenade is a long lever (*h*) with two lateral ribs (*i*). The space round the casing (*b g*) is filled with an explosive (lyddite or some such powder), which is poured in through a hole made for that purpose in the main casing at the upper end. This hole is closed with a screw, another screw at the base (*l*) holding in the time-fuse cartridge.

From another source we are able to illustrate the weapon as a rifle grenade.

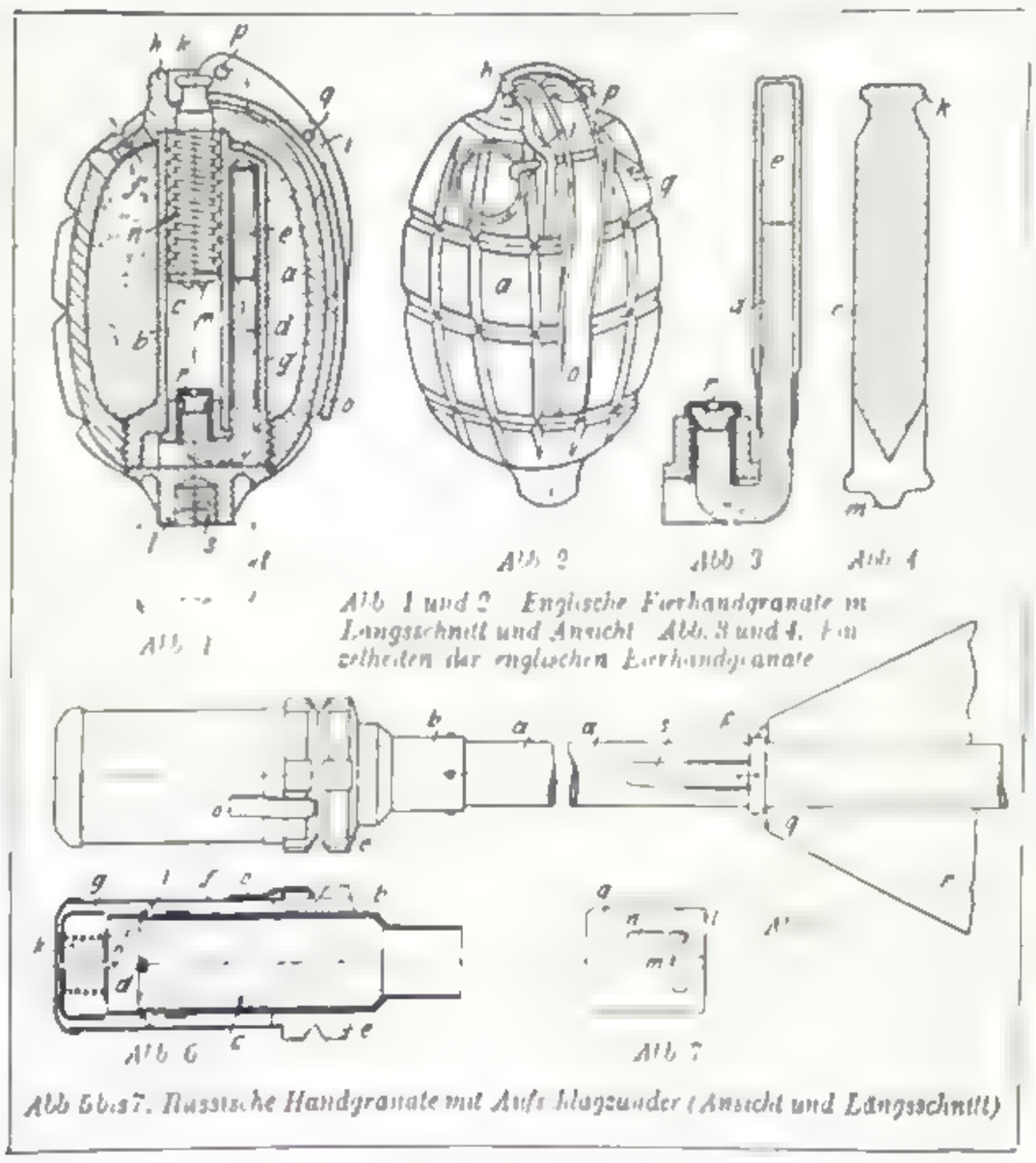

Abb 1 und 2. Englische Eierhandgranate in Längsschnitt und Ansicht. Abb. 3 und 4. Einzelteilen der englischen Eierhandgranate.

Abb 5 bis 7. Russische Handgranate mit Aufschlagzünder (Ansicht und Längsschnitt).

Sectional View of a Mills Grenade

These drawings are reproduced from a German weekly newspaper article, which gives particulars of British and Russian hand grenades. Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 illustrate the Mills grenade.

The Mills grenade clamped into position for use as a rifle grenade.

The Mills grenade screwed on to a metal rod being inserted into the rifle.

WITH BRITISH BOMBERS on the WESTERN FRONT.

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DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON

BOMBING ALONG AN ENEMY TRENCH WITH THE MILLS GRENADE

The above picture shows the method of clearing an enemy trench by means of a party consisting of riflemen and bomb throwers. In the rear is a rifleman with a rifle grenade in readiness for discharge when required. The bombers throw their grenades across the traverse in the manner indicated, enabling the riflemen to charge ahead and gradually clear the trench

THE WESTERN FRONT : With the ROYAL GARR

Gun * position
Left battery † exchange
† Gun position in front of farm buildings

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PANORAMIC VIEW SHOWING HOW EACH GUN O

Copyrighted in the U.S.A.

DRAWN BY MONTAGUE B.

A Close-up View of an Observation Post Exchange to which the Messages Come and are Transmitted to Headquarters

Here we see close at hand one of the nerve centres of the system of signalling employed by the R.G.A. In a deep dug-out covered with a small hill of earth is the Observation Post Exchange. The advanced observation posts are, if the wires are not cut, all in communication with this exchange. A buried wire leads out to a point where a signaller is using a flash lamp to communicate with the battery, for the cables in this case have been cut by the enemy's shell fire

SON ARTILLERY'S SIGNALLERS during a BATTLE.

THE R.G.A. KNOWS THE RESULTS OF ITS FIRE

Screened gun pits from which

Centre battery exchange

Battery commander's dug-out

DRAWN BY MONTAGUE BLACK

Copyrighted in the U.S.A.

DRAWN BY MONTAGUE BLACK

Advanced Observation Post Using Disc for Transmitting Messages

This scene represents what happens when a heavy bombardment by the enemy has taken place. The cables have been cut by shell fire, communication has, therefore, to be kept up by what is called in the military nomenclature a disc (though it is not a circular instrument). The apparatus is attached to a wall or other suitable place, and by means of moving the shutters one can flash a series of red and white signals. These are taken up by the communication posts and sent back to headquarters

THE GERMAN ASSAULT ON THE WEST

SOME BRITISH SOLDIERS MARCHING THROUGH PÉRONNE, ONE OF THE TOWNS IN

This party of British troops is marching along Péronne, which is some fifteen miles east of Albert and about the same distance south of the village Bayonvillers. They have come from Corbie on the Somme and are marching out in the direction of Liéramont on the Canal de la Somme. Each man is carrying his gas mask, now an indispensable part of military equipment.

The street has not been cleared up since the time when heavy guns were passing through. Pieces of masonry and rubble were strewn completely over [illegible]. The houses in the immediate foreground, both on the right and left, had escaped shell fire. The white limestone with its white shutters in the first floor windows was more or less intact. It was the [illegible] important depôt de la région

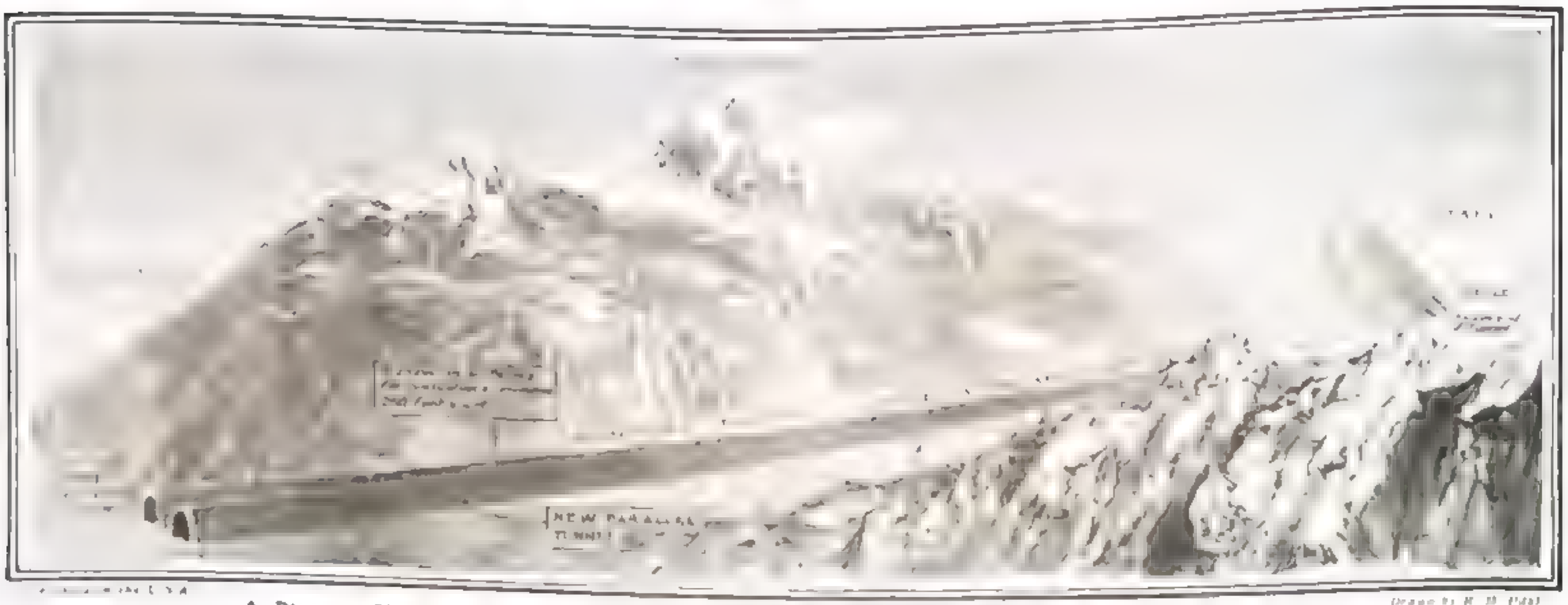
A STREET IN THE TOWN OF PÉRONNE.

CENTRE OF THE WESTERN ASSAULT AGAINST THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE WEST

Official Picture

[illegible] the first floor used to [illegible]. Here M. Devaux used to sell all kinds of "Articles [illegible] and Fournitures des écoles," but one fears that it will be some little time before the people of Péronne will require new inkpots from this little storehouse. One bought the "Petit Parisien" at the [illegible] in happier days. One can just see a corner of the board advertising the Ubrene projecting into the picture on the extreme right hand. The house next door had received a severe shaking. The next house stood, but not being strongly built it has partly fallen. The little lamp-bracket on the left has survived a variety of shocks. A bird's eye view of the town appears on another page.

The COMPLETION of the SECOND SIMPLON TUNNEL.



A Diagram Showing the Second 12-mile Tunnel, which now Runs Parallel to the Original Simplon Tunnel

A [illegible] Tunnel, which has been for some time under construction [illegible] a preaching completion. The [illegible] tunnel, which runs parallel to the [illegible] connected with it at intervals [illegible] 200 feet by means of transverse [illegible] and drainage purposes [illegible] at the [illegible] of this duplicate tunnel will have [illegible] any advantages [illegible] from the point of view of safety [illegible] be enabled to deal

RABBITS. By E. V. Lucas.

Lest any reader should be led by the above title to expect a dissertation on one of the burning topics of the day and hope to acquire information concerning the rearing of the prolific and profitable creatures on [illegible] ich of [illegible]ng and a stunning tr to be made from it, let me say at once that it is essay is not practical but sentimental one. If anyone can prove that he has more genuine knowledge of rabbits than I, I will present him with a year's subscription to 'Fur and Feather.'

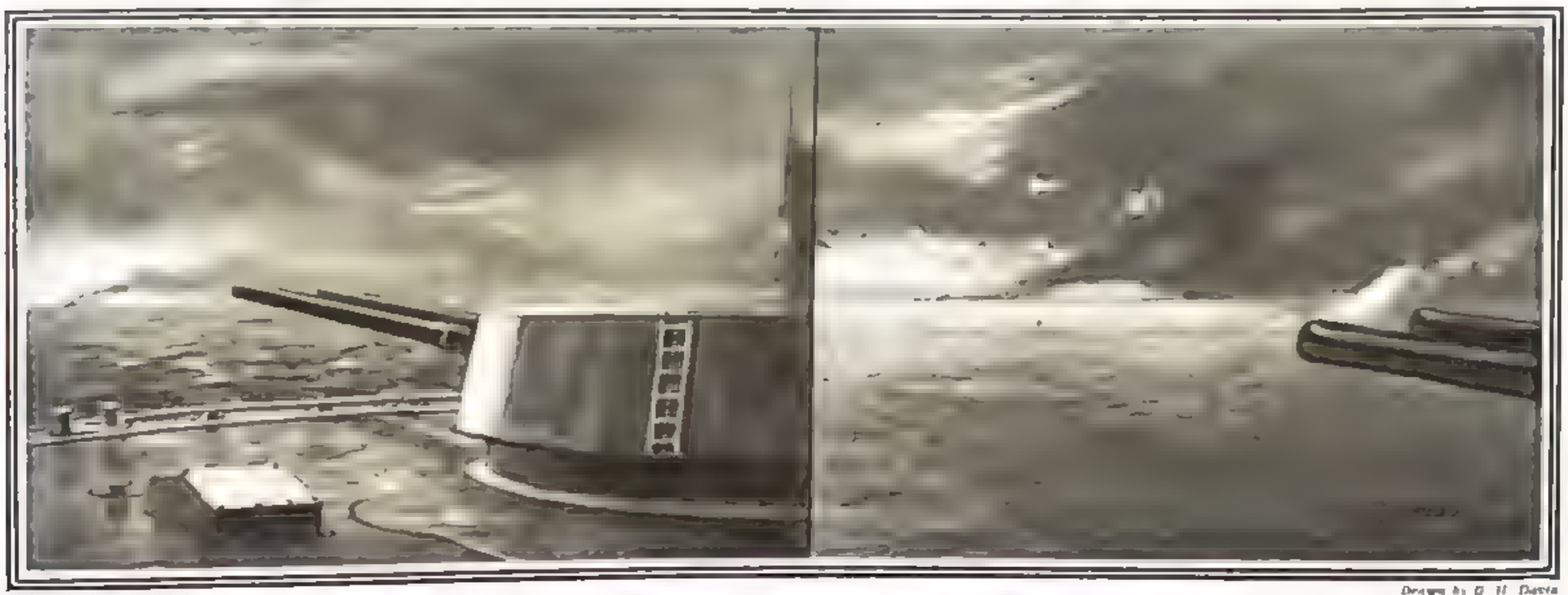
I was lately in the company of a black Cocker spaniel of tender years who had hurt his foot. Being of a sociable disposition and appreciative of sympathy, he was careful to let us all see his trouble—carrying the paw high and gazing up into our faces with depths of self pity in his eyes; behaving, in short, not so unlike a creature with two legs and a soul. When, however, a movement was made to the hall, the abode of sticks and hats and all the insignia of that most desired of experiences, a walk, the pain in the foot ceased to be the chief of his preoccupations, although he still limped. But when the walk had set in in earnest (this was in the real country, down a lane with bushes among the grass on either side) and a rabbit flashed into sight, he forgot his sore paw entirely, and never remembered it until we were again at home. Either in the pursuit of a visible rabbit or the search for an invisible one he found a complete panacea.

"If only," I said to my companions, "there were similarly always rabbits in our lives, too, to take the mind from pains and cares, how happy we should be!" It was a trite and dull remark, but in the discussion that followed we discovered that such rabbits are common to everyone, although not in equal profusion; and it is they that keep us going. For instance, in the train the next day, returning to London and work, I read the reports of the new early closing restrictions for theatres and music halls, restaurants and cinemas for "The Pavement's Charter," as it is likely, I am afraid, to become), and among the many comments upon them, some against but most in their favour, I found a dictum of that remarkable comedian, whose hold on London seems to grow in strength every day, and whose opinions also on matters outside his profession are marked by such good sense—Mr. George Robey—to the effect that the revised hours would make little if any difference to entertainers, because "the public insist on being amused, and if the goods are there they will go to see them." True, and why will they go to see them? Because they want to forget their sore paws.

The need of rabbits to-day is double, because we have not only the ordinary sore paws incident to normal life, but we suffer also from that pervading depression known as the war. Never, indeed, in the memory of man has there been such a desire to get on the absorbing track of these animals.

What rabbit, would you say is most popular? Opening another paper (for I, too, had a particular sore paw, consisting in this case of a tiresome journey in a packed carriage, so packed that when I turned the page, no matter how I might [illegible] every one on the same side was made uncomfortable—and these various journals were my rabbits), opening another paper I discovered, I think, the answer to that question, for I came upon an advertisement of a firm of publishers wherein the merits of a number of books were set forth in true publishers' way. Tainted evidence, no doubt, but serving its laudable purpose. And there I found this sentence: "We wish to introduce to your notice two rattling yarns, which we recommend for the sheer joy of reading." A jolly phrase—even if one is not clear what it means; for are not all stories read for the sheer joy of reading, and why then differentiate these? But anyway there is as good a name for a rabbit as any of those which the enthusiastic breeders of those animals recommend to each other so frankly in the advertisements in all the odd little back-to-the-land periodicals which have sprung up during these times of stress. Indeed, when it comes to the rabbits which poor wounded human beings scent and pursue, "Sheer Joy of Reading" is probably chief a champion beyond all Flemish Giants. I have a fancy that Bridge is a pretty good kind of rabbit, too

A LITTLE NAVAL INCIDENT in the NORTH SEA.



Copyrighted in the U.S.A. Drawn by C. H. Davis

The Battleship's Gun about to Come into Action

The battleship sighted a hostile destroyer, and her 12-in. gun is about to be fired upon her. The deadly effect of the first round of shrapnel is shown in the adjoining sketch

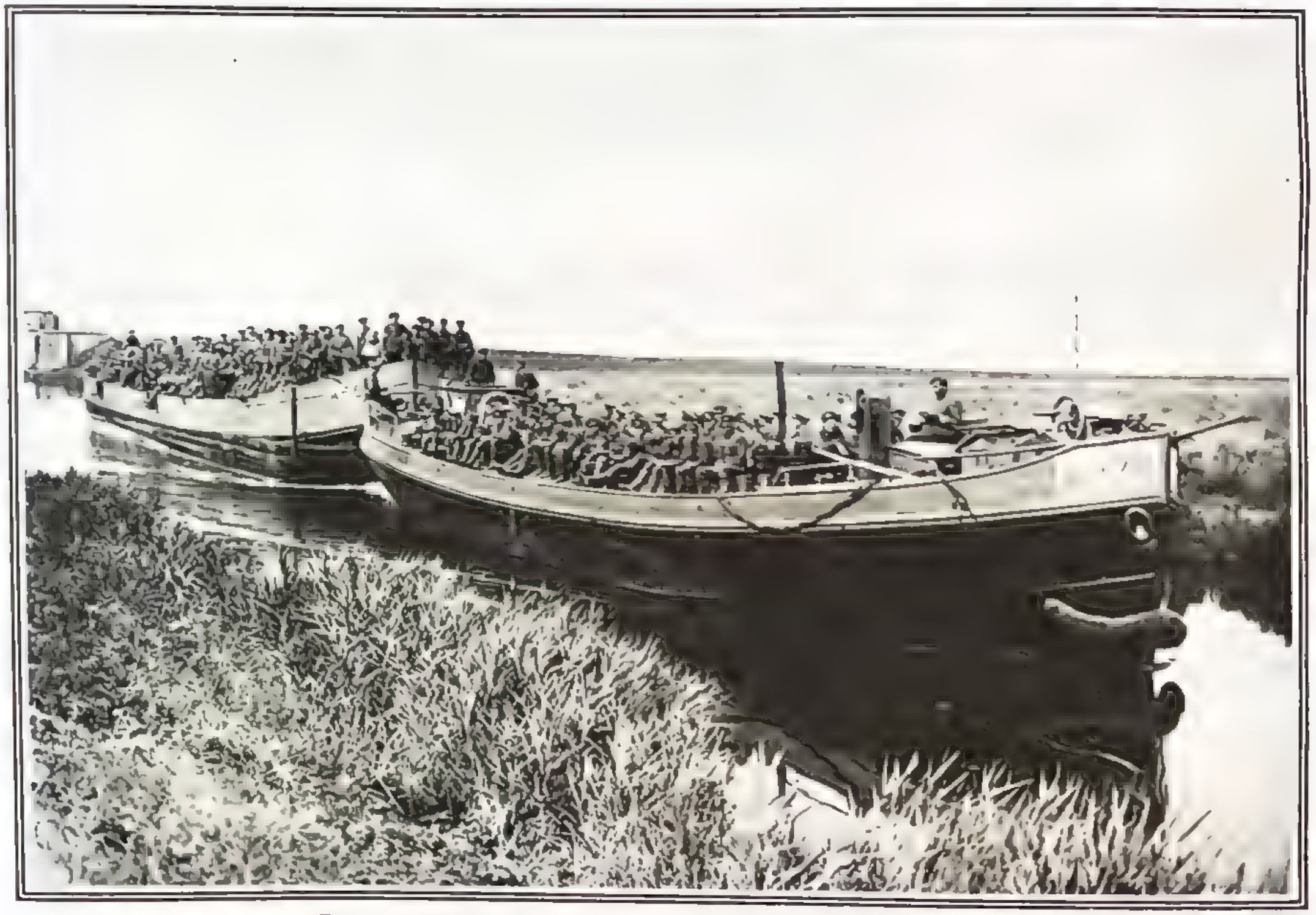
The Effect of the Discharge of the 12-inch Gun

In the distance can be seen a cloud of drifting smoke above a mass of wreckage on the surface which marks the spot where the destroyer was

ON THE WESTERN FRONT : Moving Men by Barge.

The "Dorothea" Mobile Battery on a Canal Hurrying to a Position from which it can Fire Upon the Distant Enemy

Canals abound along the Western front, and were, in times of peace, extensively used by the inhabitants. Now the principal traffic is the transport of troops by barge from one point to another. Above a mobile battery is seen moving forward to another position along the canal



Troops being Transported to the Battle Area by Means of Barges

British official photograph

The picture shows troops going up to the battle area on board barges roped together—a form of locomotion which is largely used in Flanders and in Northern France, where the frequent canals serve the double purpose of a means of transport and of draining the surrounding country. Barges have also been used, and with great success, for transporting the wounded in cases where a quiet and restful mode of conveyance is more important than speed

The cover of a clever skit from *Le Rire* of Paris which has just been issued by George H. Doran of New York

A LITERARY LETTER : Mr. Asquith's Essays.

London

Mr [illegible] (Copies of *Le Rire* [illegible] come to me re[illegible] plates during the war, and the paper [illegible] its brilliant wit[illegible] note as in the old days when [illegible] bought it at [illegible] various kiosks on the boulevards in Paris. I am glad to have received from the firm of George H. Doran of New York a [illegible] reissue of those happier days. It is in a book entitled *The All Highest Goes to Jerusalem*. It is now some twenty years ago since the whole French nation was convulsed over a copy of *Le Rire* which purported to reveal the private travel notes of the Kaiser on what he termed his "divine mission." This humorous sketch with its various illustrations now appears in a very admirable translation full of witty satire on the German Emperor's journey, with not a few epigrams, as for example, "When one is a Sovereign, one must have seen the Holy Land, the cradle of our bankers." The whole book is a literary and artistic gem, and will certainly secure popularity if published in this country at the present moment.

The other day I was dining in a well known restaurant with a distinguished journalist, when a publisher came up to me, and shaking hands very heartily said, "You have sent one of my books into four editions." It is interesting, by the way, to note what a number of publishers one finds in the best restaurants. This publisher was particularly nice, for he made the remark before a friend whom I was glad to impress. There was not a word of truth in his statement, of course. Reviewers do not send books into four editions at any time. They may have done in the old days, but not now. What actually sells one book and fails to sell another it is hard to say. It is not always the merit of the work. In any case, I cannot claim to have sent a novel I have just read into four editions, because although it has already reached that success I have only just read it. This is *Stealthy Terror*, by John Ferguson (The Bodley Head).

The book has been received with an abundance of praise as "one of the best thrillers," to use the words of a criticism presented on the flyleaf of my belated copy. It is a clever spy story telling the adventures of one Abercromby, first in Germany and afterwards in England. In the former country he secures at great risks to himself a document, reproduced in the book, which has all the appearance of a child's picture page, and is inscribed in German, "For the little Fritel, drawn for his birthday by his beloved father, August, 1914." The whole story centres round this child's drawing, which turns out in the end to be an ingenious German plan for the invasion of England. The various dramatic adventures of the hero are distinctly thrilling, and we have here a book which, in spite of exhortations to war economy, one reads late into the night. Mr Ferguson is a new writer and does not possess a very good literary style, but he has a great knack as a story teller, and the success which has accrued, and will continue to accrue, to *Stealthy Terror* will no doubt incite him to write many more exciting stories.

The announcement of the death of Sir R. T. White Thomson, who had been for some time the president of the Johnson Society at Lichfield, gave rise to the announcement that he was in some way related to Dr. Johnson. This mistake arises from Sir Robert White Thomson's association with the town of Lichfield and the fact that he was connected by collateral descent with the famous Miss Seward—the Swan of Lichfield who had much to say about Dr. Johnson in her day that was by no means amiable. We owe to her, indeed, most of the unfavourable stories about Johnson, many of which have been disproved. Some time ago I contemplated a little book on Anna Seward, whose poems and letters make a long row of volumes in my library, but that idea was abandoned when Mr. E. V. Lucas published his amusing volume on the same subject—*A Swan and her Friends*. At the time, however, Sir Robert White Thomson placed in my hands a number of documents, and offered more her poems for publication, with a memoir. Among her letters that Sir White Thomson sent me was one to Southey, dated November 19, 1807, which contains the following passage:

"It is impossible that a portrait, but Orator as Lavater's would [illegible] the value of what he has given to the world. I look back on such treasures with [illegible] age [illegible] many a heart [illegible] to [illegible]. Of all [illegible] nothing seems me more [illegible] a man of [illegible] than [illegible] Boswell's [illegible] moral and [illegible] [illegible]."

In one letter to Sir Walter Scott in my possession, I did not yet [illegible] bed, there is a reference to [illegible] White's visit to Melrose and to Dr. Johnson as "a [illegible] crime of poetry." Anna Seward [illegible] wonderful [illegible] in her day quite out of [illegible] and *The Beauties of Anna* Seward went into more than one edition. The [illegible] between Sir R. White Thomson and Anna Seward [illegible] can be traced through the Lichfield records and a family Bible in the possession of the [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Thomas White of Lichfield (Clerk being a first cousin of Anna Seward).

The Society of Authors has sent out to its members a circular letter on the question of the relation of authors' terms to the price of their books, pointing out that when a book is published at 6s. net instead of 6s. subject to discount, the author ought to have a proportional increase in his royalty. I expect that all the authors who are [illegible]pported by Mr Herbert Tring will support that idea, but it does not help the generation of new authors who require to be defended from the rather hard publisher with his contract for five books ahead and the like. But after all things are not as bad as they were, as we learn from Mr. G. C. Coulton's *Social Life in Britain*, just published by the Cambridge University Press. Mr. Coulton quotes a manuscript of the fourteenth century from the Cistercian Abbey of Dunes, near Dunkirk:—

"Know ye that, in our presence, Robert of Normandy, an English writer, hath promised by his faith to write, continue, and finish according to his ability, for Master W. de Lion, clerk, the commentary of Innocent IV. on the Decretals, even as he hath begun to write in the second book, and in letters as good as those wherewith he hath begun, for the sum of four pounds of Paris money, to be paid by the said Master to the said Robert, even as he shall gain by writing in piecework. Moreover the said writer hath promised by his faith that he will accept no other work until the book aforesaid shall have been wholly completed. The same Robert hath promised by his faith that if he should desist from writing, continuing, and finishing the work aforesaid, he shall be kept in prison, and in iron bonds, within the house of the said Master, never to go forth until the said work shall have been altogether completed."

From which it may be seen that a poor author's life was not as happy a one then as now. That the present day is a golden age for the successful author is clear. He makes more money than ever came within the ken of Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray—to name three writers of the past who deemed themselves prosperous. And the next age will be still better for the author who is read. His readers will have increased a hundredfold. The reading habit is growing apace. It is furthered by the home life which many are cultivating for the first time through war exigencies, by the demand for books for our military hospitals, and for our soldiers waiting at the base. It will be still more furthered in the near future by the new Education Bill of Mr. Fisher. Let us hope that the new writers will be worthy of their emoluments!

In any case it will be no longer possible for an author to say of his craft as did Tom Hood, that they were rightly called the Republic of Letters, because they had not a sovereign among them. No Douglas Jerrold of the future will be able to write to his publisher that "his kindness was unremitting." It was Jerrold we recall who said of the half profit system that its charm was that it leads to no division between the author and the publisher.

As a rule your politician is not fond of literature. Few of them, I imagine, although they were well enough off to be in Parliament without the emoluments now paid by the State, determine to set aside the £400 a year for the purchase of books. It would be interesting to know if a single one among them has done this. On the whole I suppose that Parliamentary lawyers have been the best book buyers, and so now and again a successful politician reveals an affection for literature. I find that it has surprised a great many that Mr. Asquith, in addition to being a speaker with a strong literary force behind him, is also numbered among the bookmen. He has just demonstrated this by the publication of a volume entitled *Occasional Addresses* (Macmillan). Of these sixteen addresses only some half dozen demonstrate this affection for books in a marked degree, but the six essays in question would have given Mr. Asquith a place among bookmen if they had been written by one who had never entered public life.

To have entered public life is of immense advantage to a book-man, as Lord Morley of Blackburn once pointed out. Books which formerly sold in very small numbers are suddenly in demand. When they are good books, as were the early works of Lord Morley, one may rejoice at the advertisement which Parliament gives to literature. I have actually heard it censured by those competent to judge rather Mr. Asquith's new book will sell more than I hope. I feel bound to say that it well deserves a [illegible] because there is much in the essays which attests one of that stimulating quality which [illegible] me of the books referred to by Professor [illegible]. I find that quality in the essay on "Criticism." Mr. Asquith has read Lessing's *Laocoon*, which he terms "an intellectual revelation" [illegible] that Macaulay, as he suggests, Macaulay declared that it filled him with wonder and despair, and I fancy that despair was the dominant feeling. Here is a word picture of de Quincey:—

"From the time of Milton, with perhaps the exception of Burke, it may be doubted whether that unsurpassed instrument of expression—English prose—has ever been handled with such a width of range, such an easy command of its multitudinous resources, such wealth of imagery, such 'flexibility of a lay-figure,' such intuitive appreciation of the subtle laws which define the boundary line between ambition and audacity."

Mr. Asquith is particularly happy in his recapitulation of the various absurd judgments which men of genius or the critics have passed on other great authors, and particularly upon contemporary great authors. On the other hand, an essay might well be written to show that in every age there have been critics who have realised the greatness of their contemporaries, although those contemporaries may never have sold in their life time to the extent of 200 copies. Another essay in this volume which will command attention is one on "Biography." One may not be able to accept Mr. Asquith's dictum that few autobiographies are really good literature, there have been at least as many great autobiographies as great biographies. Mr. Asquith instances Rousseau's *Confessions* as a great autobiography, and St. Augustine's, but his best "find" in this region is the autobiography of Haydon, the painter. I have known this book for a long time, but Mr. Asquith has made me renew my acquaintance with it. He should, however, have recalled that Haydon is not only remembered by Wordsworth's sonnet, but by the splendid description of him in Borrow's *Lavengro*. Only the other day Sir Sidney Colvin treated us in his biography of Keats to a picture of Haydon on his less attractive side.

I have always thought that Mrs. Grote showed herself as a peculiarly unattractive woman in her biography of her husband, but Mr. Asquith has a kindly word for her book as he has for many others. In fact, the allusiveness, to use a popular word, of this essay is one of its great charms. One particularly attractive essay, or rather address, is entitled "The Spade and the Pen," and indicates a careful following of the latest developments of Greek archæology and of the service we owe to those students who have used the "spade" at Mycenæ and Tiryns.

Altogether here is a volume of exceedingly well written essays, full of felicitous phrases, of which here are a few:—

A great artist may be incapable of criticism and a good critic may be incapable of creation.

Some of the best critics whom many of us have known have never made themselves answerable for a line of printed matter.

The monuments which filial piety or misdirected friendship is constantly raising to those who deserved and probably desired to be forgotten.

There are some intelligences which no discipline can [illegible] to accurately working instruments.

The man who has studied literature, and particularly the literature of the ancient world, as a student should [illegible] student can. I am not speaking of the [illegible] merely a distraction or a pastime [illegible] resources which if he is wise he would not barter for a king's ransom.

A vast deal of the slipshod and prolix stuff which we are compelled to read or to listen to is, of course, born of sheer idleness. When as so often happens a man takes an hour to say what might have been as well [illegible] in twenty minutes, or spreads over twenty [illegible] what could easily have been exhausted in ten. The offence in a large majority of cases is due not so much to vanity or to indifference to the feelings of others, as to inability or new-fangledness to take pains.

The man who wants to write or speak English will go to the great authors whom I have just named again and again, not to echo their cadences or to mimic their mannerisms, but merely even to enrich his own vocabulary, but to study the secret of their music, to learn how it is that, with them, language becomes the mirror of thought.

Too often in the past the only permanent mental gain from the hours devoted during many years to the learning of Latin has been one of at least dubious value—a good memory for what is trivial and just as well forgotten.

C. K. S.

MAKE-BELIEVE

PRETENCE, SHAM, DECEPTION, SUBSTITUTION, IMPOSITION.

The popular demand for Tootal Selvedge-marked and Guaranteed Cotton Dress Fabrics makes a word of warning necessary concerning attempts by unscrupulous drapers to pass off inferior fabrics as Tootal-made goods. Fortunately, there are few such, and in the interests of all honest drapers, and to protect the public, we publish the following letter from a lady who has been imposed upon in this way. She writes:—

"I bought a dress length of navy blue 'Tobralco' and another of brown. *The material was not stamped at all,* and when I drew attention to this, I was told that you had discontinued to stamp your materials, and that it was genuine Tootal Tobralco.

"I had the two dresses made up, and the first wash completely spoilt both, although I washed them carefully myself. I feel sure that this is not your goods at all, for I had a pink Tobralco dress from another shop two years ago, and the colour has scarcely changed, and I should say *it has been washed between 40 and 50 times.*

"I shall be glad to know whether above materials are yours, and am sending the navy blue by this mail. Please do not send it back, as it is useless."

Of course, the fabrics referred to are not Tootal goods. Tootal Guaranteed Fabrics are all plainly Selvedge-marked or labelled. The public must never accept as "Tootal fabrics" any goods without the Tootal Mark of Protection. See list on this page.

Only the rich can afford to buy unsound goods. For those who desire value for price, Tootal Marked and Guaranteed Fabrics are everywhere for sale.

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TOOTAL CLOTH, the new Tootal Guaranteed Velvet Fabric, equal to silk velvet for graceful draping. Rich colors that will not rub off. Fast Pile 27 inches wide

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WOMAN'S SPHERE. By Olivia.

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim
If you can meet with triumph and disaster,
And treat those two impostors just the same

If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—what is more—you'll be a man, my son —*Kipling*

It is certain that war has altered nothing so much as the status and the outlook of woman. It can never be the same again as before. She will take her place as a citizen, a person to be respected and reckoned with, even if she be a spinster. In fact, in the somewhat Adamless Eden that there will be, there must come a sort of apotheosis of spinsterhood. The spinster of the future will be a person of dignified status, in many cases with a profession and a career of her own, a say in the important affairs of life, such as she has never had before since the world began. She may even figure in Parliament and on the Bench. It is only a matter of time before she is allowed to practise at the Bar, and in medicine her place is already assured. At the great meeting in connection with the appeal for the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson memorial the other day, Dr. Flora Murray laid stress on the fact that women, while they had already gained an entrance into most of the professions which used to be exclusively men's, had no intention of being merely feeble imitators of men. They were bent on carrying on the torch of progress in conjunction with men, as their colleagues and helpmeets—as it should have been from the beginning. The spinster of the Victorian era, a pathetic and often ridiculous figure, will have vanished altogether. It is already a far cry from that futile and negligible creature to the capable, efficient, energetic, and independent bachelor woman of to-day. She will have her own struggles and disappointments and heartbreaks no doubt, but they will be more "worth while" than those of her maiden aunt.

The Vote—and After

The complete change brought about by the vote and the greater economic importance and independence of womankind, however, brings the rather terrible thought that with a possible six million votes among the sex, there are so many thousands of them who do not as yet know why they have it or how to use it, and how their use of it will affect those who come after them. This is, of course, only the natural result of centuries of political subjection and of incomplete education. But the dawn is breaking fast, and all of us who *do* know and feel and understand and care for patriotism and progress and the well being of our sex must use every opportunity that comes in our way of inculcating the new ideas, and of helping to sweep away ignorance in all directions. This we can all do in our small corner if we cannot in any wide sphere of influence. We can begin with our servants—many of whom are surprisingly open to receiving wider ideas if only we would take the trouble to introduce them palatably—and they in their turn have circles which they can influence. The more we can teach them the happier both they and we will be, and the world will grow a better place for posterity. We have all to learn to be better citizens, and to help to make others so who perhaps have less knowledge and enlightenment than ourselves. England has been worth dying for in the past. We have got to make it more worth living in and for in the future.

A Spring Suit

Of stone coloured jersey cloth with jumper top

The Children's Jewel Fund

Among the most splendid pieces of jewellery given for the Babies' Jewel Fund are the beautiful fifteen row dog collar of pearls, held together by two large diamond patterned plaques, given by the Duchess of Marlborough and illustrated here. Other valuable gifts are the lovely diamond tiara given by the Countess of Essex; a diamond bandeau with a very large pearl in the centre sent by Lady Henry, also illustrated here; a curious antique gold ring set with two large pearls and enamelled with white, given by Lady Lavery; a plaque of delicate Oriental filigree and enamel, presented by Miss Ellen Terry; a horseshoe diamond and ruby brooch, sent by Miss Lily Elsie, a diamond and turquoise pendant, by the Countess of Rocksavage; and a miniature of Marie Antoinette set as a brooch, by Mrs. John Stonor. One of the loveliest things was a barbaric looking pendant plaque of carved jade, slung from a brooch of diamonds and cabochon rubies, given by Mrs. Winston Churchill.

Part time Work for All

It looks as if the day of the drones would soon be done. To many women it will be welcome news that before long there is to be an organisation of war workers who can only give part of their time. It seems a pity that the Ministry of National Service did not avail itself of their services long ago. There is much work to be done all over the country that could be done by people in their leisure time, but the machinery has been lacking to bring the work and the workers together. This is now being set up, local committees being in charge of the scheme. The work can be either voluntary or paid.

The Recipe for Increasing the Butter Ration

Some time ago I gave a recipe for increasing the butter ration. While some of my readers tried it with success, others failed, so I now give a rather simpler method which, if followed exactly, will, I think, achieve the desired effect—if the butter has not already been "treated" before it comes into the consumer's possession. This, however, must be ascertained or the process

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'IN THE PINK'

IN a region all shell-scarred and grey
Sitting tight upon Hell's very brink,
Stuck in mud to the knees
Till their hearts seem to freeze
Are the Boys who are 'Yours, In the Pink!'

THROUGH slow days that drag out into years,
Facing danger and pain with a wink;
Sung to sleep by our Guns—
Waked by manneriess Huns
They write home they are 'still in the pink!'

WHILE we 'grouse' over 'Dora's' decrees,
And despairingly state what we think
Of the shortage of fats
And the price of new hats
At the Front they are all 'in the Pink!'

BUT the bravest of Heroes may flag,
And just long for some sweet-smelling link
With home Woodlands and Streams
They revisit in dreams,
Where Spring flowers grow pearly and pink.

SO we send them Abdullas supreme,
Smokes so fragrant and cool that we think
Not a Smoker should miss
Such a Boxful of Bliss,
If he wishes to keep 'in the Pink!'

ABDULLA CIGARETTES

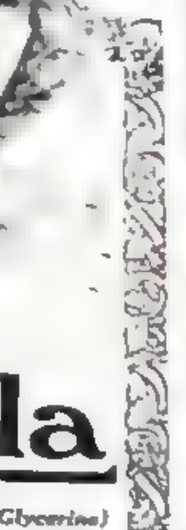
TURKISH EGYPTIAN VIRGINIAN

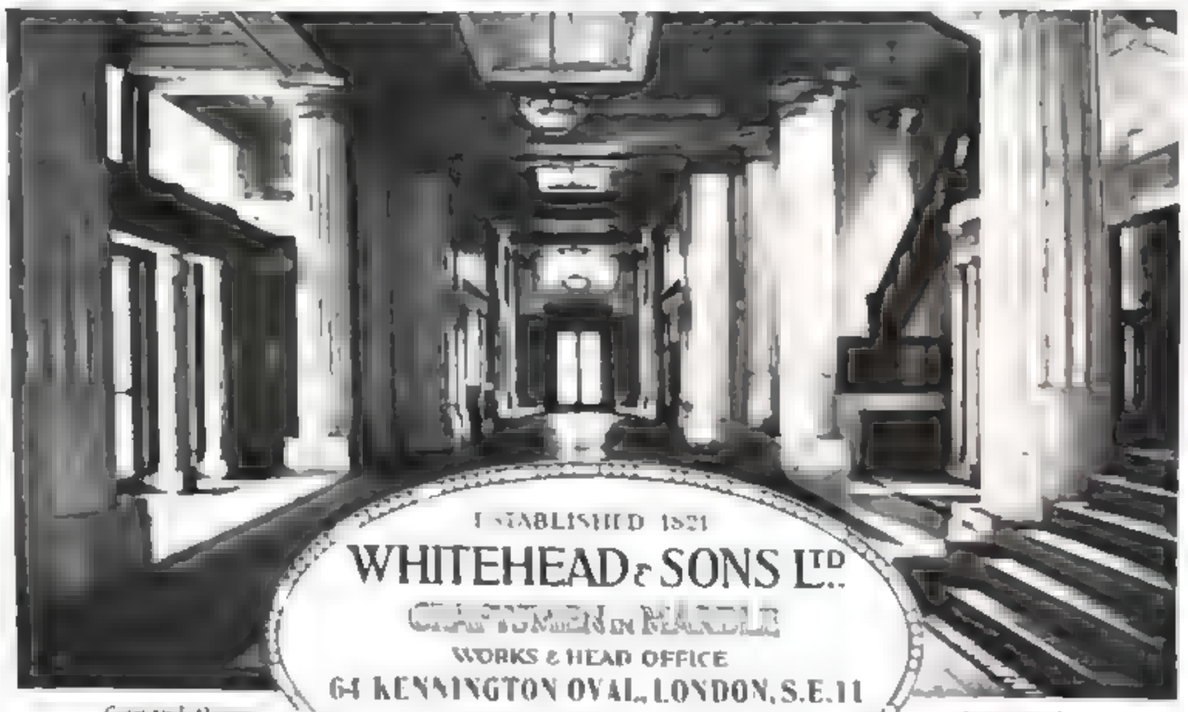
BEETHAMS
La-rola
(The Best Substitute for Glycerine)
and the modern Housewife are inseparables

La-rola is quite economical at 1/1 per bottle because it goes a long way. It is no good that all chemists and stores sell it.

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENG.

PALE COMPLEXIONS may be greatly improved by just a touch of LA-ROLA Rose Bloom," which gives a perfectly natural tint to the cheeks. No one can tell it is artificial. It gives THE BEAUTY SPOT! Boxes 1





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ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S
GENUINE
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Handkerchiefs,
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Smooth and Velvety, with easy Gliding Action. The Pens for Restful Writing.

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Or post free Sixpence, from Manufacturers
M. MYERS & SON, Ld., Charlotte Street, Birmingham.

A Dainty Frock of Checked Print, 15s. 6d.

At Messrs. Debenham & Freebody's

The Charm of Children's Clothes at Messrs. Deben

It is once

when the cult of child occupies and

reached a level of extraordin

is this more manifest than at Mess

Freebody's, where a special study h

little garments made by them have charm of simplicity,

and the direct

increase

mauve on a white ground, the collar and cuffs be

for white piping. It can also be had in striped materials,

and in three sizes, for children of two, four, and five, the

are 15s. 6d., 16s. 6d., and 17s. 9d. respectively

For a little b

be more decided. Here is a fine suit in striped shirti

with plain linen. The ground is white, and

of the

are also

little tailored reefer coats for boy

from 4os. 6d. and

5s. 6d. All Messrs. Debenham's

are designed

A dainty illu

Outfitting will

and Other Beauty Preparations

all times—and

complexion. It is par

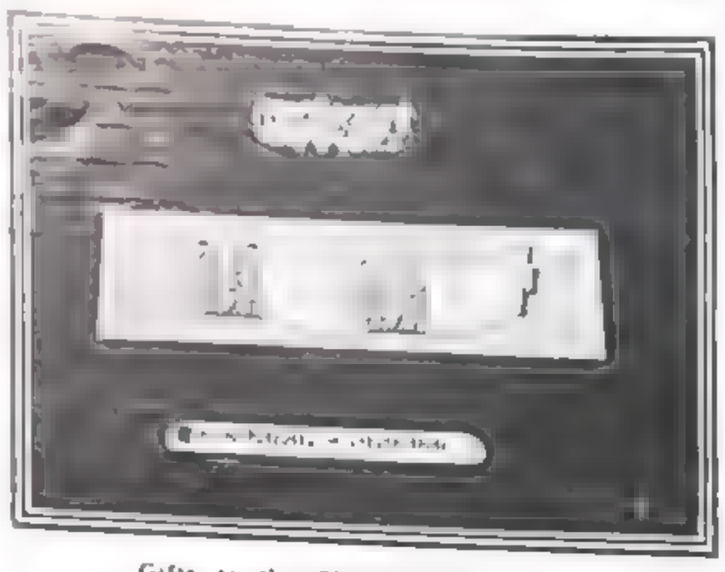
we are that they expect it of us. Lux

Mme. Adair, 127, New Bond Street renders

rubber patent "Ganesh" Chin Strap for

d 25s. 6d. Her "Ganesh"

which increase lines, fill up hollows, and smoo



Gifts to the Children's Jewel Fund

A fine diamond tiara given by the Countess of Essex, a gift for the Duchess of Marlborough, and a diamond bandeau from Lady Henry

Ganesh" Eastern Lily Lotion, in ghtful liquid powder. Sufferers may be safely and successfully

A Charming Tunic Suit for a Little Boy in Striped Shirting, edged with Plain Linen

At Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's

The National Ref

message

helpers a

Training Ship

Shaftesbury Avenue

a wider application

Nothing delights the old boys more than to know that the

maintained. Their

The com-

ors will continue to

do their part in this and see that the National Refuges and

the training ships are generously maintained while the society's

officers and colonial and

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The All British
ADAIR GANESH PREPARATIONS
92, NEW BOND ST., LONDON. Phone Gerrard 752.
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Patent Ganesh Chin Strap t lost contours and takes away 21/6 to 25/6.

Ganesh Eastern Oil Wh of fat from the face, fills out hollows and the skin 5/6, 12/6, 21/6, 35/6.

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Ganesh Eastern Lily Lotion, made in three colours, is a liquid powder and a great skin beautifier, 5/6, 9/6, 12/6.

Ganesh Eastern Cream keeps the skin soft and fine of the Oil and is made up to suit all skins, 3/6, 6/6, 12/6.

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'The Finest Polish I know'

Both at home and abroad Lutetian Cream has proved unrivalled for all brown leather—boots, shoes, leggings, and Sam Brownes

aware produced a beautiful

Lutetian Cream

Lubricates and softens the leather, renders it damp-proof, prevents drying or cracking

In four tones: Light, Dark, Extra Dark, and Toney Red

Obtainable at all Expeditionary Force Canteens in France

If any difficulty in obtaining, send for nearest retailer's address to—

E. BROWN & SON, LTD., 7, Garrick Street, London.

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68·69·70, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. 4.

On Allotment or Garden.
Rhubarb—the first crop!

Health-giving and delicious with BIRD'S Nutritious Custard.

Rhubarb is more than usually luscious this mild Spring. It is not only generously rich in its healthful juice, but less acid.

Bird's Custard and Rhubarb both 'feeds' and invigorates. It is spring food of highest health value. In War time, no dish combines so much good food and good health at such small cost.

Bird's
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enormously increases the food-value of milk *Have it to-day with Rhubarb.*

You can laugh at sugar shortage! **BIRD'S Custard made with two good tablespoonfuls of sugar is sufficient sweetening for Rhubarb.**

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BECAUSE JAYS are Specialists in Hosiery, they can supply the correct Stocking for every occasion, at prices to suit all pockets.

Heavy Ribbed Spun Silk Hose, in many shades. Pair 18 6.

Balbriggan Lisle Thread Hose, wide tops and embr'd clox. Per Pair 4/6

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Pure Silk Hose in fine gauge, with open clox. 7/6 8 6, 12 6 16 6 & 21/- Pair

Fine Cashmere Hose with contrasting coloured stripes. Per Pair 7 6.

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The Shoe de Luxe

Trade NORVIC SHOES for LADIES Mark

Light Summer Shoes.

It is not too early to consider your footwear requirements for Spring and Summer. Indeed, it is necessary to speak now for them, because it is more than likely you will not be able to obtain any later on in the season. All manufacturers will very shortly be largely engaged making War Time Boots and Shoes, so that such dainty and seductive shoes as the one illustrated will be in very short supply. You will be well advised to write to the makers of Norvic de luxe Shoes for the name of the nearest agent who has supplies on order, and ask him to reserve you a pair when deliveries are made

In Black Glacé Kid

NORVIC Shoe Co.
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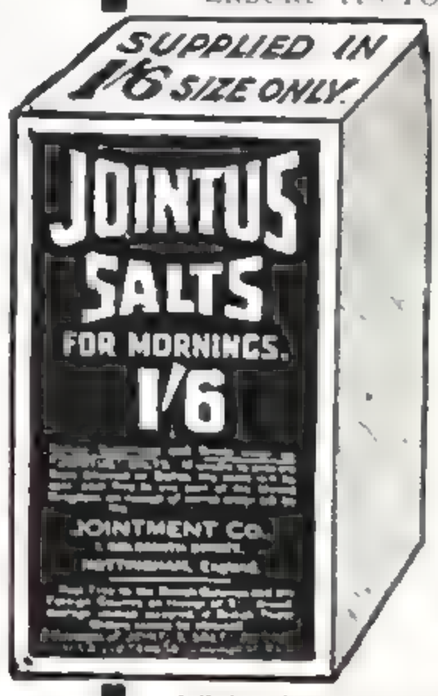
GOOD HEALTH
IS THE GREATEST OF ALL ECONOMIES:
ENSURE ITS POSSESSION BY THE FREQUENT USE OF



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THE MOST PLEASANT AND SOOTHING APERIENT
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RHEUMATISM	ECZEMA
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Half a teaspoonful in hot water before breakfast will make you **BRIGHT AND VIGOROUS FOR THE DAY.**

☛ Not a quack or secret remedy but a scientifically [illegible]

OBTAINABLE FROM BOOTS' BRANCHES,

Selfridge's, Harrods Stores, Whiteley's, Army & Navy Stores, Timothy Whites, Army Hallows, Ltd., Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd., and principal [illegible]

If unable to procure "JOINTUS SALTS" from your Chemist [illegible] 1/6, addressed to Department 5, THE JOINTMENT CO., NOTTINGHAM. [illegible] JOINTUS SALTS" [illegible] JOINTMENT [illegible] This Box [illegible] extra 1 [illegible] and 4 [illegible] postage stamps the extra 1 [illegible] 2/6 or [illegible] postage stamps for Overseas [illegible]

LIBERTY'S WHITE SILK BLOUSES

DURABLE WASHING SILK **21/-** A VARIETY OF DESIGNS
BOOKLET POST FREE
LIBERTY & Co. LONDON W.1

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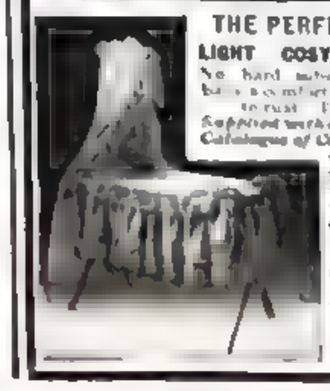
Treasure Cot



THE PERFECT NEST FOR BABY.
LIGHT COSY — HYGIENIC PORTABLE

No hard substances or draughts to mar baby's comfort. Easily washable. No parts to rust. Packed and [illegible] weight 9 lbs.
Supplied with either Net or Canopy as shown. Catalogues of Cots, Draperies, etc., post free.

No. 0. Plain Wood	73/6
No. 1. Stained & Polished	88/6
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Cots sent free on 7 days approval. All our special lines for the Nursery are British throughout and finish made to [illegible]

Treasure Cot Co., Ltd.
[illegible] Showrooms
[illegible] (Next Victoria Palace)

SEEGEROL
FOR GREY OR FADED HAIR
"You simply comb it thro'"

Seegerol treatment [illegible] Half. In five minutes your hair regains its natural colour. No! Seegerol is safe—its harmless [illegible] is attested by the Leaders of medical authority in the land. [illegible] each bottle. It [illegible] washes and permeates. In 3 shades from Black to Blonde. 2/6 the flask. Of all Chemists, Stores & Hairdressers, or direct from Seegerol Laboratories, 1 Tabernacle St. [illegible]

GONG SOUPS overcome war-time difficulties. They help to fill the gap caused by the shortage of meat.

Gong Soups

IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

New British engineering firms have from the commencement of the war as well demonstrated their ability and efficiency as Messrs. Clement Talbot Ltd., whose works were visited by their Majesties the King and Queen on March 14. The royal party were met on their entrance to the works by the chairman, Earl of Shrewsbury, K.C.V.O., and Mr. Frank Shorland, managing director. In the grand entrance hall were to be seen evidence of Talbot achievements in the form of gold and silver trophies, etc., won by the Talbot car in historic trials, hill climbs, the *pièce de resistance* a 100-mile-an-hour Talbot.

[illegible] the reception, dining and private rooms, the inspection [illegible] the chassis erecting shops, followed by a visit to the foundry, the forge and the [illegible]

[illegible] aeroplane engineers next spent some time watching the grinding of valves for aeroplane engines, and expressed a desire to learn from the operator in charge that grinding was done to 200ths of a millimetre and minus.

Four new shops, covering approximately an acre apiece, were next inspected, the shops being constructed with a single pillar, and yet the roof is capable of carrying a distributed load of over 60 tons. In these shops the whole of the fitting and erecting of the aero engines is conducted. The test hangars were next visited where the engines are [illegible] the power developed by the [illegible] of each engine equal to a pace of a hundred miles an hour. At a request of their Majesties three of the engines were started simultaneously at a signal given by Mr. Shorland, the royal party experiencing a portion of the artificial gale produced.

Complete harmony has not yet been achieved in the United Motor Council owing to the refusal of the Automobile Association to join. The secretary of the United Council, in replying to the A.A. manifesto, points out that the objection of the A.A. to the suggested council was based almost entirely upon a reading of one specific paragraph of the terms of reference of the council as originally defined. This paragraph reads as follows: "In respect of legislation, kindred and technical questions in relation to which the council to use its influence to discourage any organisation represented upon the council acting in a manner calculated to prejudice its policy or to injure the interests of any other organisation so represented, and to promote friendly and mutual support between all these organisations."

It is, of course, fully recognised by those who have criticised that the council is as yet only provisional. The Union secretary suggests that the A.A. could consider the question of nominating one member or members of its committee to meet the council as at present constituted with a view to considering whether any apparently objectionable features in the terms of reference of the council could not be eliminated by joint agreement.

Admittedly there are points upon which the policies of the various sections mentioned must necessarily differ, but in many such instances private discussions may, says the Union secretary, serve to prevent unnecessarily antagonistic statements from being made in public. The paragraph quoted above, to which the A.A. takes exception, was really intended, as I understand it, to provide that public action of a hostile character should not take place until the matters in dispute had been privately discussed, so that unconvinced persons might reconsider their attitude and take a reasonable view.

Their Majesties' Visit to the Clement Talbot Works

The Earl of Shrewsbury and Mr. Frank Shorland photographed with the King and Queen

Motoring in Brazil with a Lanchester Car

POINTS ABOUT CARS

No. 5—Tyre Mileage.

"IS she light on tyres?" should be one of the first thoughts of the intending purchaser, and yet this is a point which is frequently slurred over to some extent.

An extra 1,000 miles per tyre means a saving of pounds in a year, and this extra [illegible] can be obtained by a proper distribution of weight and elimination of [illegible] friction.

The "Austin" will be found to prove the truth of this statement.

May we not add your name to our Priority List?

THE AUSTIN MOTOR CO., Ld.

Head Office & Works - NORTHFIELD, BIRMINGHAM
LONDON - - - 479 483, OXFORD STREET, W.1
MANCHESTER - - - - - - 130, DEANSGATE.
NORWICH - - - 18 22, PRINCE OF WALES ROAD.
And at PARIS

Austin

THE Puritan maid had her court and was a queen in it. The Puritan maid had to look immaculate, and she did look it.

THE secret was Cambric. Cambric—lustrous as silver; smooth as lilies; white as snow. The Puritan maid's Cambric was like that. So is Dorcas Cambric. It is the classical Cambric made again—the white that washes, the garment that lasts.

IF you have any difficulty in getting Dorcas Cambric we shall be glad to send you the name of the nearest draper who sells it. Also, on request, a folder in which you will find samples of Dorcas before and after washing.

DORCAS
§ CAMBRIC §

J & N. PHILIPS & CO LTD
Manufacturers and Merchants,
ADVT DEPT., MANCHESTER.

The yard
1 11½ the yard
The width is forty
inches. The words
"Dorcas Cambric" are
always on the selvedge.

C W H

The Home Beautiful

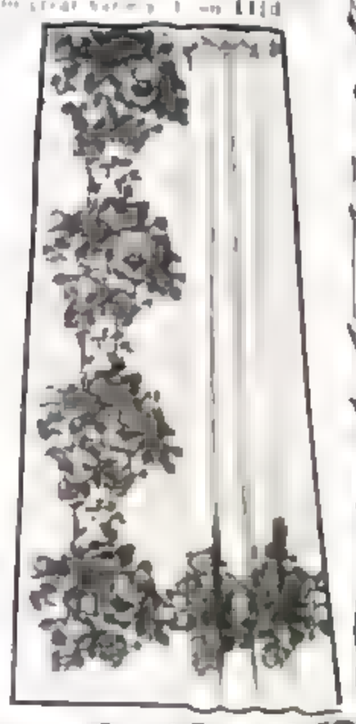
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS

CABINETS UPHOLSTERY CURTAINS

CRETONNES, CASEMENTS.

WILLIAMSON & COLE'S collection of CRETONNES, TAFFETAS, and OMBRES consists of hundreds of designs to beautiful floral and old world chintz patterns for Curtains and Loose Covers.

CRETONNES from 9½d. per yd.
PRINTED COTTONS, 50 ins. wide, 2/9 per yd.
TAFFETAS and OMBRES, from 2/6 to 14/11 per yd.
CASEMENT COTTONS, WOOLS and SILKS, in great variety, from 11½d to 6/11 per yd.



Resist Tropical Sun.

"Sunpruf"

UNFADABLE FABRICS

See Air, and Washing.

"SUNVEIN" COTTON, 31 ins. wide, from 1/4 per yd.
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"SUN-SHEEN" CASEMENT CLOTH. The effect of Silk, 4/3 per yd., 50 ins. wide.
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"SUN MAIN" DAMASK, 50 ins. wide 6/6 per yd.

LINED LENGTH GUARANTEED

THE "SUN-DALE" CURTAIN (*as illustration*)
Applique Border on unfadable Bolton Sheeting, 3 yds. long, 55/9 per pair

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MANY YEARS *of bootmaking experience, and an intimate daily touch with public needs through Branches in the best known shopping centres, enable Manfield's to turn even restricted war-time facilities to good account. No wasted effort. No experiments. No failures. Manfield's is the most economical, as well as the most efficient organization for the production and distribution of good boots in the world.*

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And Throughout London & Suburbs & Provinces

Foster Clark's
Best Substitute for Meat
2d. Soups

SERIOUS SHORTAGE of MOTOR DRIVERS
URGENT NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.
500 LADIES WANTED
17 to 45,
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THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF MOTORING, Ltd.,
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BRITISH MADE · BRITISH OWNED

THE BRITISH BERKEFELD FILTER

IMPERIAL HOUSE
KINGSWAY,
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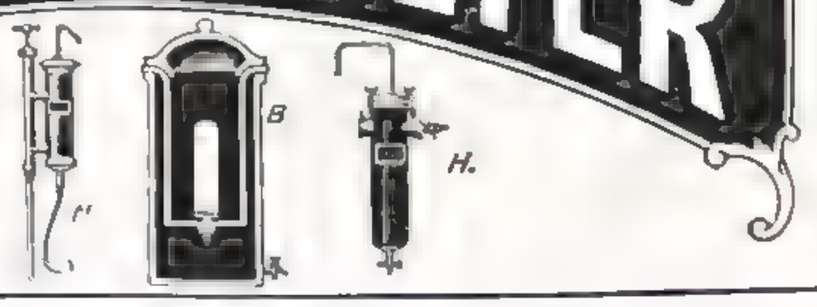
Filter Cylinder.



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The *only* Safety Glass for Goggles, Wind-screens, Windows, Aircraft Observation Panels, etc.

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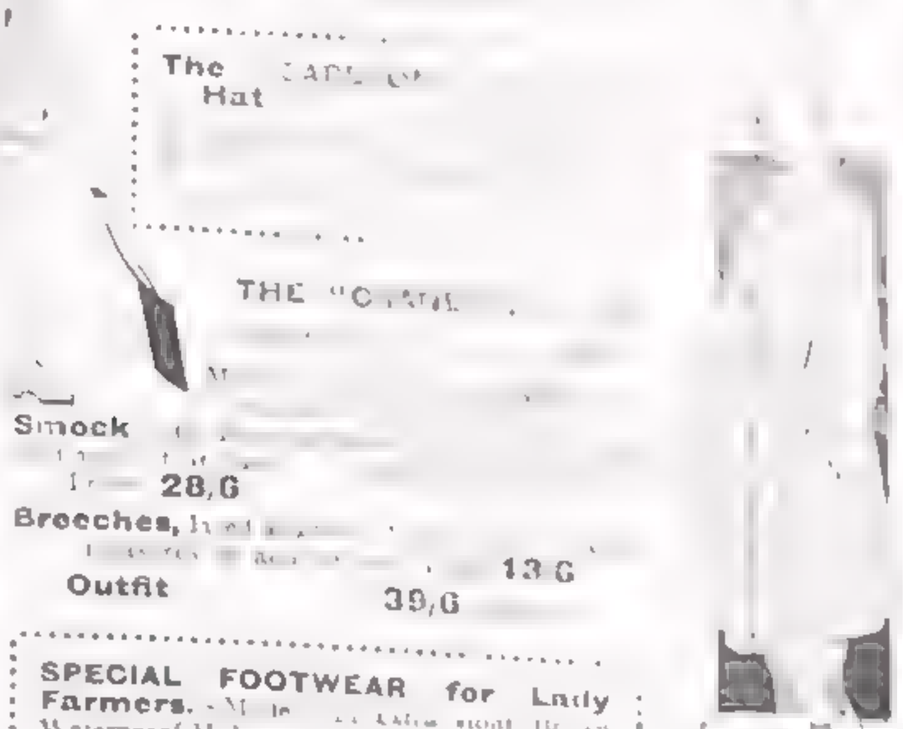
SMART AND SERVICEABLE OUTFITS FOR WOMEN WORKERS ON THE LAND.

Special Women workers' Book'let Post Free

The "COLWYN" for Women Farmers.



The Hat

THE "COLWYN"

Smock 28/6

Breeches, 13/6

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SPECIAL FOOTWEAR for Lady Farmers. Waterproof Hide uppers and sol[illegible] bark Tanned D[illegible] 40/-

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There is no beverage so full of wholesome refreshment as BULMER'S Champagne Cider. Matured by a long and expensive process in deep, cool cellars—precisely as are the fine champagnes of France. Wards off Gout and Rheumatism.

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A touch adjusts it.

Save money by keeping a "Valet"

This seeming paradox is true if your valet is the "Valet" AutoStrop Safety Razor. It is the only safety razor with a self-contained automatic stropping device, enabling you to renew the edge daily by just 10 seconds' stropping.

Besides saving blades, you gain in personal comfort, for the keen stropped blade of the

"VALET" AutoStrop Safety Razor

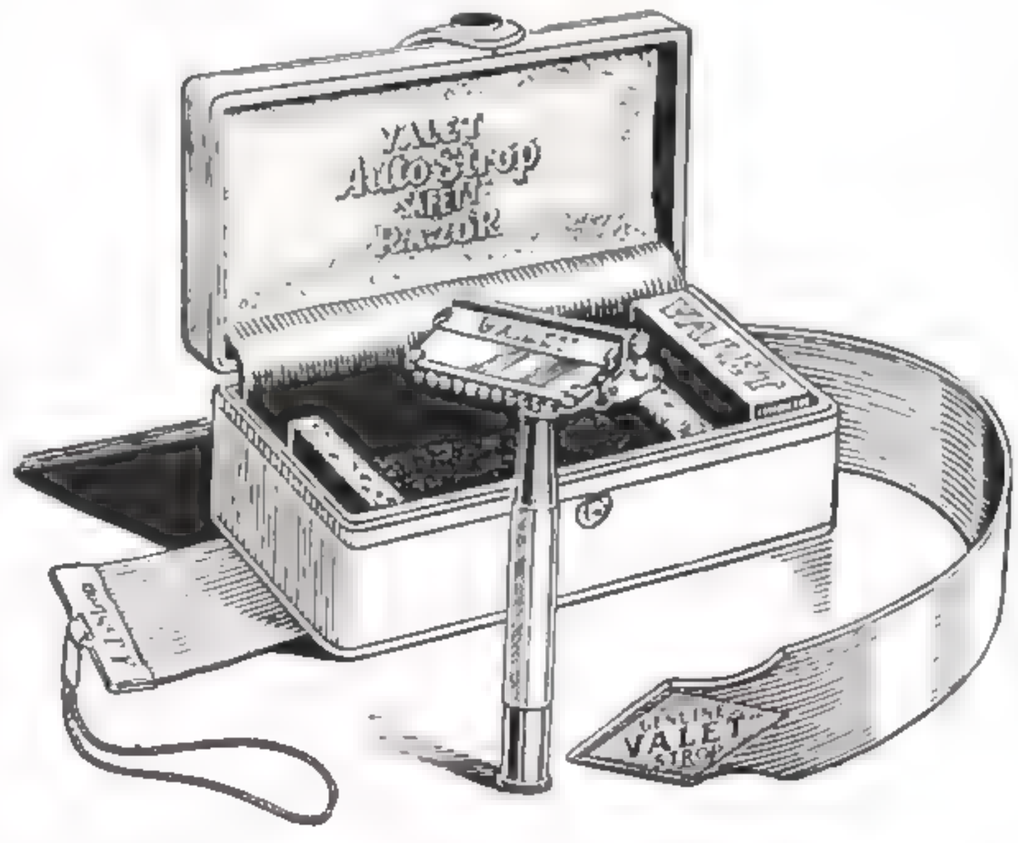
can be kept in the pink of condition.

Instantly adjustable, and designed for easy cleaning, the "Valet" AutoStrop Safety Razor is as great a comfort to the busy civilian as to the man in naval blue or khaki.

THE STANDARD SET consists of heavily silver-plated self-stropping "Valet" Safety Razor, twelve genuine "Valet" Blades, and "Valet" strop; complete in handsome case **21/-**

Of all high-class dealers throughout the world.

The AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd., 61, New Oxford St., London, W.C.1.
And also at New York, Paris, Milan, Sydney, Dublin, Toronto, &c.



The word "Valet" on Razors, Strops, and Blades indicates the genuine produce of the AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd., 61, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.

The Regent St. House of
PETER ROBINSON LTD
LONDON W

Tailor-made Suit for Spring

THIS becoming Spring Tailor-made is one of many—equally attractive—to be seen in our Regent Street Salons. It combines smartness and utility with economic price, a combination that means much to the woman who dresses economically, yet with good taste

R.S. "VIOLET."

Useful Tailor-made Suit in Cashmere Suiting—cream ground with black stripe ... **98/6**

In three sizes

Peter Robinson's Regent Street · W1

Peter Robinson, Ltd.

SMART SAILOR-SHAPED HAT, ready to wear in Liseret straw, trimmed ribbon, and brim edged with ribbon in various colourings.

Price **2 Gns.**

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

(Debenhams Limited)

Wigmore Street,

(Cavendish Square), London, W.

ATTRACTIVE FROCKS

FOR AFTERNOON OR RESTAURANT WEAR

DESIGNED on the lines of the latest Paris Models, and made in our own workrooms from rich quality materials.

AFTERNOON OR RESTAURANT GOWN

Price

8½ Gns.

GLOVES

2 button Heavy FRENCH SUEDE MOCHA FINISH in Black, Slate, Tan & Beaver

5/6

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET

LONDON W.1

NOTE.—This establishment will be closed on Saturdays until further notice.

Delta

THE all-wool cloth, still used for the tops of Lotus and Delta boots, was ordered so far back as the Spring of 1916 and is no longer obtainable in its original quality; indeed, wool is now even scarcer than leather.

Those women who by shopping have educated their fingers in the handling of fabrics, can feel how good this cloth is and how very like it is to the fine material used in pre-war days for men's very best suitings.

Boots with tops made of this original cloth are obtainable at the shops appointed in every district to sell Lotus and Delta, but stocks are now running low and early purchase is recommended.

Lotus Ltd Stafford
Makers of Delta and Lotus Boots
Agents everywhere

1136

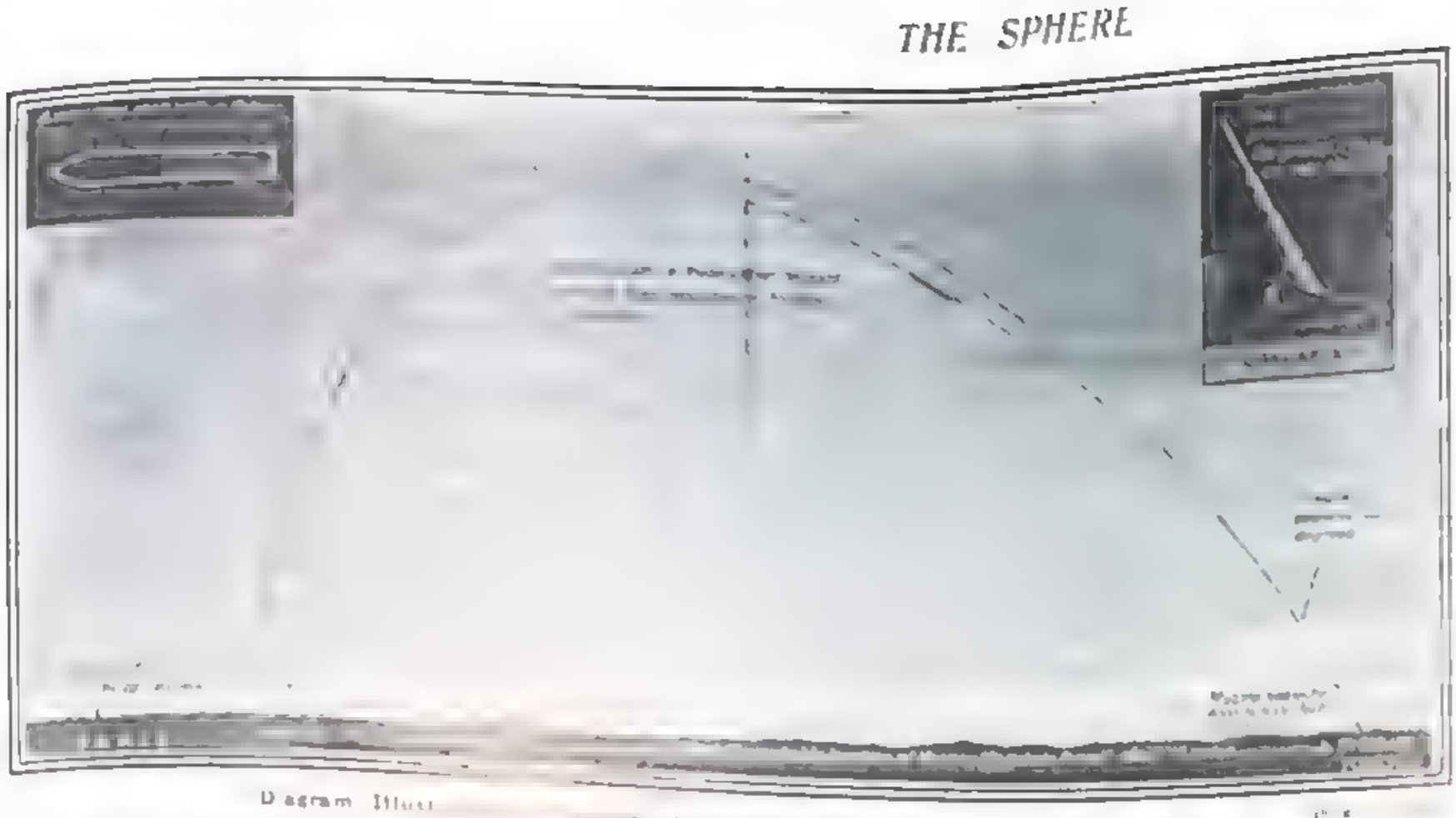


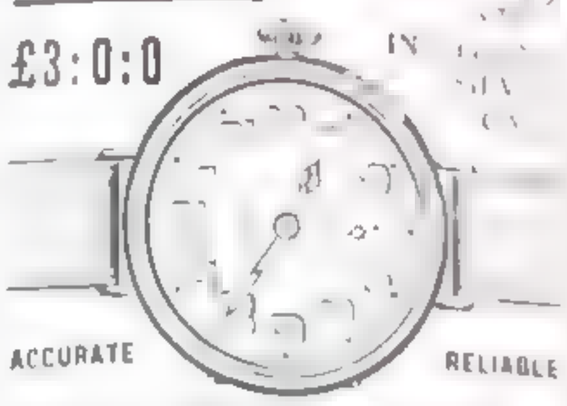
Diagram Illust[rating] the Great Gun which has been Bombarding Paris

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS

[The greatest surprise of the war burst on Paris on March 23 in the form of shells from a long range German gun, presumably at a distance of some seventy miles from the capital, and the bombardment has continued, more or less intermittently, ever since. The Parisians accepted this new trial with the patience characteristic of the French people. As a prominent citizen, "Ian Hay," has said, there has been no interruption of the life of the city. The loss of life and damage to property were not serious until Good Friday, when a shell happily struck a church crowded with worshippers, sixty-five of whom were killed by the collapse of the building. Experts consider that guns between 70 and 80 ft. in length are employed, hidden in a screened emplacement, and it seems no reason why the range should not be yet further developed. It is interesting to know that the life of such a weapon is but short, and that it is soon worn out.

SIR JOHN BENNETT,

£3:0:0



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WATCHES CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY

SIR JOHN BENNETT, LTD.,
65 Cheapside & 105, Regent Street, London

"I WILL NOT ABANDON YOU"

By THOMAS SOMERSCALES.

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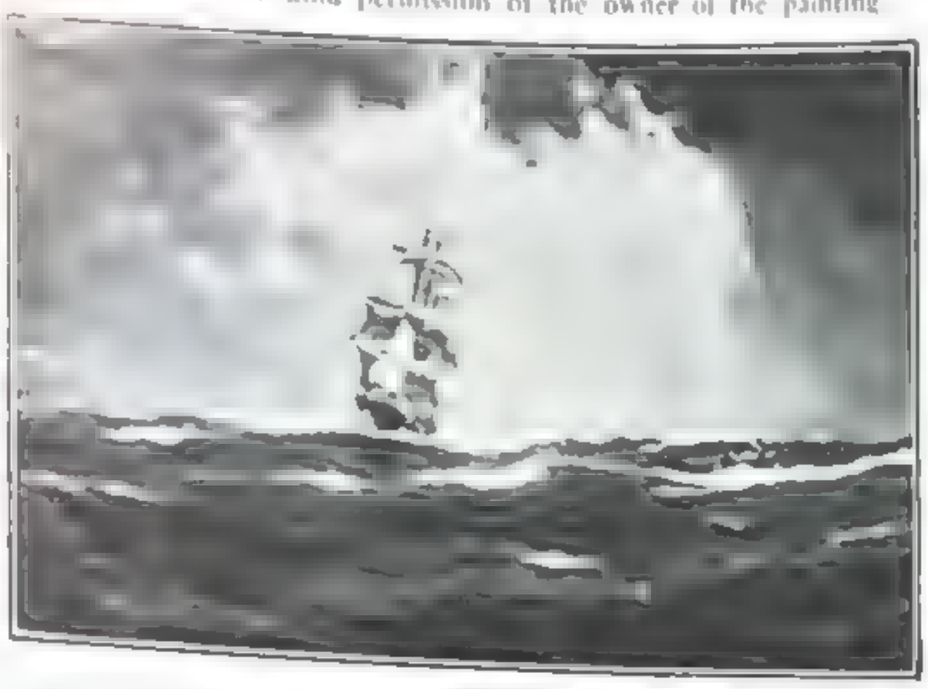

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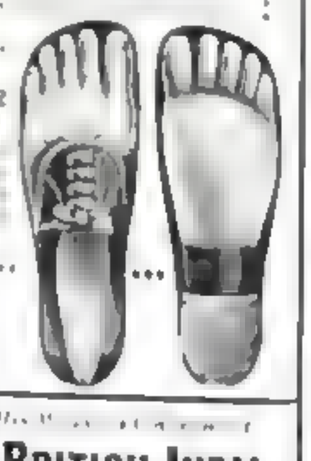

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THE SPHERE

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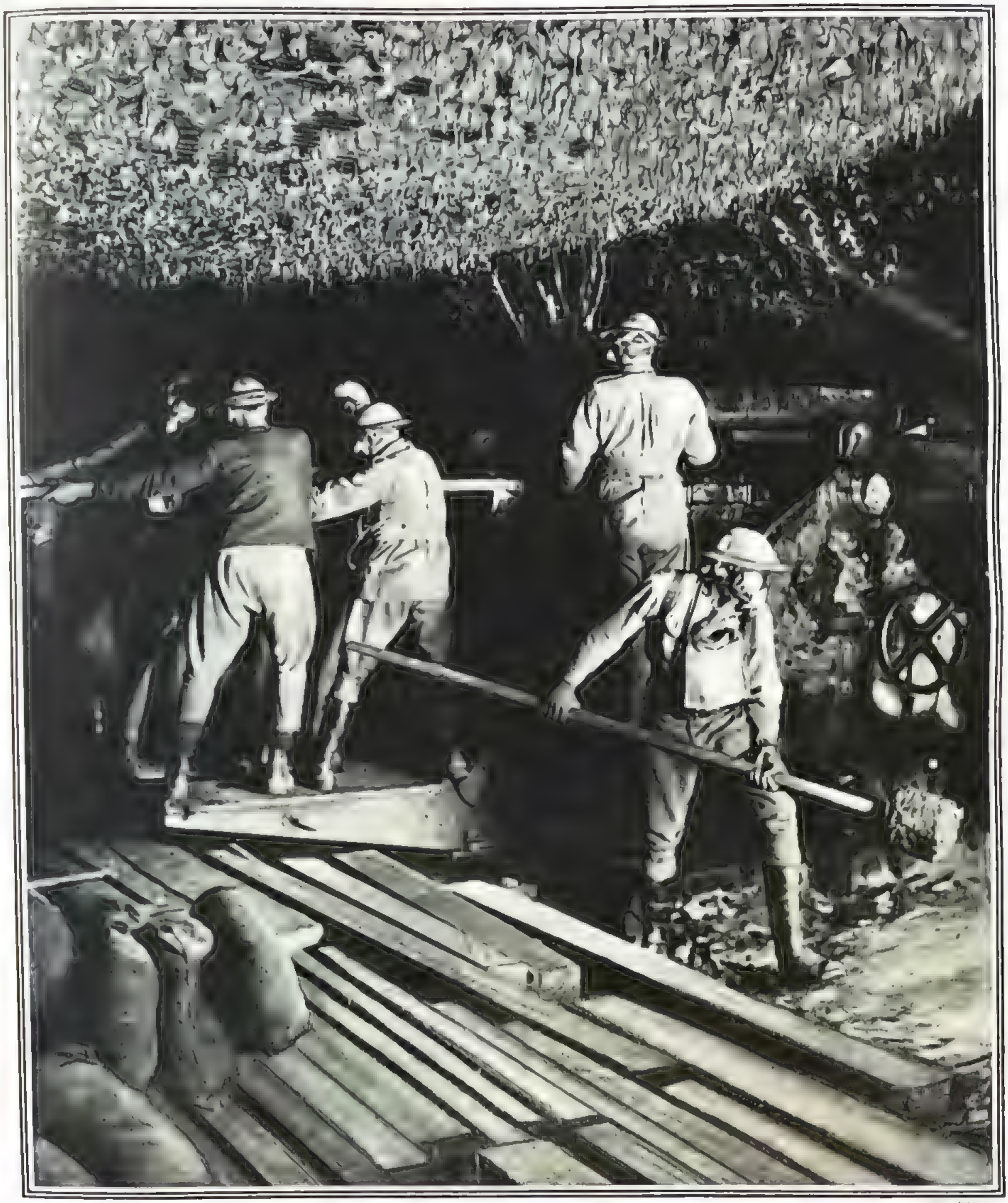


From a coloured picture

MASKED GUNNERS SERVING THEIR PIECE DURING A GERMAN GAS-SHELL BOMBARDMENT

"It was during the last hour of the bombardment that they poured out gas shells," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs in an account of the recent terrific fighting in the West. "and they continued to concentrate gas about our batteries and reserve trenches throughout the day, so that they filled the atmosphere with poisonous clouds. With this last weapon they failed to achieve the success for which they had hoped. Our men had been trained for many weeks to work for long stretches in their gas masks, and many of our men wore them for three and four hours at a stretch, and then were only relieved of them by being wounded and carried down behind the lines. Gunners also worked in them, carrying up ammunition to the batteries, laying the guns and firing with those nozzles over their mouths and noses and those goggles on their eyes."

THE GREAT WORLD WAR: WEEK BY WEEK.

BUY DAFFODILS

Buy daffodils, and with them buy
The country air, the country sky,
The country night and morrow,
A little ease from sorrow;
There's quiet in the hills
That bred the daffodils.

The daffodils are good to know,
In simple homely spots they grow,
Brave news they have for heeding—

Sunlight, and windy speeding,
The wav'ring of brown wings,
Quaint peeping gentle things.

Buy daffodils, and from them take
Your soul's new health for loving's sake,
New comfort for your living,
New kindness for forgiving;
Buy daffodils, they bring
The bravery of Spring.

AGNES GROZIER HERBERTSON.

The Memorial Plaque for the Fallen

We reproduce above the winning design for the plaque which is to be given to the next of kin of those who have fallen. It is the work of Mr. E. Carter Preston of Liverpool. The plaque is 5 in. in diameter and will be cast in gun-metal. The name of the person commemorated will be inscribed in a raised tablet in the field of the medal.

AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR

Anniversary Speeches

At the luncheon given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Saturday of last week to celebrate the anniversary of America's entry into the war, the speeches of the many distinguished Allied representatives were marked by a strong note of confidence in the future. Mr. Balfour spoke at length on the part played by the United States in the present conflict, saying: "It is an inspiring spectacle to see a great nation whose work has hitherto been peaceful—the work of reclaiming vast and wealthy areas—whose thoughts were never turned to war, whose worst enemies never suggested that it was a Power with military ambitions—it is an inspiring sight to see it put all its energies, all its power of sacrifice, all its wealth in men, in ability, and in resources into the service of a cause in which it believes. Surely no greater proof was ever given of its devotion to a common cause than was given recently by President Wilson and the American Government. Gathering with clear perspicacity the magnitude of the military struggle in which we are engaged, they have agreed to allow American troops collected on the other side to be brought over, not to fight in the first instance in an American army, but to be brigaded with British or French troops on the Western front. I am not sure that everybody measures the full magnitude of the sacrifice, if that be the word—which that policy involves. If they want to measure it, let them put themselves in the position of the President and Government of the United States, and let them ask whether a British Government would, without hesitation or condition, in obedience to immediate necessity, consent to brigade British troops with troops under another flag. I believe we should do it. I hope we should not fall below our brothers across the Atlantic in the higher patriotism. Meanwhile it does involve a temporary sacrifice of a great and natural ambition.

That sacrifice is being performed for a great international end, because the President, and the community whom he represents, have thoroughly realised how much depends upon the fighting in the next few months on the Western front, and realising that, have felt that all smaller obstacles must be swept out of the way in order that the great and final end shall be achieved."

In reply the American Ambassador said in the course of his speech: "This has been a memorable year in our history. I hold in my hand a brief official record of the work we have done to help in this great enterprise to free the world from this mortal danger. We have made mistakes, we have suffered delays, we have met misfortune of weather and of plans. But these are details. We have laid the broad foundations of victory, and this is the main thing. We have built a vast military structure on the broad basis of the lives of our best youth, of the treasure of our industry, of the undivided patriotism of our whole nation. We have found and taken our place in the array of free nations, whose courage is put to the supreme test. In this hour of supreme test we are hurrying, and we will come with as many millions as are needed—come, along with you and our French companions in arms, so to redden the fields of France that rulers or nations who hereafter meditate conquest will see there the price that free men paid for freedom, and will hesitate and desist. Your heroic example makes part of the task easier. It will be an immortal experience to share your unyielding endurance.

President Wilson on the inauguration of the campaign for the third Liberty Loan at Baltimore made a remarkable speech, some quotations from which appear below. It reflects the note of self sacrifice which is characterising America's effort of 1918. Every newspaper which reaches this office from the States tells the same story. They are saving food, not so much for themselves as for the other fighting nations. "Our Allies need it" is the note.

To propose anything but justice," said the President, "even-handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonour our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord. It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or dominion and the execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking. They have answered—answered in unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it was not justice but dominion and the unhindered execution of their own will."

We also here put on record General Pershing's own words to General Foch which have been printed and are selling by the thousand all over France. "I have come to tell you that the American people would regard it as a great honour that its troops should take part in the present battle. In their name and in mine I declare there is no other question at the present moment except to fight. Infantry, artillery, and the flying corps—everything we have is yours. Use it as you please."

From "The New York World."

"Drunk Again"

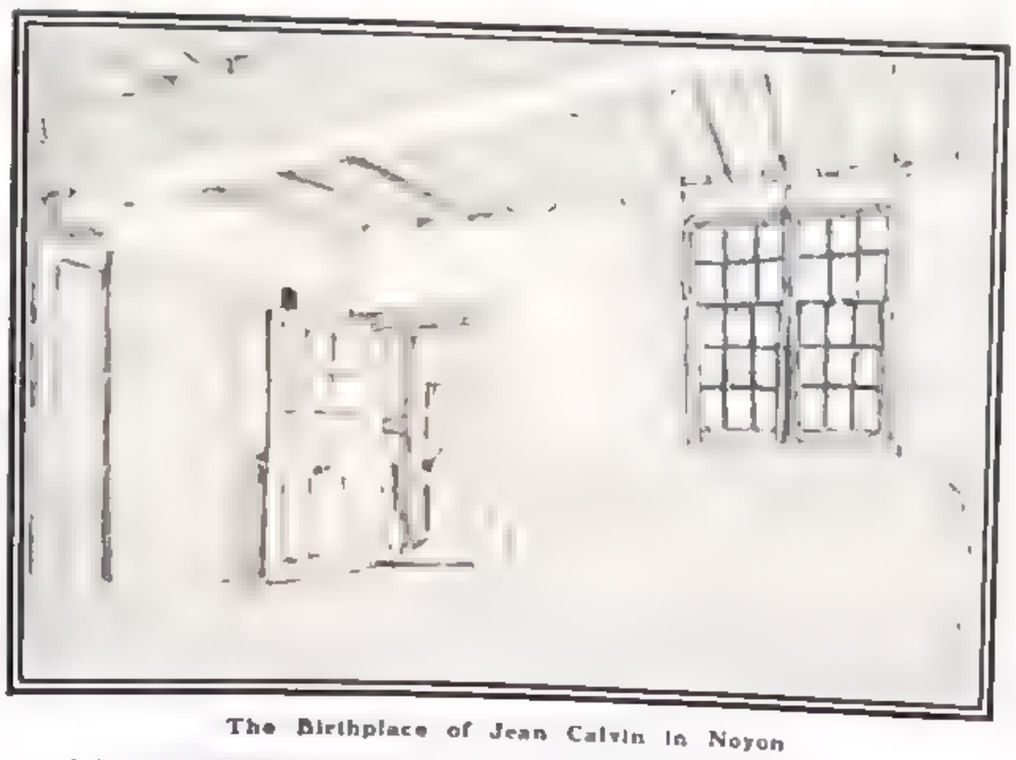
The blood lust of the Prussian, not yet satiated even by the holocausts of the recent battles in France, is well typified in this brilliant cartoon by Mr. Rollin Kirby. The intoxicant is marked "Russian Invasion."

FROM APRIL 5, 1917, TO APRIL 5, 1918

A Year of Preparatory Warfare

"We ask nothing we are not willing to accord"

"I accept the challenge. I know that you accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of all that we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow-countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response, till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprise what we honour and hold dear. Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it, or dominion as she conceives it, shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us—force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."—*President Wilson.*



The Birthplace of Jean Calvin in Noyon

Jean Calvin, the reformer, was born here in the year 1509. Noyon played an important part in the critical operations between March 23 and March 28. It was in front of this old town that the French succeeded in checking the forward rush of the German armies down the valley of the Oise. A view of the chief square of Noyon will be found on pp. 30-31.

"Germany has once more said force shall decide"

those who flout and misprise what we honour and hold dear. Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it, or dominion as she conceives it, shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us—force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."—*President Wilson.*

The FIGHTING RETREAT through the SOMME AREA.

British official photograph

AN ENEMY AMMUNITION DUMP ABLAZE ON THE WESTERN FRONT

The enemy has not had his advance made easy, he has paid a terrible price for every yard of ground and the German armies last week had to fight the weather as well as their indomitable opponents "Their railheads and dumps are in mud, through which our men struggled in the winter of 1916," writes Mr Philip Gibbs "and their transport is wallowing in ruts and old wrecked trenches All that spells delay in their plans and loss of life For they are not resting quietly in this waste below the dripping skies. Our guns are harassing all this open country with heavy shells By day and night our aeroplanes are out with tons of bombs, keeping important cross-roads under deadly fire, so that their transport has had to abandon some main roads and take to wild tracks across crater land, bombing bodies of men lying in the open or in column of march pouring high explosives down on their ammunition dumps, railheads, aerodromes, and assembly places"

A MASSED GERMAN ATTACK IN FRC

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"THE GERMANS TURNED THE HILLSIDE GREY AS

The Germans came over the hill " ke a great cloud, turning the hills le grey To the watching soldiers there was little formation obvi to the eye As the shells from British guns burst among the Germans there were movements in one direction or another, surg surges backward The whole scene created the impressi minds of a flock of sheep On the top of the ridge cou

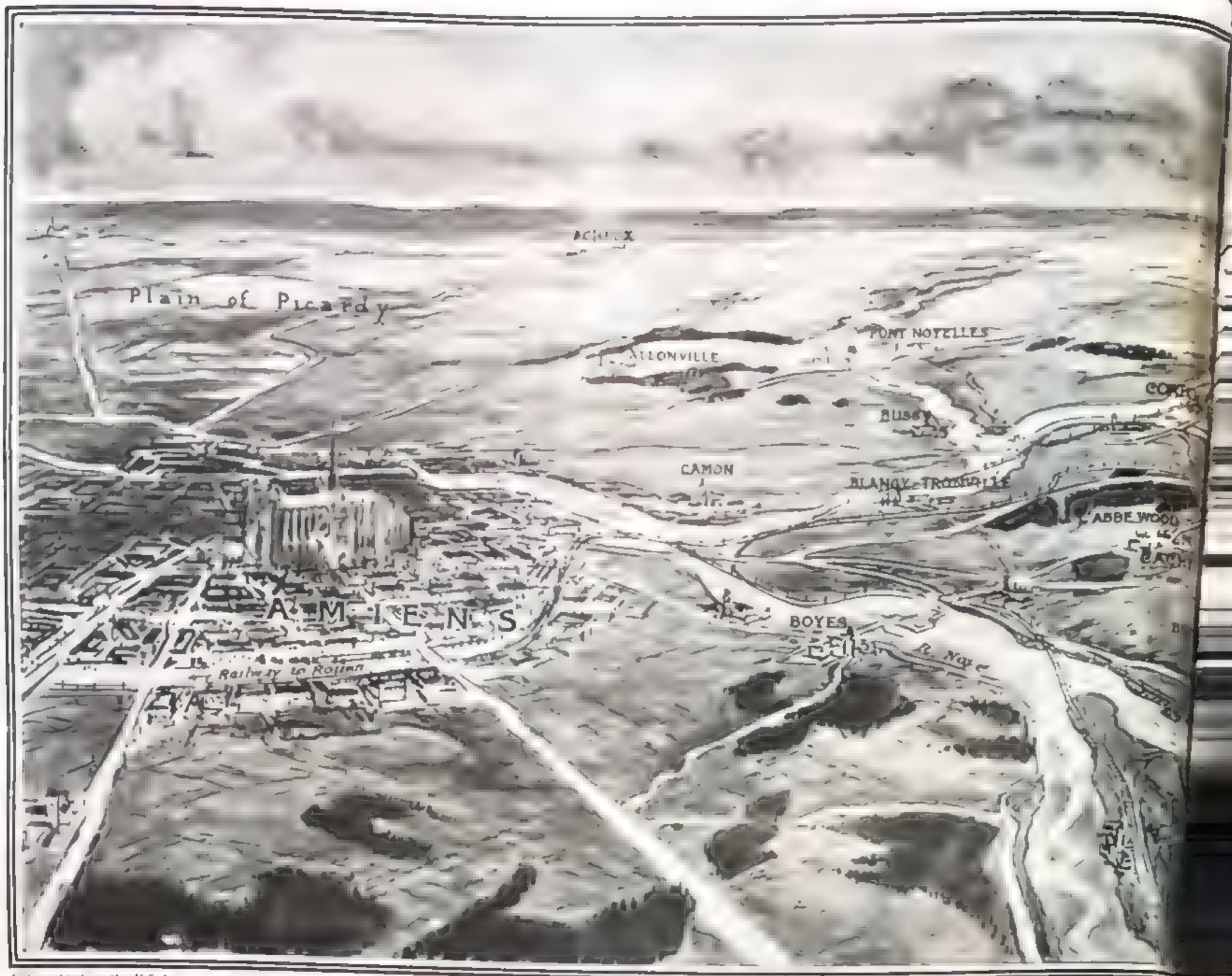
T OF ARRAS : SPECIAL "SPHERE" PICTURE.

Drawn by D. Macpherson from a description by an eye-witness of the [illegible] on the morning of the 2nd March, 1917.

VER: IT WAS LIKE A GREAT CLOUD"—EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT

[illegible] the enemy's transport. The grey masses wilted down before the rifle [illegible] fire of the British lines, and while under the observation of the [illegible]-witness, who took part in the defence, the attack never reached a point nearer than from 100 to 200 yards from our lines. The time was early afternoon, and the whole hillside was lit up with brilliant sunshine.

THE GERMAN APPROACH TO AMIENS—Where the



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PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE BATTLEGROUND EAST

The view is taken from a point above Montdidier looking north-eastward towards Albert. On the left we see Amiens clustering around the towering mass of the famous cathedral. In the middle distance is the triangle between the Ancre and the Somme down which the Germans are endeavouring to thrust their wedge to Corbie. Their crossing

The Pivoting of the Allied Line

The British armies in their withdrawal have stood firm at Arras. With that place as a pivot they have swung back their right to Montdidier. The line between Montdidier and La Fère has been filled by French troops hurrying up from the east pivoting on the Forest of Coucy. The result has been an extension of the line which now runs along two sides of a triangle with a length of eighty miles.

THE GERMAN THRUST AT AMIENS

The Holding of the Germans After the Initial Drive

The result of the German drive against the British front was the retreat of the 3rd and 5th [illegible] armies to the line of Arras-Amiens. It seems clear that the position on the day after the "break-through" west of St. Quentin was serious, and might perhaps have become critical. March 24 part of General von Hutier's army had reached the Péronne-La Fère road some eight [illegible] in rear of the former British front, and Gough's 5th Army was falling back so rapidly that the [illegible] flank of the 3rd Army on its left was quite unprotected. Between the two forces a wide gap [illegible] opened, which General von der Marwitz might have utilised, but for prompt and plucky action at [illegible] point. A hastily-improvised force, made up of fractions of regiments, pioneers, Army Service Corps and other non-combatants, was hurriedly collected in the breach and opposed a resistance which gave time for General Byng to throw back his right wing. The junction with the 5th Army was restored, and both the 3rd and 5th continued to fall back. The movement of the 5th Army was a direct retreat to the rear, but that of the 3rd was much more complicated—a withdrawal of the right, pivoting on the left, which stood fast or almost so in front of Arras. The right wing had a retreat some twenty-eight miles, while the left only fell back from two to eight miles. Indeed, it is clear that Otto von Below's Army was held steadily, and gained ground simply because General [illegible] had to conform to the retreat of his colleague.

As General Gough's retreat became pronounced the French High Command rushed up reinforcements under General Fayolle to maintain the connection between the Allied armies, which would otherwise have been lost. On the 22nd French troops were crossing the Oise between Noyon and La Fère and moving northward to sustain the retreating army of General Gough. For three days these troops fought a rearguard action against vastly superior German forces, falling steadily back [illegible] Noyon. It may be said that during the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of March the fighting in front of Noyon was of vital importance. Upon the successful resistance of the French in this quarter depended the existence of the fighting front of the Allies as a single entity. On the 25th Noyon had to be evacuated, but the whole French front was now solidly built up westward to Montdidier.

The result of this successful strategy was that a large portion of the German masses was driven towards the south, and, in short, the German thrust wavered from its direct line upon Amiens. Many divisions of the enemy reserve were hurried across the devastated area along the Somme.

At the same time attacks were directed upon the front of the Third Army between Arras and Albert. All these attacks were repulsed, as were also the earlier assaults upon the villages on the tongue of land between the Somme and the Avre, east of Amiens. On April 4, having accumulated troops in this direction, the Germans—probably parts of von der Marwitz's and von Hutier's armies—commenced a series of fresh assaults on the Franco-British lines between Montdidier and Albert. Against the French, whose line was ten miles long, more than fifteen divisions were hurled. The village of Mailly, Rainecval, and Morisel were captured, but this was the limit of [illegible] success, and it was gained at enormous cost. Much the same fortune attended the equally heavy attacks upon the British front. The latest reports (April 8) showed no appreciable change in the situation, except that the Allies slightly advanced their lines at one or two points. The [illegible] artillery fire was, however, becoming heavier; and it is hardly probable that having committed themselves to an advance upon Amiens the enemy High Command will abandon it.

Allies are Holding the Germans

Among the Villages from Albert towards Montdidier.

MAPS SHOWING THE RIVERS AVRE AND LUCE — DRAWN BY R. M. PAXTON

Ground is the tongue of land between the Somme and the Avre, containing the villages of Morcuil, Domart, and Villers-Bretonneux, round which fierce fighting has been proceeding. In force at Chipilly enforced an Allied retirement upon Hamel. Beyond and to the right are Peronne and the devastated tract over which the Germans have advanced.

AIRMEN AND THE OFFENSIVE

Our Pilots' Fine Work—Importance of the New Strategy. By R. P. Hearne

One of the most extraordinary features of the present offensive is the part played by the Allied airmen. Our horse, foot, and artillery have been forced back from certain territory, but although the Germans victoriously occupy this ground they are still dominated from the air. It is unprecedented that a victor should be disturbed in this manner, and the circumstance opens out many new considerations.

It is true that our air force has been unable to stop the first German advance, and it is just as well that we should clearly realise the limitations of air power in this respect. But at the same time we must look ahead and profit from the lessons which this offensive is teaching.

An exceptional opportunity for new air strategy has been offered by the German offensive, and it may be said that our airmen have made the most of it. The results, though not yet apparent, are very important, and if we had ten times the number of machines at work during the past month the results would have been more than tenfold. In future actions there is no reason why we should not multiply our aerial effort many hundredfold.

To gain a clear idea of what our airmen have been doing we should keep well in mind that the Germans are now moving in the open over an area of several hundred square miles. In that region, all pitted and devastated, the enemy is laboriously bringing forward immense quantities of guns, supplies, and troops by the slowest forms of locomotion. He has neither time nor opportunity for camouflage or shelter or aerial defence.

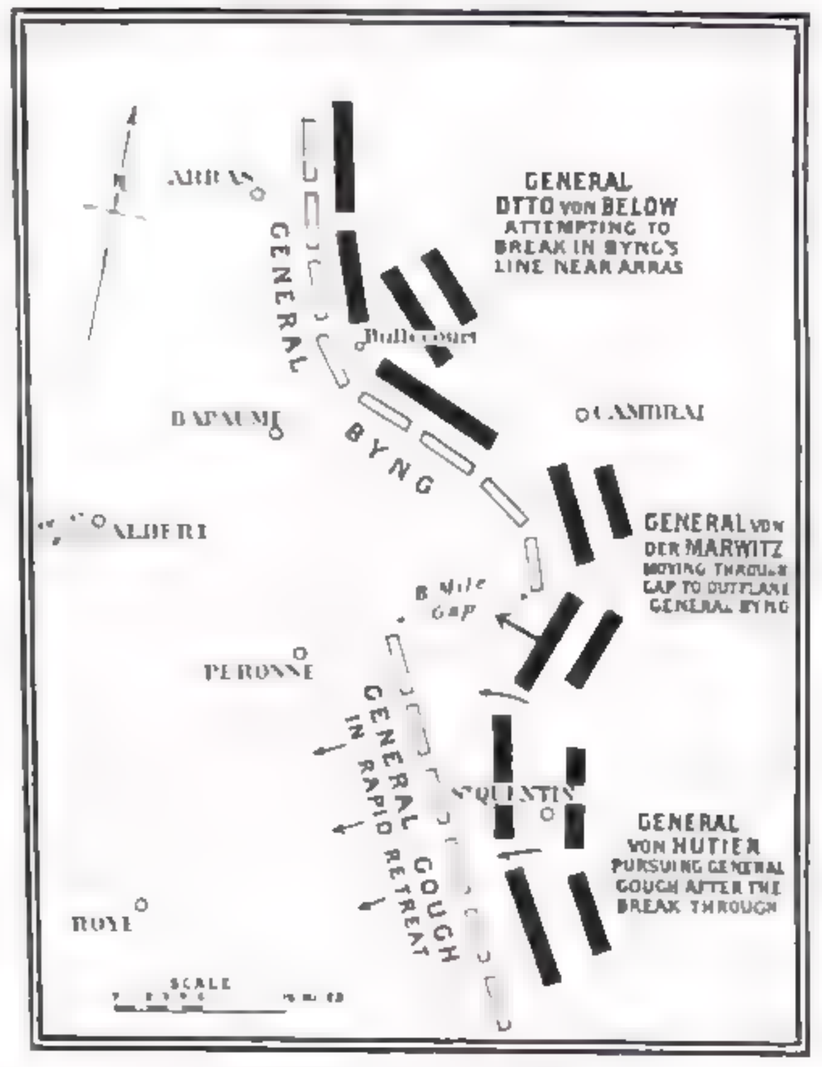
Overhead our triumphant air fleets are ceaselessly wheeling, diving, and climbing. When they see they pour raking steams of bullets into the masses of moving troops, transports, and gun columns. They bomb the billets and railheads by night and day, and far back over the original German lines they are active.

Following six months of heavy slaughter of enemy pilots, we have shot down 270 German aeroplanes in less than a week, and thus we have deprived the enemy of his best protection against our air attacks. In the rush of the general advance the Germans have no time fully to organise a new anti-aircraft gun service in the conquered area.

In one day we have fired 100,000 rounds on the fully-exposed moving German troops and transports. Take the absurdly low average that 1 per cent. of these shots has been effective to the extent of knocking out only one German each, and we have 1,000 German casualties a day from our air gunnery attacks alone. In addition there were 22 tons of bombs dropped in one day on masses of men from low altitudes under conditions affording the minimum of shelter to the enemy. Another absurdly low estimate would give 1,000 casualties for this attack.

Very probably our air assaults have yielded from 5,000 to 10,000 casualties a day since the battle opened. These losses may be insignificant for the moment to the Germans, but none the less they cannot be ignored. And for us the lesson is that if we had been able to put more machines in action we could have made the losses crippling.

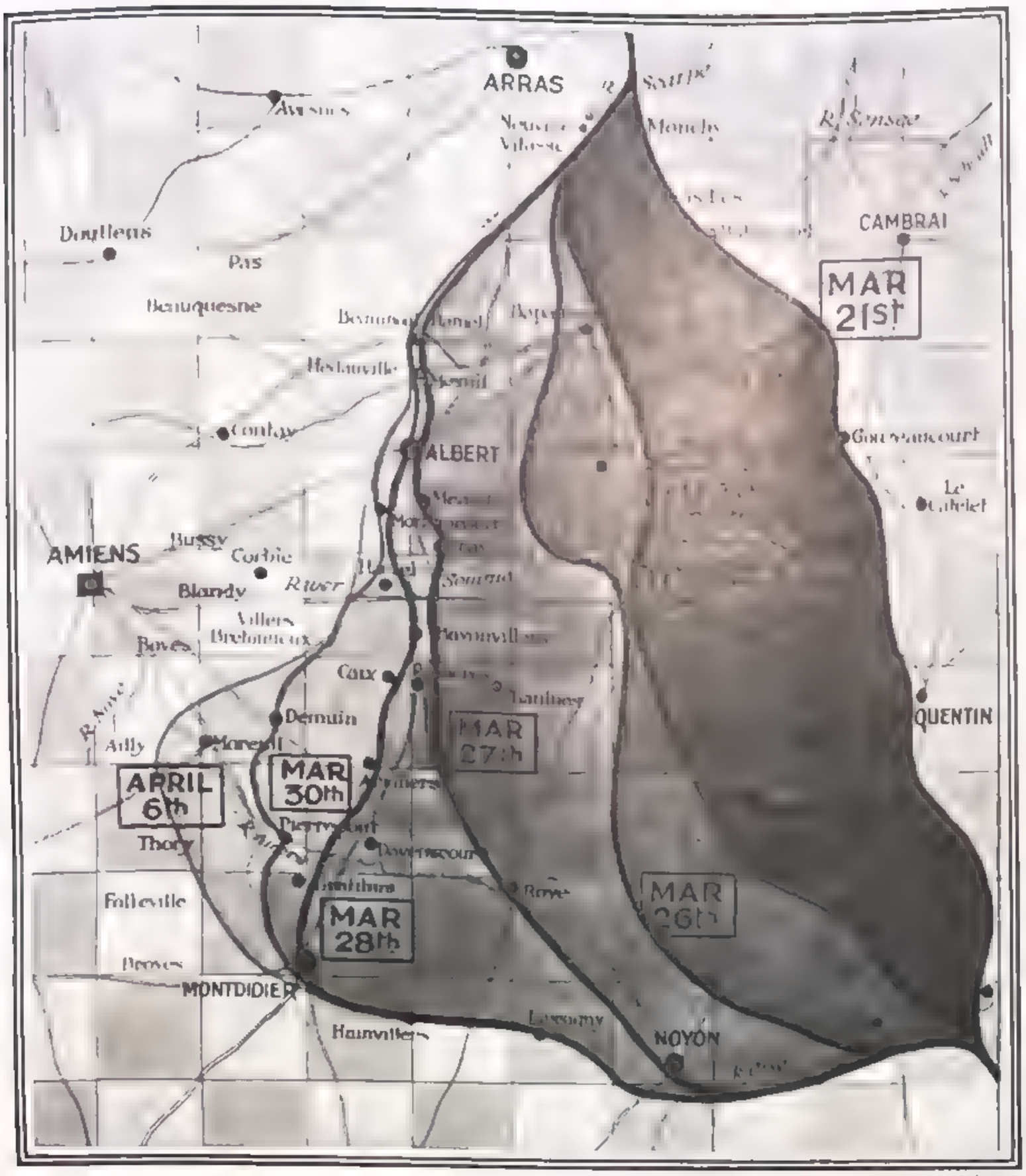
A note by Mr. Hearne on the important part played by aeroplanes in the war, written before the opening of the German attack, appears on p. 28 and will be found of great interest by all students of aerial strategy.



The Germans' Lost Opportunity

The strain on the British Army was greatest on the 23rd when a wide gap yawned in the line owing to the retreat of General Gough's army. This was however closed by the steady withdrawal of the 3rd Army and the most imminent danger fortunately averted by prompt action at the threatened point. The situation will be made clear by the above diagram.

The GERMAN THRUST SHOWN in SEVEN STAGES.



This Diagram is Divided into 5-mile Squares so that the Areas Invaded can be Approximately Gauged

Special Sphere diagram

First Day of Onslaught

First Line on March 21, 1918

The line was, strategically speaking, a straight one from east of Arras to La Fère in the south. It ran from the River Scarpe by way of Monchy, Bullecourt, Gouzeaucourt, close to the western suburbs of St Quentin and to the western environs of La Fère.

Fifth Day

Second Line on March 25, 1918

Four days after the first onslaught the line was from ten to twelve miles to the west. It [illegible] Neuville Vitasse, in front of [illegible] to Péronne, Ham, and the Oise [illegible] Northwards, the distance [illegible] was only five miles.

Sixth Day

Third Line on March 26, 1918

This [illegible] shows the position the following day when the Bapaume Ridge was passed and Courcelles, Péronne, and Chauny had been [illegible].

Seventh Day

Fourth Line on March 27, 1918

[illegible] pressed forward into rather more [illegible] on the preceding day. We see the [illegible] at Beaumont Hamel, Mesnil, Albert, Bray, Roye, Noyon, and the Oise. At this time the advance represented an almost symmetrical basin-shaped form, the two curved swellings visible on the previous day having disappeared.

Eighth Day

Fifth Line on March 28, 1918

On this day we see the advance slowing up at Albert and making but little advance at the Somme, south of which the line passed to Bayonvillers. At Arvillers it begins to extend farther west, developing a marked protrusion towards Montdidier, Hamvillers, and Lassigny.

Tenth Day

Sixth Line on March 30, 1918

In the north the line ceased to move, a small concession of ground being made at Morlancourt and Hamel, south of which the bulge of the preceding day developed towards Demuin and Pierrepont.

Seventeenth Day

Seventh Line on April 6, 1918

During the seven days from March 30 to April 6 the line remained stationary to the northward, the southward protrusion developing along the Ancre and taking in the village of Moreuil. East of Montdidier there was no change during the opening days of April.

Railway Map of the North-western Corner of France

THE DEPTH OF THE FIRST RUSH

The Lack of German Cavalry

So much depends on the success of a first rush of an offensive that it is instructive to examine what General von Hutier was able to accomplish during the assault of March 21—the spring equinox of 1918.

On March 21-22 the enemy penetrated the front held by our Fifth Army south-west of St. Quentin, to a distance of eight to nine miles. This does not equal General Otto von Below's [illegible] last August [illegible] "through-break," five to six miles deep, near Cambrai, of the earlier one, on the Messines Ridge, which reached four to five miles. The weight of men employed has to be considered in arriving at a just valuation of the enemy's accomplishment. All other records, whether enemy or Allied, [illegible] approach that of Brussiloff's great drive through the Austro-German front in Galicia, early in June 1916, which covered over twenty miles on the first day. But then Brussiloff was able to launch through the gap masses of cavalry which surrounded at least one entire enemy army. Nobody else, however, has been able to imitate Brussiloff in this respect. Indeed, there has been nothing so remarkable about Ludendorff's recent drive than his unwillingness or his inability to exploit the "through-break" by means of the German cavalry. Only small units of the latter participated in the pursuit, and they showed singularly little taste for shock tactics against either our infantry or our mounted troops. As a matter of fact, the German cavalry masses went to pieces early in this war, during von Kluck's advance on Paris and Hindenburg's beyond Vilna, and they have never since been reconstituted, owing to the lack of suitable mounts. Besides, the German mounted arm is of poor quality, tolerably well exercised in the use of the lance, but not in that of the sabre or the rifle and bayonet. Whether mounted or dismounted the German cavalry has been hopelessly outclassed by our own. Had the Germans been stronger in cavalry the necessity for additional defensive systems would have been very apparent.

Key Map of the German Thrust in Relation to Amiens and Paris

WITH THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

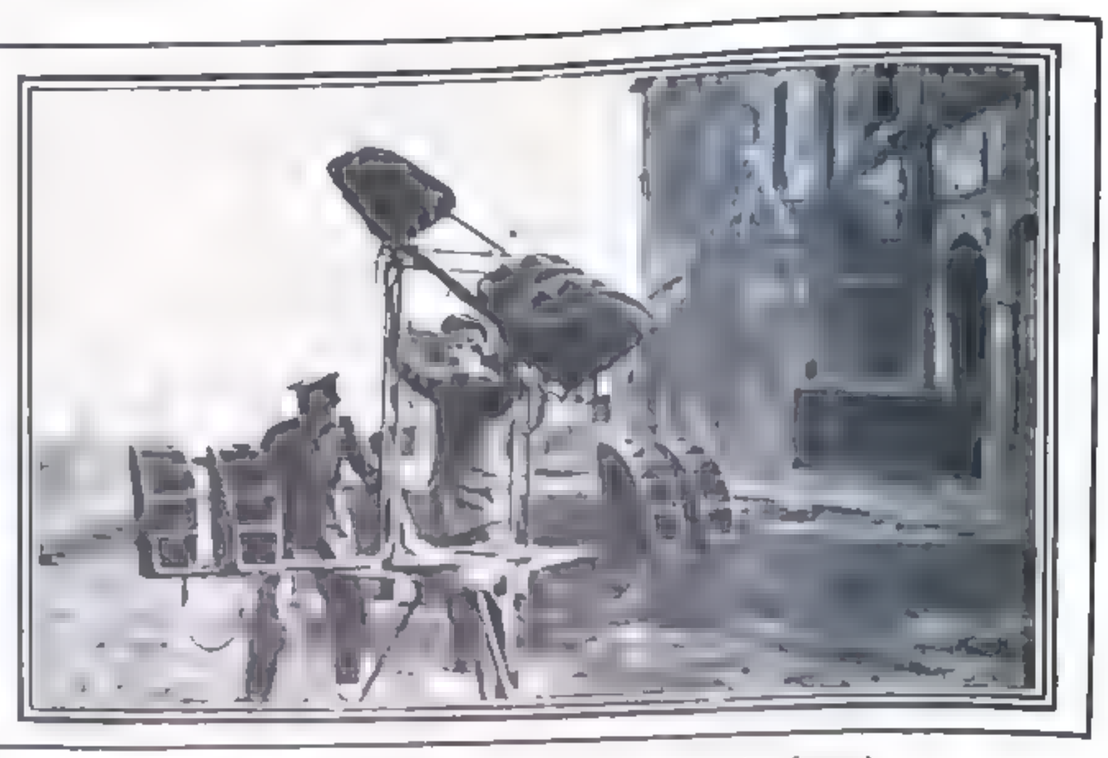
Special photograph.

OUT IN THE DESERTS NEAR THE SUEZ CANAL

The above picture was obtained during a few days' leave spent in the desert. One morning this camel, in charge of two boys, appeared. Its equipment was not of an expensive character: a piece of rough cord served as a girth, but with the two barefooted urchins it made a striking picture against the wide yellow sands. The boy in the foreground, holding the camel by a light chain, wore a bright cap of red and white stripes and a quaint cotton surtout gathered together over the chest. The other lad wore a white handkerchief turban and a European jacket.

Germans Listening for the Approach of Aircraft

The trumpet-shaped instrument shown above is used by the enemy for detecting the sound of approaching aircraft. It is fitted with an ear-piece and an angle piece to show the elevation of the sound catcher.



A Listening Apparatus Employed by the French

An apparatus which is used by the French in order to detect the presence of enemy aircraft. The bases are divided into compartments in order to assist the listener in detecting the angle at which aircraft are approaching.

THE GERMAN ASSAULT *without* Air Ascendency.

¶ Mr R P Hearne in the following notes brings forward some very important aspects of the air situation, to which we wish to draw the special attention of our readers. The notes were written before the great assault began, a fact which adds rather than otherwise to the points which Mr Hearne underlines.

The relation of air power to this year's military operations in the West forms a most interesting study, and at the present moment there are certain features which merit special attention, chief among which is the curious circumstance that Germany is apparently about to attack on land without a preliminary victory in the air.

From this reading of the situation it might be inferred that the Germans were not greatly concerned about aerial superiority, and that they felt confident of their artillery, infantry, and cavalry being able to do all that was essential for their programme. Very likely the enemy would wish this view to prevail.

The actual situation is, however, very different. Since last autumn it may be said that a great aerial war has been in progress, and we may truly regard that activity as the preliminary to the German land offensive of this year. The German plans for a big blow in the West have been forming, it is said, during many months, and in all that period a mighty effort has been made to beat us in the air.

But so efficient have the Allies been in the air that instead of a successful German air offensive materialising between September and March, we have had a vigorous counter offensive, which has done much to upset the German calculations. On every available day and night the air fighting has been intense, and the losses to Germany in pilots and machines has been exceedingly heavy.

For sundry reasons February would have been a good month to start both air and land offensives, and, as events proved, the weather was singularly favourable to the enemy. We know from experience that the German likes to get in a very early blow, and he is well aware that every week of delay in the West is for him a disadvantage, owing to the rapid growth of the American Army.

The very intensity of the air fighting shows that Germany had made grand scale preparations for air work, and this fact disproves the theory that she would or could dispense with aerial assistance in her great offensive. If there is to be a German offensive this year, the Allies, by superior air strategy, have forced on Germany up to the present the necessity of commencing the land operations *without a preliminary victory in the air*. The importance of aerial superiority to the Germans, even if but for a few days, just now cannot be over estimated.

The Germans may attempt to gain the mastery yet by some desperate effort, but their chances do not improve, for we have punished them most severely since the autumn, and their full losses in pilots and machines must run into astoundingly high figures. Skilled pilots cannot be replaced at a moment's notice, and Germany, owing to shortage of various materials, cannot afford to lose many aeroplanes. It is very difficult to say what the total results of the fighting will be, but I think that we shall be surprised rather than disappointed.

OLD SUSSEX. By E. V. Lucas.

There are, I suppose, collectors who concentrate upon privately-printed books, but I have no acquaintance with any. I wish I had, for there is often a peculiar interest in this shy and modest literature, written and set up only for a few friends, finding its true readers at once and always assured of a welcome: village histories, diaries, family letters, poetry, and, chiefly I think, and usually best, reminiscences. To have the run of a collection of such books or pamphlets—for they are normally very slight—would amuse me not a little, especially if many of them were of such sterling stuff as the slender volume lying before me which I have just borrowed from a friend's shelves—and mean to return.

But the term "privately-printed," although verbally antithetical to "published," is, in fact, often far from being so. Privately printed books can have a far larger circulation than those which are cast frankly and hopefully upon the wide, wide world. The little book, for instance, which Mr. Birrell has just compiled for his friends from Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, of which C. K. S. was recently speaking, though limited to a hundred copies, has probably already reached far more than that number of readers; one copy, for example, was lent to me. On the other hand, as everybody knows, it is possible for volumes advertised in publishers' lists to blush terrifically unseen. Minor poetry, for example. I remember a publisher who was addicted to this form of literature, subsidised in part or, for choice, wholly by the authors, telling me of a visit of a clerical bard who, being in town some time after the birth of his bantling, called to see how it had done. He evinced neither surprise nor resentment on hearing that only four copies had been sold, but he was desperately puzzled as to the destination of the fourth. Numbers one, two, and three he could account for, but who on earth could have bought the other?

Meanwhile I am standing between you and the *Reminiscences of Nathaniel Paine Blaker*, which although "printed for private circulation only" (in 1906), has far more stuff to it than most books professionally written or professionally published, and for clarity of style is a model. Mr. Blaker, a famous Brighton doctor, who is now in his eighty fourth year, and whom I remember well as he passed on his rounds in a phaeton and pair driven by himself, is particularly interesting on the old rural life of Sussex, as led, for the most part, just under the Downs between Poynings and Beeding, in the villages of Edburton and Fulking—a part that I happen to know rather well. His memories extend to those remote times when, though smuggling itself might perhaps be over, famous smugglers of the past could still be pointed out as they sat demurely in their pews on Sunday; to those times when part of the mural decoration of every cottage was a birch rod over the mantelpiece; and he has constantly seen the feat known as "turning the cup" performed or bungled at a harvest home. He tells us that the men on his father's farm at Perching were "blooded" twice a year, in the spring and autumn, walking in parties, usually on Sunday morning, to the nearest doctor or veterinary surgeon, and losing from eight to ten ounces of blood for a shilling fee. He remembers also, a nonagenarian sportsman with singularly antiquated notions of maintaining a sound mind in a sound body, for he accounted for his good health and longevity by saying, "I was always very careful. I never drank much wine; five or six glasses at dinner and the same after dinner. But I used to drink punch from six o'clock at night to six o'clock next morning."

It is around Edburton that Mr. Blaker's fondest recollections cluster. Here is a pretty touch of colour: "The women had a habit of wearing long scarlet cloaks which, when wandering in the lanes or on the hillside, gave them a peculiarly pleasing and picturesque appearance. Those cloaks formed part of the stores sold after the war which ended with Waterloo." Our own post-bellum sales will yield no such bright material. Touching on the ancient Church services, he says that "there was great emulation between the different neighbouring choirs. The choir of Ditchling was thought to be good, and they used to come to Edburton on one Sunday in the year to join the choir there in church, and on another Sunday the Edburton choir paid a return visit to Ditchling. Of course, on these Sundays there was no singing at all in the church the choir had left, and [for the music, a bass-viol, flute, and so forth, had gone too] this happened also occasionally at other times if the leaders did not appear in their places." It was such *contretemps* that led to harmoniums and school-children's voices. The rectors of Edburton in Mr. Blaker's day were good fellows; chief among them Mr. Tufnell, who introduced the post into the village and had the charming idea of amusing the children by climbing to the top of Edburton hill, followed by all his younger flock, and then rolling a Dutch cheese down the escarpment, with the whole pack in pursuit of it. It was Mr. Tufnell who, having an order to go over the *Victory*, which had just come into Portsmouth Harbour, rode thither, and was received by Captain Hardy ("Kiss me, Hardy") in person, with these direct sailor like words: "I am sorry I am too busy to attend to you myself, but my wife will be delighted to do so, she's so d——d fond of parsons." He was, however, shown everything, including the cask in which Nelson's body was preserved, and the damage done by the shot to the ship and sails.

But the best character in the book is Mr. Marchant, who was known as "Uncle Tom Marchant" by the whole countryside, and whose distinction it was to cut a new set of teeth after the age of seventy. The description of Mr. Marchant's funeral would not strike a reader as anachronistic if he chanced upon it in an old *Spectator*. Having "no opinion of parsons," he often said that when he died he hoped he should have a "view halloo" over his grave. "I was at his funeral," says Mr. Blaker, "some years after at Edburton Church, which is situated some two or three hundred yards from the foot of the Downs. During the service a hare, hard pressed by the Brighton hounds, came over the front of the hills and squatted about half-way down the hill, and perhaps a quarter of a mile to the east of the church. As the coffin was being lowered into the grave the huntsman and hounds appeared over the top of the hill; he gave the view halloo, and the hounds ran the hare in view to about a quarter of a mile to the west of the church, where she was killed exactly as the service ended. So the old man had his wish."

Mr. Blaker, whose long and honourable association with the Sussex County Hospital at Brighton began in 1852, when he gave up his farming ambitions for medicine, has much that is valuable to say about the progress of the art of healing, and much that is profoundly wise on the well being of modern society. He is not dogmatic, but the impression conveyed by this survey of his life and times, written when he was seventy, is that he did not then consider that the nation was on the upward grade. "Can it be," he asked in 1905, "that the greatness of England culminated in the Victorian era?" And he somewhere quotes an old uncle as saying: "Men are very much altered since I was a boy; they swear less and lie more."

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN THE WEST.

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DRAWN BY G. H. DAVIS

TYPES OF MACHINES WHICH HAVE BEEN FIGHTING AND BOMBING DURING THE GREAT ASSAULT

This group shows some representative types of modern military aircraft, ranging in use from the great Handley-Page bombardment biplane to the little single seater fighters of which the Sopwith, Nieuport, S.E., and D.H.5 are representative types. Between the two come the two-seater machines, which have a place to fill in military aeronautics. They range in speed from the R.E.8 machine of some ninety miles an hour to others of 120 miles an hour. The single-seater triplane seen at the top of the illustration has been copied by the Germans, and their fighters with three planes are being used in increasing numbers every week.

THE EVACUATION OF NOYON—FRENCH MOUNTED

THE TOWNSPEOPLE OF NOYON WATCH THE FRENCH TROOPS

Noyon, which lies about twenty-four kilometres to the west of Coucy, finds itself once more in the battle zone. The town was evacuated 25th March by orders from the military headquarters. This square has been the scene of extraordinary activity during the past few days. The illustration shows a detachment of French mounted troops passing through. To the right are the high-pitched roof and carved façade of the Hôtel de

TROOPS PASSING THROUGH THE TOWN : *Scene in the Main Square.*

RIDING THROUGH ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT

French official picture

Ville, in front of which transport waggons and ambulances have stopped before proceeding to their destination. The townspeople have gathered in little groups to watch the passing troops, and the tricolour flutters from not a few of the windows. Noyon is familiar with war, for the town was occupied by the enemy before it was wrested from them by the French. The great reformer, Calvin, was born at Noyon in 1509.

BOMBING AND FIGHTING ON THE WEST

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THREE WEEKS' AIR WAR ON GERMANY

During the period from October to March 25 we made thirty-eight air raids into Germany proper, dropping about 50 tons of bombs. Of these raids, thirteen occurred in March, up to the 25th of that month, as detailed here.

In addition to these raids a considerable number of air attacks were made on places in France and Belgium occupied by the Germans.

Ingelmunster	Metz (near)	Mainz	Stuttgart	Coblenz	Freiburg	
March 6 Railway station heavily bombed	(1) March 6 Aerodromes (2) March 23 Aerodromes	March 9 Ton of bombs on barracks, etc.	March 10 Munition factories and Mercedes motor works bombed	March 12 Ton of bombs on munition factories, station, and barracks	March 13 Railway station, munition works, and barracks bombed	

MARCH RAIDS INTO GERMANY—THREE TIMES

A DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON A RHINE CITY.

DRAWN BY G. H. DAVIS

A very large number of anti-aircraft guns and defensive machines must now be held in the vicinity of the attacked towns, which are situated over a wide district. The Rhine area which has been subject to attack alone measures 150 miles from north to south, taking a straight line from Cologne to Stuttgart.

Our artist here shows a bombing squadron at work in daylight. It is proceeding over a Rhine city, with defending planes thrown out to the left of the picture. Below, through the gaps in the clouds, are seen the radiating streets of the city and one or two enemy machines beating up to the attack.

...drichs-...alen	Zweibrucken	Kaiserslautern	Mannheim	Konz (near Treves)	Cologne
...h 14 ...ppelin ...s bom- ... by Al- ... armen	March 16 Thirty-four bombs on barracks, factories, and station	March 17 Bombs on barracks and station	(1) March 18 One ton of bombs dropped. Eight hits on Badische munition works (2) March 24 11 tons on munition works and railway	March 23 Eight bombs on railway works	March 24 Half ton of bombs, chiefly on railway stations, which were set on fire

...KS OF BOMBING BY BRITISH AEROPLANES

EDITH CAVELL MONUMENTS for Paris and London.

A Design for the Cavell Monument

Paris decided to erect a monument to the memory of Edith Cavell, and a number of French sculptors submitted designs

The Sacrifice

A suggestion for the memorial, showing the figure of Edith Cavell after she had been shot

The Design which took Second Place

An allegorical figure stands over the prostrate figure of Edith Cavell, while a French soldier and Red Cross nurse watch below the group

THE FRAMPTON MEMORIAL FOR LONDON

The British Cavell Memorial will occupy a site at the foot of St Martin's [illegible] the National Portrait Gallery. [illegible] the figure of Edith Cavell [illegible] monument [illegible] embody [illegible] monument rises to a height of [illegible] feet from the ground. On the cross the Cross of Christianity. Out of this the sculptor shows another emblematic cross springing. This second cross, which typifies the Spirit of Humanity, is [illegible] its knees. Her left hand of Humanity is raised as if to call upon those who would advance to the hurt of the child to stop. The left [illegible] and its face. There is in the expression of the figure and the [illegible] and mercy and [illegible] over the clear forehead.

Upon the Cross of Christianity will be a tablet with two wreaths. The tablet will be inscribed "Brussels—Dawn," with the date on which Edith Cavell so fearlessly met her end. Under this over the figure and at the foot of the cross, will be the single word, "Humanity". "Fortitude," "Devotion," and "Sacrifice" inscribe the other panels. The words set down in brief the ideals for which the subject of the memorial lived and died, the other writing upon it is her name.

At the back of the monument, under the word "Fortitude," is a strong lion. It crushes firmly beneath it the Serpent of Envy, Spite, Malice, and Treachery. In this Britain's share in the conflict which divides and rends the world is more nearly symbolised for the Lion is the Lion of Britain.

In a leaden box will be placed a coin of King George, a drawing of Queen Mary, together with the story of Edith Cavell. With them will be put the roll of those who subscribed their varied sums for the erection of this memorial. It is illustrated on the opposite page.

The Spirit of Victory

In this design the spirit of Victory is watching over the figure of the murdered woman

THE PARIS MEMORIAL

[illegible] passed from the [illegible] and it was soon [illegible] to erect a [illegible] Cavell Memorial in Paris. The site chosen was particularly fine, one in the Tuileries Gardens, facing the Place de la Concorde, the actual spot is that known as the Terrasse des Feuillants, [illegible] the Jeu de Paume, the only remaining [illegible] of the meeting place of the famous Club des Feuillants, whose members were among the first to uphold the rights of the people in the early days of the Revolution. A large number of designs for the proposed memorial were submitted to a jury composed of distinguished men in the world of art, and finally ten were selected from which a final choice was made. These ten designs were exhibited to the public in the Petit Palais, and the people of Paris flocked to admire and criticise and venerate the woman in whose honour they were made. Flowers were laid before them, and they came from all kinds and conditions of people—from the splendid and expensive sheaf of chrysanthemums down to a humble bunch of violets brought by a work girl. All the designs were alike in one respect—they all showed Edith Cavell prostrate after her execution; later, perhaps, some artist will show her to us upright and steadfast [illegible] that German officer who shot a fainting woman when the soldiers he commanded refused the task.

The design which won the first prize, and which is to be carried out in marble, is the work of M. Gabriel Pech. It [illegible] of extreme [illegible] a background of [illegible] with a winged figure, Hope, Justice or Victory [illegible] out, and in the foreground Edith Cavell lies in the peace of death, a German helmet at her feet.

Yet others among the designs submitted were very fine, notably that submitted by M. André Vermare, which [illegible]

The Mourners

The old men and children who mourned the loss of one who cared for them and who died in helping her country

The Winning Design for the Memorial

The design was the work of M. Gabriel Pech and shows Edith Cavell after her execution lying with a German helmet at her feet

Edith Cavell, 1865-1915

A design, severe in its simplicity, which shows a bust in relief of Miss Cavell in her nurse's uniform

The Cavell Memorial : By Sir George Frampton.

The Front of the Memorial, Showing the Figure of Edith Cavell **The Lion of Britain on the Back of the Memorial**

We reproduce above the coming memorial to Edith Cavell, the work of Sir George Frampton, which has been subscribed for by readers of "The Daily Telegraph." Inset above is the group representing Humanity protecting the small states; and below, the figure of Edith Cavell in her nurse's cloak. The figure of Edith Cavell will be in white marble, symbolic of her ideals. To-day this marble lies in the quarries of Carrara, the needs of the war prevent its reaching England. It will show her in the nurse's cloak which became her, erect and fearless, with calm and resolute brows, with a note of softness over the whole expression. The figure, which rises 8½ ft. above its plinth (to which a flight of shallow steps gives up), appears in front of a monumental mass of granite, tapering towards the summit.

Mr. Ernest Lionel Pyke

Whose articles in "The Daily Mail" on the internal condition of Germany have attracted much attention

A LITERARY LETTER : *CHATTER ABOUT SWINBURNE.*

London
April 8, 1918

The series of articles by Mr E. L. Pyke which is appearing in *The Daily Mail* upon the internal condition of Germany serves as an antidote to the one depressing note in Ambassador Gerard's admirable book on the same subject. Mr. Gerard came to the conclusion that Germany was not being affected by the war so far as its food rations were concerned, and he held out little hope of that industrial revolution to which we look to give Germany a free Government remote from militarists' ideals which could give some chance of negotiations with the Allies on a basis that might bring a durable peace. Mr. Pyke's stirring narrative is a year older. He has visited Berlin many times during the past six months, and his impressions, which will make a very effective book, show all the elements of a discord which alone can produce the concord for which the world now longs.

There has just been published a volume entitled:—

The Letters of Algernon Charles Swinburne. With some Personal Recollections. By Thomas Hake and Arthur Compton Rickett. (John Murray.)

The book is quite entertaining in a superficial way, although its title is distinctly misleading. Of letters there are actually sixty two, and some of them are very short and not particularly illuminating, as for example:—

Holmwood, June 21, 1875

My dear Watts,—Please send me Mr. E. C. Stedman's article on me out of *Scribner's Magazine* which you bore off in triumph one day from my rooms. I want my people to see it.—In haste, ever yours, A. C. Swinburne.

Others have a distinct interest, there being the letters to D. G. Rossetti and to Edwin Harrison. The bulk of the letters, however, are written to Watts Dunton, and they are singularly lacking in the qualities which made Swinburne a good letter writer. I cannot account for this, but it is obvious. It has caused a writer in *The Times*, who does not, apparently, know of the real Swinburne *Correspondence*, to express himself in depreciation of Swinburne's gifts as a letter-writer, and, indeed, the whole volume is more harmful than helpful to Swinburne's reputation. Moreover, of the writers, Mr. Hake and Mr. Compton-Rickett, the former has been dead a year, and the latter did not know Swinburne at all. The depth of the ineptitude of these "personal recollections" may be gauged from the fact that we are told of Swinburne's "extreme deafness during the last year or so of his life," whereas Swinburne was deaf from 1870 onward, and so deaf in 1890 when I first met him that one had to shout at him to be heard.

The literary style of the book may be gathered from such a sentence as "Swinburne always had a fascination for the stage," when the writer obviously means "the stage had always a fascination for Swinburne." Even Swinburne's poems are not correctly quoted, as in the substitution of "might" for "right" on p. 94. We read of a man being "appointed Emeritus Professor of English Literature at Glasgow," and many kindred illiteracies. Slipshodness, indeed, abounds in this book, which has, moreover, a preposterously misleading title. These sixty two letters and scraps of letters are not fairly described as *The Letters of A. C. Swinburne*.

That title more particularly belongs to the two volumes of *Correspondence* which are promised by Mr. Heinemann, containing about 300 letters to many of Swinburne's contemporaries—to Mouckton Milnes, Edmund Gosse, Lord Morley, Thomas Hardy, and others. These letters have been selected from the limited editions of Swinburne's Letters issued by Mr. Thomas Wise, and the perusal of them in their original form entitles me to call Swinburne an admirable letter writer; the dozen or so letters that he wrote to me, and to one near and dear to me, were exceedingly interesting, as the publication of eight or ten of them in Mr. Heinemann's volumes will prove.

Now I come to a personal point. Mr. Compton-Rickett's volume is dedicated to Mr. Coulson Kernahan, "the friend of Swinburne," and there is an offensive letter about me, which Mr. Kernahan first contributed to *The Daily Chronicle*, given in the book. Now I deny that Mr. Kernahan was a friend of Swinburne in any sense of the word. Can he show a single letter of Swinburne's to him to demonstrate that friendship? An autographed book which any stranger might have captured is, I believe, all the spoil of his adventures. There is a letter to Mrs. Kernahan commencing "Dear Madam," but not one to the "friend of Swinburne." It is true he visited The Pines, but every two-penny halfpenny writer and scribbler was invited to The Pines and permitted a few words with the great man in intervals of long discourses over Watts Dunton's books.

On the strength of a hasty sentence of mine in The Sphere, Mr. Kernahan addressed a letter to *The Daily Chronicle* which I consider unforgiveable. It was impossible for me to answer him as the editor of that journal is a personal enemy of mine, and I do not ask favours of my enemies. But as it has been reprinted in Mr. Compton Rickett's book by Mr. Murray who I am sure did not read it or he would not have permitted publication, I am compelled to reply here, little as I feel in the humour for embarking on so distasteful a controversy.

I have said that I regret that I referred to Swinburne's drunkenness and senility. I have been charged with attacking the dead, of whom we are told to speak only what is good. I prefer Voltaire's dictum "We owe consideration to the living; to the dead we owe truth only." In any case, the provocation was in the pain given to one then living in reading Swinburne's lampoon on Parnell in an otherwise admirable volume of *Posthumous Poems*, by A. C. Swinburne, published by Mr. Heinemann. These verses commenced:—

Charles Stuart, the crownless king whose hand
Sways Erin's sceptre—so they sing
The bards of Holy Liar Land
Can give his tongue such scope and swing
That all who feel its touch must dread it
But now we hear it witnessing—
"I meant to cheat you when I said it.

Convinced, appalled, confused, unmanned
We see, splashed black with mud they fling,
Parnells and Pigotts lie or stand
We see their faith how pure a thing
Their cause, how past all challenging
We read their creed as Gladstone read it
And worshipped. Then a word takes wing—
"I meant to cheat you when I said it.

Contrast with these verses written in the eighties the poem, "An Appeal," written in 1867 on behalf of certain Irish rebels of that day:

Be not as a tyrant or slave
England be not as these,
Thou that wert other than they
Stretch out thine hand, but to save
Put forth thy strength, and release
Lest these arise, if thou slay
Thy shame as a ghost from the grave.

This is poetry. The other is little better than doggerel, and doggerel which everyone who believes in the sincerity of Gladstone and the inherent political honesty of Parnell has a right to resent. The charge indicates part of the moral deterioration of a great poet. Swinburne attacks Gladstone for supporting Bulgarians and for not supporting Italians, whereas Gladstone did as much for Italy in his day as Swinburne did, and Swinburne turned his back on Ireland, which was in much the same case with Italy.

It is all very well to draw a fancy picture of Swinburne kindly guarded by a disinterested friend. The picture leaves me cold. Here is one fact. Swinburne died worth about £26,000, every penny of which went to his friend, Watts Dunton. When Watts Dunton died his estate was of the precise amount of Swinburne's, plus certain fresh assets, showing that from the first Swinburne had been the sole bread provider of the menage. Yet both friends left a will leaving everything to the other. Watts Dunton received in addition over £5,000 for their joint library, which stood at nothing in Swinburne's will, and £5,000 for the Swinburne manuscripts.

If the views on the subject of Mr. Swinburne's sister who survived him could be published they would indicate her detestation of a friendship which shut her out from the society of her brother for many years. Who then are the "friends of Swinburne" for whom Mr. Kernahan professes to write? My theory, in any case, is that the menage was bad for both of these housemates. Mr. Gosse's biography is uncandid on this point. Swinburne had many fine qualities to the last, but his mentality fluctuated. Watts Dunton never hesitated to utilise the greater poet for his own glorification. He encouraged a passion for publicity. No trumpery paragraph about The Pines and its occupants appeared but the writer was traced out and invited to visit the pair, and henceforth those who offered the most incense were the most welcome. To condemn this menage, to regret that it was ever formed, is not necessarily to condemn either of the two friends. I confess that the expression, "terrible menage," was open to misunderstanding, and I regret its use.

Mr. Watts Dunton had many estimable qualities. His young and charming wife does not come into the story, as up to the time of Swinburne's death she never lived at The Pines but in a flat in the neighbourhood. I had very special opportunity of knowing Watts Dunton. My correspondence with him commenced thirty years ago, and I knew his father before him at St. Ives in Huntingdonshire, one of my own early homes. He had considerable critical gifts and a peculiar talent for literary portraiture. His imaginative faculty was less remarkable, although *Aylwin* is a very pretty story which those who used its author to secure an invitation to meet Swinburne elevated to the dignity of a classic. Had Watts Dunton never met Swinburne and been compelled all his life to stand on his own merits he would, I doubt not, have made a much more impressive and dignified figure in literature, and such a scene as that described by Mr. E. V. Lucas in his clever sketch, *A Visit to The Pines*, would have been impossible. As it was, he was a generous critic of younger authors, and a very pleasant companion when away from The Pines. A bundle of letters from him which I have just re-read makes me sorry indeed that I ever put my hand into this wasp's nest.

As for Mr. Swinburne, I have the greatest possible admiration for his poetry, as nearly all of us have, and even in the years in which he lived at The Pines there were moments when he possessed great personal charm. These were the few moments in which his friends were privileged to meet him alone in his library and talk to him about his books, to which he was devoted; but that there was a great deal of mental deterioration in those years I have no doubt whatever. Everyone who knew him in that period—that is, everyone who possessed judgment—knows that Watts-Dunton did him a great deal of harm, that the companionship of the two men was bad for each.

I am prepared to concede to Mr. Kernahan and to the "minor poet" who wrote in *The Morning Post* sarcastically about "S—— and Swinburne" (who, however, I hope will read the Swinburne *Correspondence* when it appears) that I ought not to have written as I did, but I protest all the same against Mr. Kernahan's unctious assumption of the guardianship of Swinburne's morals. To read Mr. Compton-Rickett's entirely inaccurate and hopelessly misleading account of the circumstances under which Swinburne joined Watts-Dunton at The Pines you would think that the former came straight from a Sunday School or a temperance hotel.

Should I, asks Mr. Kernahan, have written of Mr. Swinburne as I did whilst he was still alive? Certainly, had I read the verses which provoked the remark. I have never been afraid of speaking out what I think about the living, which is why I am giving a straight talk to Mr. Kernahan just now. But the most unforgiveable sentence in that gentleman's utterances is his reference to the breach of faith in that I had "shared their salt." I never had a meal in the Watts Dunton home, although I was often invited to do so, as I have many letters to prove. The sentence is a piece of offensive rhetoric which gave a great deal of pain where even Mr. Kernahan would not have given pain, I think. Mr. Kernahan, for the matter of that, has "shared my salt" as I have shared his: but he could not deny himself the satisfaction of a piece of self glorification at my expense, and has doubtless enjoyed it. Mr. Kernahan, I repeat, was never a friend of Swinburne any more than I was. He was invited to The Pines not because he had written *God and the Ant* and similar literary masterpieces, but because he was a journalist. I was there also because I was a journalist. In most literary homes where journalists are welcomed it is in spite of that fact. Mr. Kernahan in any case should learn to make a distinction between acquaintanceship and friendship.

Mr. W. H. Whitear writes to me in reference to Pepys's birthplace to inform me that he discussed the subject in *The Athenæum* of June 6, 1914, where he conclusively proved that Pepys was born at his father's house in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street. He was born on February 23 and baptised only eight days after—on March 3—at St. Bride's, Fleet Street. Mr. Whitear has also identified the site of his father's house. The late Mr. H. B. Wheatley expressed himself as being fully in accord with Mr. Whitear's interesting discovery. Mr. Whitear rightly suggests that it is extremely unlikely that a newly-born child could have been brought to London—nearly seventy miles—taking into consideration the time of year, the badness of the roads, and the mode of conveyance of those times.

C. K. S.

WELL-KNOWN M.P. ON "PELMANISM."

81 Admirals and Generals now Enrolled.

75 ENROLMENTS IN ONE FIRM!

"PELMANISM" continues its extraordinary progress amongst all classes and sections of the community.

Scarcely a day passes without a tribute of praise being received from a new quarter. To the many notable endorsements of the System which have been already published there is now added an important pronouncement by a well-known M.P.—Sir James Yoxall, whose eminence, both as an educationist and as a Parliamentarian, gives additional weight to his carefully considered opinion.

"The more I think about it," says Sir James Yoxall, "the more I feel that Pelmanism is the name of something much required by myriads of people to-day."

He also remarks—"It delighted me to discover that the Pelman Institute works along lines which, at a hundred public meetings on education, I have ventured to lay [illegible]. I suspected Pelmanism; when it began to be heard of I thought it was necessary. **Now I wish I had taken it up when I heard of it first.**"

This is very plain speaking; but plain speech is the keynote of the entire article. Thus one of the greatest national authorities upon the subject of education adds his valuable and independent testimony to that of the many distinguished men and women who have expressed their enthusiasm for the new movement.

81 Admirals and Generals are Pelmanists; and all ranks of the Navy and Army are still enrolling in ever-increasing numbers. Members of the legal and medical profession are also displaying a quickened interest in the System—indeed, every professional class and every grade of business men and women are enrolling in increasingly large numbers.

Several prominent firms have paid for the enrolment of eight, ten, or a dozen members of their staffs, and one well-known house has just arranged for the enrolment of 75 of the staff.

A DOCTOR'S REMARKABLE ADMISSION

FASCINATION OF THE "LITTLE GREY BOOKS."

Within the past few weeks several M.P.s, many members of the aristocracy and two Royal personages, as well as a very large number of officers in H.M. Navy and Army, have added their names to the Pelman registers.

One of the most interesting letters received lately comes from a lady in the Midlands, in the course of which she says that, being

55 YEARS OF AGE,

and being very delicate, she had her doubts as to whether she should take a Pelman Course. She resolved to consult her son, a medical practitioner, who at first laughed at the idea, but promised to make inquiries. The outcome was a letter from him, in which the Doctor wrote—

"'Pelmanism' has got hold of me. I have worked through the first lesson and . . . . I am enthusiastic."

His experience tallies exactly with that of Sir James Yoxall, M.P., Mr. George R. Sims, and a host of other professional men (doctors, solicitors, barristers, etc.), who have admitted that their initial scepticism was quickly changed into enthusiasm.

"TRUTH'S" DICTUM.

"Benefit," says "Truth," is derived from the very first, and this is the general experience of the vast majority of the students. A most before they are aware of it the brain is being set methodically to work on the lines which will bring out its full capacity."

"TRUTH" puts the whole matter in a nutshell in that oft-quoted paragraph from the famous Report on the work of the Pelman Institute.

"The Pelman Course is . . . valuable to the well educated, and still more valuable to the half educated or the superficially educated. One might go much farther and declare that the work of the Pelman Institute is of national importance, for there are few people indeed who would not find themselves mentally stronger, more efficient and better equipped for the battle of life by a course of Pelman training."

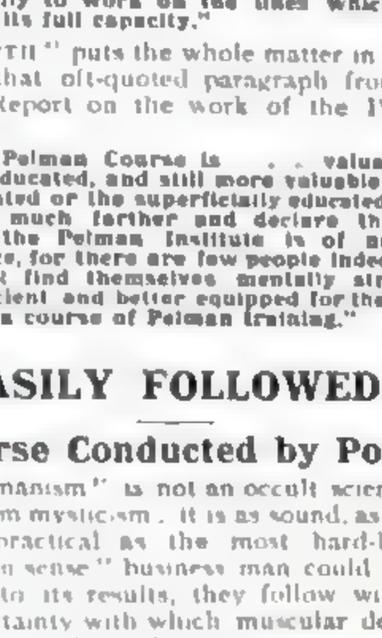
EASILY FOLLOWED.

Course Conducted by Post.

"Pelmanism" is not an occult science. It is free from mysticism. It is as sound, as sober and as practical as the most hard-headed "common sense" business man could desire. And as to its results, they follow with the same certainty with which muscular development follows physical exercise.

It is nowhere pretended, and the inquirer is nowhere led to suppose, that the promised benefits are gained "magically," by learning certain formulæ, or by the cursory reading of a printed book. The position is precisely the same, again, with physical culture. No sane person [illegible] to develop muscle by reading a [illegible] knows he must practise the physic[illegible] Similarly the Pelmanist knows he [illegible] mental exercise.

"T[illegible] MENTAL [illegible]ON."



"Exe[illegible] sounds tedious, but every[illegible] out the statement that [illegible]s or exacting [illegible]ed, it is no [illegible]rwhelming exaggeration [illegible] exercises proportion of [illegible]e finest as "fascinati[illegible] mental recreat[illegible]

There are thousands of people of all classes who would instantly enrol for a Pelman Course at any cost if they only recognised a tithe of the benefits accruing. Here [illegible] a Pelmanist may be cited in evidence. *If people only knew*, he says, "*the doors of the Institute would be literally besieged by eager applicants*."

The Course is founded upon scientific facts—that goes without saying. But it presents those facts in a practical, every-day fashion, which enables the student to apply, for his own aims and purposes, those facts without "slogging" at the hundreds of scientific works which he might otherwise read without gaining a fraction of the practical information and guidance secured from a week's study of Pelmanism.

Every day brings its batch of flattering letters. Upon a recent morning there came to hand letters of praise from the following persons:

A British General.
A Chief Justice of the High Court of ——.
2 Flying Officers.
A Business Manager.
An Engineer.
A Woman of Independent Means.
A Solicitor.
3 Clerks.
A Clergyman.
2 (no occupation stated).

A system which can evoke *voluntary* testimony from such widely different classes is well worth investigation. Who can *afford* to hold aloof from a movement which is steadily gaining the support of all the ambitious and progressive elements in the Empire? In two consecutive days recently two M.P.s, and a member of the Upper House enrolled. Run through the current Pelman Register, and therein you will find British Consuls, H.M. Judges, War Office, Admiralty, and other Government Officials, University Graduates, Students, Tutors, Headmasters, Scientists, Clergymen, Architects, Doctors, Solicitors, Barristers, Authors, Editors, Journalists, Artists, Actors, Accountants, Business Directors and Managers, Bankers, Financiers, Peers, Peeresses, and men and women of wealth and leisure, as well as Salesmen, Clerks, Typists, Tradesmen, Engineers, Artisans, Farmers, and others of the rank-and-file of the nation. If ever the well-worn phrase "from peer to peasant," had a real meaning, it is when applied to Pelmanism.

OVER 250,000 MEN & WOMEN.

The Pelman Course has already been followed by over 250,000 men and women. *It is directed through the post, and is simple to follow.* It takes up very little time. It involves no hard study. It can be practised anywhere, in the trenches, in the office, in the train, in spare minutes during the day. And yet in quite a short time it has the effect of developing the mind just as physical exercise develops the muscles, of increasing your personal efficiency, and thus doubling your all-round capacity and income-earning power.

The improvement begins with the first lesson, and continues, increasingly, right up to the final lesson of the course. Individual instruction is given through the post, and the student receives the utmost assistance from the very large expert staff of instructors at the Institute in solving particular personal difficulties and problems.

"Pelmanism" is fully explained and described in "Mind and Memory," which, with a copy of "TRUTH'S" remarkable report on the work of the Pelman Institute, will be sent *gratis and post free*, to any reader of THE SPHERE who addresses The Pelman Institute, 67, Wenham House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. 1.

Sandeman Coat and Mantle [illegible] OXO Limited, Thames House, London, E.C. 4.

Harrods

SERVICE BOOTS

If more men knew the excellence of Harrods Footwear more men would be enjoying finer Footwear-satisfaction!

Ankle Boots.

In Stock for Immediate Wear

G.B. 89.—Made of best Brown Waterproof Calf Leather; tongue carried watertight to the top of leg; soles 3/8 in. thick. Leather-lined throughout. Extra strong to stand the hardest wear, yet neat in appearance. Hand-sewn throughout. Half sizes and fittings. £4 4 0

Harrods Boot Department is on the Ground Floor just inside the Doors, and Officers with little leisure will appreciate this undoubted convenience.

Knee Boots.

G.B. 705.—Norwegian pattern. Best Waterproof Calf Leather; tongue carried watertight to the top of leg, ½-in. thick soles. Hand-sewn throughout. The boot that has proved the greatest success for Active Service. Black and Brown. Half sizes and fittings in stock for immediate wear. £8 8 0

HARRODS LTD *Woodman Burbidge Managing Director* LONDON S.W.1

WOMAN'S SPHERE. By Olivia.

Couchant, the fronting legions watch and wait,
As larks some beast tremendous in its lair
Tensed for the onset—while the sword of Fate
Sways by a single hair

"Neither old Winter nor Skeleton Death can withhold the feet of little old Spring Love will conquer hate *George Meredith*

Though all our eyes, our thoughts, our prayers are bent towards our armies in France, where the fate of Empire and the future of the world is being decided, we must not forget that spring is here and we on the home front have strenuous duties to perform if we would hold it worthily. We know that the best way we can help them over there is to do "*our* bit" here to the utmost of our ability. We can all help to counter the submarine offensive and our serious shipping losses by growing all the food we can in every square yard of available land. Everyone who has a patch of ground should sow potatoes *now*. We must have another million acres under potatoes in Great Britain this year, and *now* is the time to plant. Another few weeks and it will be *too late*. Let us who are not risking our lives work early and late to help the heroic efforts of those who are.

The Urgent Call to Women

No more urgent call has come to women during the war than that which rings through the land *now* for 30,000 patriotic and devoted women to save the harvest—the harvest which alone can save us from defeat. Every available man is wanted, and will have to go before long to the front, and the harvest will be left for the hands of women to garner in, or we may literally perish or be beaten. The need for labour on the land is absolute and urgent, and it is essential for every able bodied woman to leave even her half day's work in hospital and hospital supply depôt and anything else that is not directly and vitally helping the war and offer her time and labour to this most pressing need of our country. Thirty thousand women alone can save us, and each one will be a real soldier whose valour will be as great as a fighting man's; for, as Juliana Horatia Ewing said, "The courage that bears, and the courage that dares, are really one and the same." She will deserve as much gratitude of her country and of posterity as if she had faced the massed legions of Germany. It means sacrifice, but is it not worth giving up a few months of comparative ease—and perhaps much boredom—for? Will everyone willing to serve her country and our cause in this way write for particulars to Mrs Hughes, Food Production Department, 57, Palace Street, S.W.1?

The Future of Clothes

Every woman must wish she could be in khaki in these days. The war work we thought so important seems so small and trivial when we go to Waterloo and see our menfolk off to the front. Still, we cannot all be in uniform, of course, though we *are* "doing our bit," *bien entendu*, and there are enough of us left in mufti not to keep up the standard of clothes and take an interest in the very simple but charming fashions that there are. Gone is all elaboration, all fuss; but what dress has lost in complex variety it has gained in [illegible] I think, in real distinction. Both town and [illegible] attained an appropriateness and practicality that [illegible]ful if they would ever have reached if it had not [illegible]nd it's certain that our discoveries in the science of [illegible] will have their effect when peace comes [illegible] dress to levels hitherto undreamt of. We [illegible]ort with beauty of line, and that we [illegible] every effort of the mysterious and ernt [illegible]ge who calls herself "Dame Fashion" to [illegible]rtable and unpractical changes augurs well [illegible] ideals of our own as to what [illegible]w nice they can be when they are [illegible]mand of them that they shall help [illegible]ewly awakened sensibilities. The altered position of women must have its effects. Emancipated beings, possessing a vote, and taking part in so much of the serious and strenuous work of the world, can surely never again suffer themselves to be "cribbed, cabined, and confined" by hobble or trailing skirts, tightened waists, chokingly high collars, or any such torturing absurdities!

A Two-piece Dress

Of navy serge or gabardine embroidered with amethyst, navy, and dark green wools

True Economy in Dress

When the war began there were two schools of enthusiasts—one which declared loudly for "Business as Usual," which being interpreted meant spending as usual, and the other which said, "Don't buy clothes. Go in rags if necessary, but whatever you do don't buy clothes." Both were wrong, the latter being peculiarly and obviously impracticable. War is war, and business could not be "as usual," and the ragged school failed to reckon with the psychology of feminine human nature, forgot that the woman who lets her appearance deteriorate is lost. Her own morale is bound to suffer, and she becomes a dispiriting spectacle for those around her. Women must show a brave front, as well as men, and no woman can be really brave who allows herself to indulge in an orgy of dowdiness, imagining that thereby she is economising. Though the number of our gowns must necessarily be restricted, they should all be particularly good in quality and cut. The woman of limited means especially should recognise it as a valuable axiom that one really good, if rather expensive, gown is in the long run cheaper and more worth having than two of small price and much pretension to showy effect. Such are usually a delusion and a snare. The two piece dress illustrated on this page is a simple model made of blue serge or gabardine, embroidered with amethyst, navy, and dark green wools. The coat slips over the head with no fastenings, the opening in front being considerably deeper than the artist has depicted it

Most People Would Like

to foretell the future. Many of them try, with what degree of success is known to themselves. But in this everyday world of facts, it is the *known*, and not the unknown that counts. That is one of the reasons for the popularity of

Wood-Milne
Motor Tyres

Here is no mystery, no uncertainty. They are what they claim to be—a union of the finest materials with the best workmanship. Their future is known before they leave the factory, and is summed up in the one word—SERVICE

WOOD-MILNE, LIMITED
21, ALBION ST., GAYTHORN, MANCHESTER
[illegible] Leeds [illegible]
Newcastle Glasgow Belfast [illegible] &c

DAIMLERS on active service are daily proving to many erstwhile owners of poppet-valve engines what silent power and engine efficiency really mean. The sleeve-valve engine shows to its greatest advantage under most severe conditions.

The fact that it needs no attention, beyond oiling, for a minimum of 20,000 miles is only one proof of its superiority. There are many others.

* * *

The Daimler Company, Ltd.
Coventry.

"That's the 'nth— You bad boy!"

"Can't help it, Dearest. As long as there's a Kenilworth in my case there are sure to be halts to 'take cover.' A Kenilworth unlit is sheer temptation. But a Kenilworth lit and you by my side make even a day like this perfect."

Kenilworth Cigarettes are made of mellow golden Virginia leaf yielding a fascinating aroma. They will compare favourably with any Virginia Cigarettes you can obtain, no matter how high the price. Yet Kenilworths only cost **1/2** *for* 20, **2/10** 50, **5/8** 100.

FOR THE FRONT.—We will post Kenilworth Cigarettes to Soldiers at the Front specially packed in airtight tins of 50 at 2/6 per 100, duty free. Postage 1 - for 200 to 300; 1/4 up to 900. ***Minimum order 200.*** *Order through your Tobacconist or send remittance direct to us. Postal Address:—4, Lord Nelson Street, Liverpool.*

Kenilworth Cigarettes

COPE BROS. & CO., LTD.,
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Manufacturers of High-class Cigarettes

New Blouse Devices

The newest blouses are very, very simple, though by no means inexpensive. All the energies of their designers seem to have centred upon the evolution of original cuffs and collars, and all the details are more soignés than of yore. There is really nothing new in materials just now, so it is only in the shaping of their small "point" and by various kinds of decorative hand stitchery and embroidery that novelty can be introduced. A favourite new device is the broad, round cape like collar of Quaker shape, and quaint cuffs that turn back or sprawl over the hands. To the jersey and sweater habit there seems to be no limit. The new sweaters are really most decorative affairs. One I saw lately was of white, fleecy wool, finished at the neck with a sort of monk's cowl of canary yellow, which could be turned over the head like a hood, the rolling revers of which ended in front in a yellow tassel. These sweaters to be really smart should end just at the hips, and this one was edged all round with white and yellow wool fringe. The colourings of the new sweaters—whether they be of wool, cobwebby silk, coarsely knitted cotton, or crêpe de chine—are evidently chosen with the distinct purpose of brightening up a dull world, for they are vivid and daring to a degree, and very joyous to look upon.

A Distinguished Jumper Sports Coat

In black, navy, or saxe, at 5 guineas. At Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver's, the Linen Hall, Regent Street, W.

Some Distinctive Sporty Coats

At Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver's Great Linen Hall in Regent Street are some really distinctive sports coats and sweater coats in wool, silk, duvetyn, jersey cloth, and crêpe de chine, many of them having touches of embroidery in accordance with the fashionable demand. Very charming are some in crêpe de chine—one of which we illustrate—black, navy, or saxe, made like a jumper, with big square pockets with touches of embroidery on them, a sash with embroidered ends, quaint cuffs, also hand worked, and a deep cape like collar, decorated with buttons and broidered flowers. It is something quite out of the common, and costs 5 guineas. On the important questions of sports coats, stockings, gloves, handkerchiefs, underwear, etc., Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver will send particulars free on request.

A Carrot Recipe

We are lucky in having an unusual plentiful supply of carrots this year

A New Frock for the Early Spring

A two-piece dress in grey gabardine. The cape collar, sash, and long tunic are made all in one, and are detachable

and they stand third highest on the list of vegetables that contain nourishment and sugar. It is said that 3 lb of carrots, which can be bought for 3d., equal in food value seven or eight eggs. An excellent marmalade can be made of carrots and lemons. Take 5 lb of carrots, 3 lb. sugar, and five lemons. Make a *purée* of the carrots. Cut the lemons into thin slices, soak them over night in a soup plate just covered with water. Put the pips in a cup with a very little water. Boil the carrot *purée*, the lemon [illegible] and sugar all together *hard* for half an-hour, add the jelly from the pips, and tie down in jars. This makes 10 lb. of good, fine marmalade if care has been taken not to use too much water.

Beautiful Reproduction Pearls

[illegible] we cannot all be the lucky possessors of real pearls, there [illegible] reason why we should not have necklaces so perfectly reproduced by science that only experts, after minute examination, could tell them from genuine Oriental "great price." At the Sessel Company, 14 New Bond Street, these wonderful gems are [illegible] form, with an Indian pearl clasp, in dainty fitted cases, complete for presentation. A clasp set with real Sessel pearl, ruby, or emerald centre costs from £3 3s. These Sessel pearls have the same sheen, delicacy of texture, and durability as the finest real pearls. Their *brochure*, No. 5, containing all particulars of their jewels, will be sent free on request. OLIVIA.

A Necklace of "Sessel" Pearls

Which with a plain 18-ct. gold clasp is £4 4s. At the Sessel Company's, 14, New Bond Street, W. 1.

ODDS AND ENDS OF INTEREST

"Who's Who"

The [illegible] edition of *Who's Who* (Black) maintains the usual high [illegible] of completeness and accuracy which makes this volume [illegible] indispensable work of reference. In addition to the usual information the present volume contains a large number of military biographies and a comprehensive table of the Royal Family, giving the English styles and titles adopted by certain of its members in lieu of the German

The National Refuges

A poor boy from Brighton, who could neither read nor write at twelve years of age was, when he reached fourteen placed upon that excellent training ship, the *Arethusa*, whose headquarters are at 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 2, and thereafter did well. Here he became the champion swimmer in the ship, and when he passed out into the R.N. became professional boxer in the *Impregnable*. In August, 1914, he was sent to a submarine tender, transferred to the *Glory*, and went through the fighting at Gallipoli. He has been on continuous service throughout the war, and is just nineteen now. This is only one of many hundreds of transformations which the *Arethusa* has effected, and it is hoped that the funds it so much needs will be forthcoming

THE Lanchester CAR OF THE FUTURE

ALTHOUGH of orthodox appearance, there is a tasteful distinction about the Lanchester post-War Car which stamps it immediately as being out of the ordinary. The beautiful symmetry of line, whether Limousine or Touring Car, will make it impossible to pass unnoticed. Lanchester coachwork has always been a distinctive feature, and this, together with the many distinctive features of the chassis, will maintain the Lanchester Car of the future in a class entirely its own.

THE LANCHESTER MOTOR CO. LTD.

Armourer Mills, Birmingham.

95, New Bond Street, London, W.

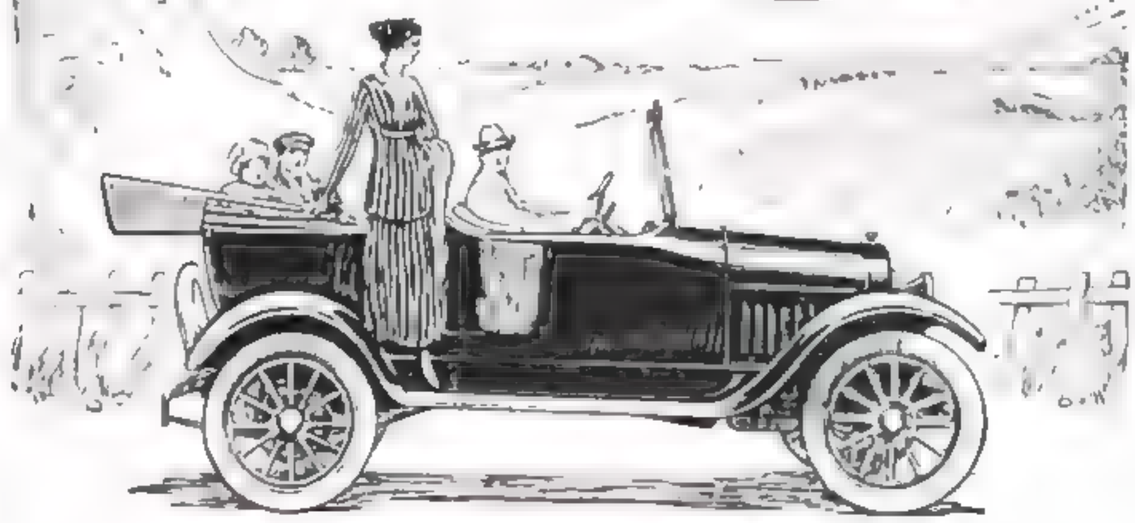
TO produce the best — the lightest, most efficient, and most economical car—was the purpose of the makers of the Maxwell. And well have they succeeded. Convincing proof is the car itself.

Maxwell

Throughout Great Britain and in every corner of the globe where dependability is imperative, the Maxwell car is known and appreciated.

See and test it for yourself—then enter your name on the after-war Maxwell waiting list.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Ltd.
Offices and Showrooms:
116, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1



Harrods

A Trench Waterproof

Not only do Harrods supply every detail of Military Equipment from Cap to Footwear, they supply it in a quality to trust and of a value that each passing day of wear confirms.

With Harrods Guarantee

This Trench Waterproof is in superfine Cashmere, and is cut with full skirt and large riding flap. Double-breasted, deep cut sleeves, vertical through pockets. The coat is cut full length to cover riding boots, and fitted with hooks and eyes to shorten to knee. All-round belt as illustrated.

92/6

Harrods Waterproofs (rubber proofed) are guaranteed

HARRODS LTD Woodman Burbidge Managing Director LONDON S W 1

SEASONABLE ATTIRE

IN all their preparation for the present season JAYS' have combined the usefulness of the Sports Coat and Jumper with beauty of contour and originality of design. A very large stock of exclusive garments is the result.

THIS light-weight real Indian Cashmere Jumper has great beauty of style. It is made in many shades, with Scarf attached.

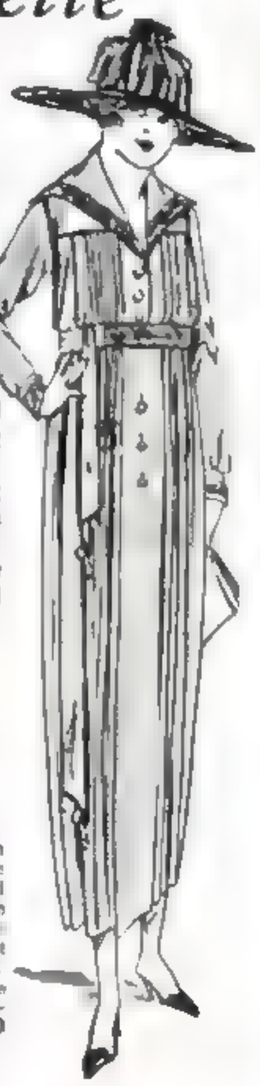
Price 4 Gns.

Illustrated Booklet of Sports Coats post free

Jays Ltd.

REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1

A becoming Georgette Dress



At the Linen Hall we are displaying an interesting selection of becoming summer dresses in a variety of distinctive designs. We illustrate a typical example.

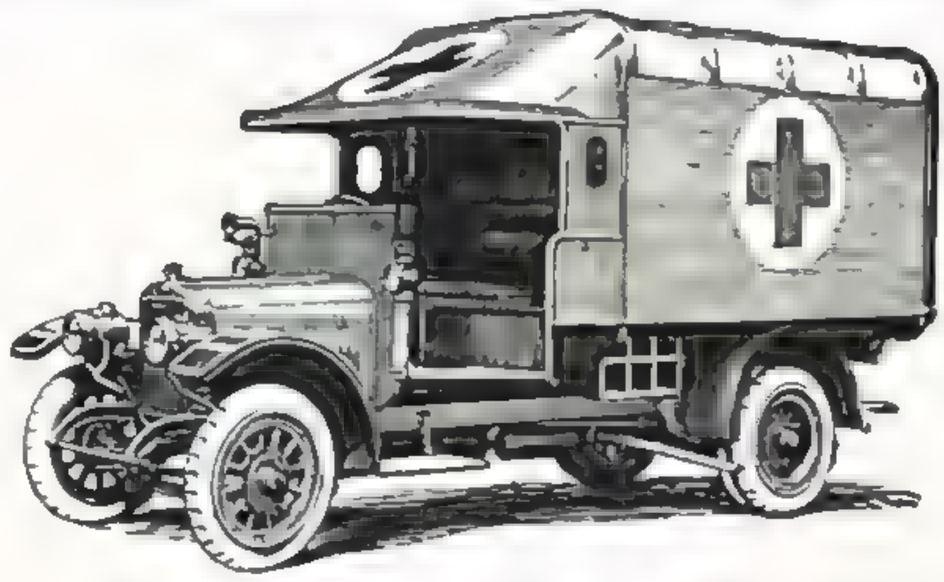
No S. 80

Dress in cotton georgette, yoke bodice and skirt arranged with small and large tucks finished with embroidery in soft contrasting shades. Stocked in a large variety of colours **69/6**

Full particulars and prices of summer dresses, blouses, and coats and skirts will be sent post free on request

Robinson & Cleaver Ltd.

The Linen Hall, Regent Street, London, W.



THE SUPREME

SUNBEAM

Although many makes of cars are in use on the various battle fronts, it has been left to the Sunbeam to demonstrate the utmost value of quality. This is not surprising when one remembers the extent of our experience in building cars and

SUNBEAM-COATALEN AIRCRAFT ENGINES

Such experience will be further utilised in our productions when hostilities are ended, and, for that reason, Sunbeam supremacy will be of greater consequence than ever.

Priority of delivery of the post-war SUNBEAM will be secured by the receipt of your enquiry now.

THE SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
WOLVERHAMPTON

MANCHESTER SHOWROOMS - - - - 106 DEANSGATE

London and District Agents for Cars:
J. Keele, Ltd., 72 New Bond St., W 1

LIBERTY'S WOODRAY HATS FOR SPRING WEAR

IN LUSTROUS CORDED FABRIC PLIABLE SHAPES **14/6** SKETCHES WITH PATTERNS OF MATERIALS POST FREE

PACKING AND POSTAGE FREE 1S/6

LIBERTY & CO. LONDON W.1

DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE.

RED WHITE & BLUE

For Breakfast & after Dinner.

In making, use LESS QUANTITY, it being so much stronger than ORDINARY COFFEE.

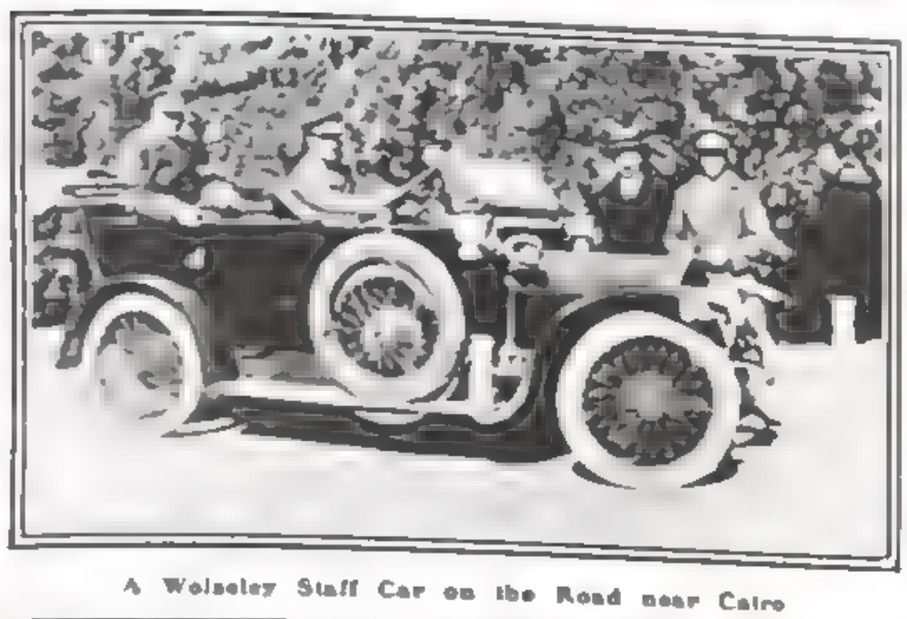
IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

Women War-workers in One of the Humber Machine Shops

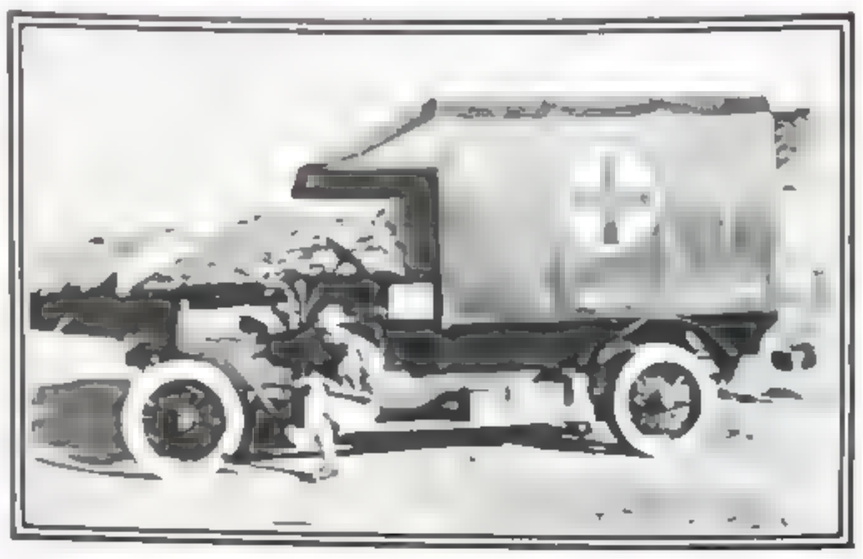
whether a road surface
types of artillery tractors
the power is distributed
rear wheels, the cater
ractor, and the rear
ing wheels

extensively employed of the
tractor, used through
rvice, and also by the
tons on its plat
tons on good
ents of 15 per cent
Its road speed varies
eight miles an hour. With
the Fiat tractor is able to handle
n the field, and further
f capable of taking big guns into
er inaccessible to horse

Every motorist interested in the use of paraffin as a fuel should read *The Kerosene Vaporiser* by Messrs. John I. Thornycroft & Co., Westminster, S.W.1. The well-known Thornycroft kerosene vaporiser. The makers have been experimenting in the matter of running vehicles successfully on paraffin during the past twelve years, and in 1907 were awarded a diploma by the Army Council. In view of the present shortage in petrol the information contained in the booklet will be of wide utility to all motorists.



A Wolseley Staff Car on the Road near Cairo



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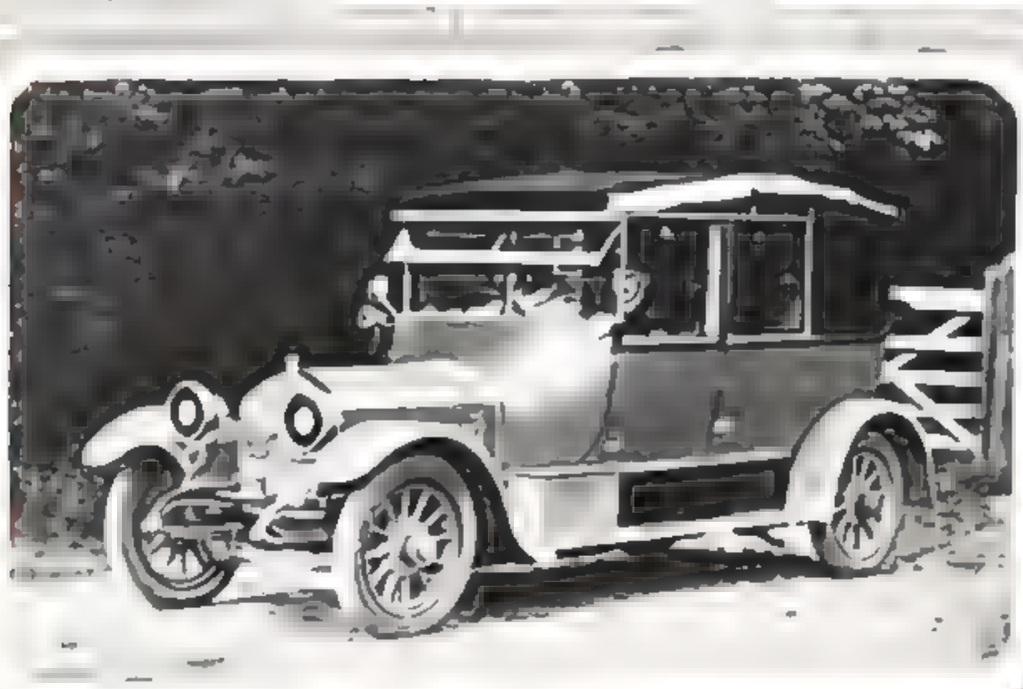

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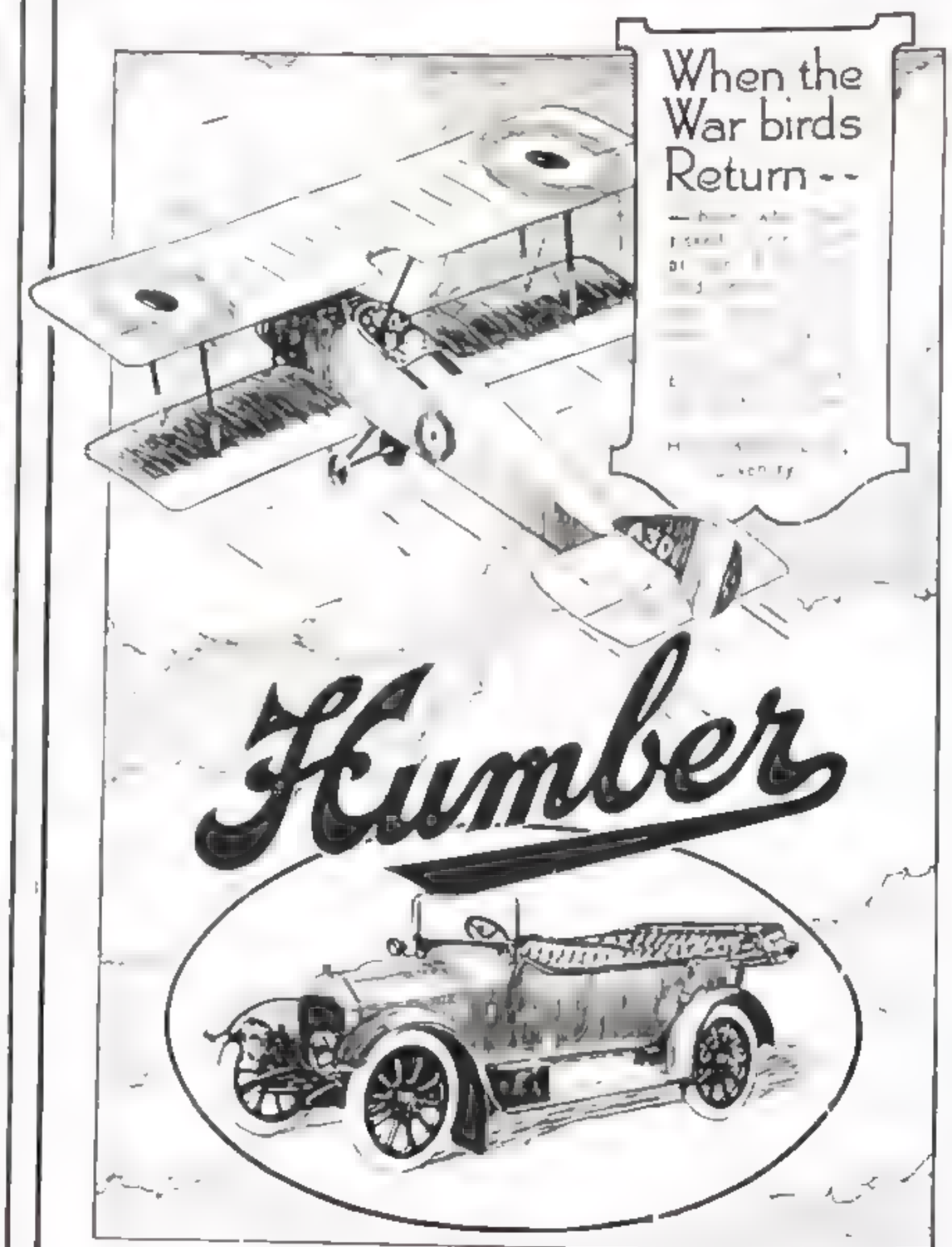

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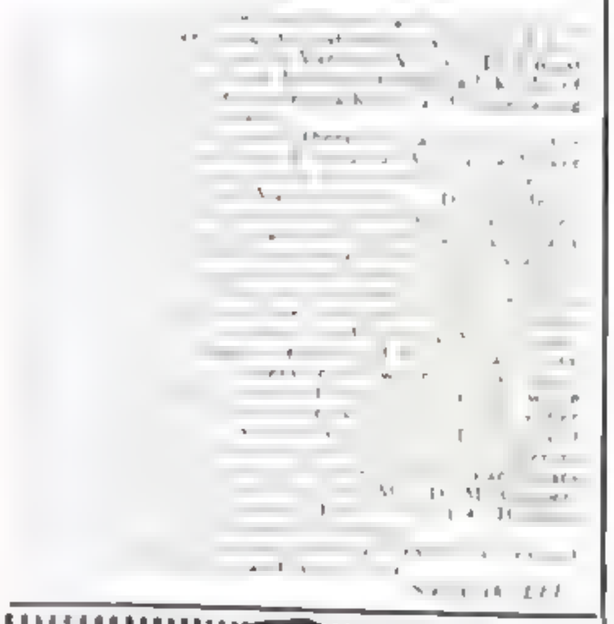

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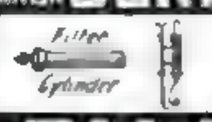

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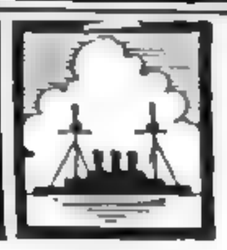

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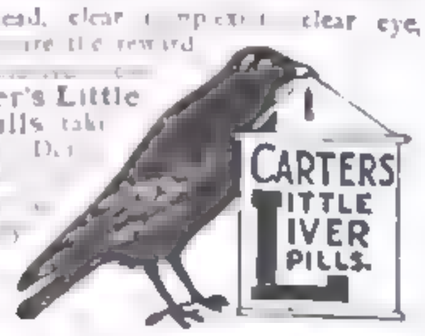

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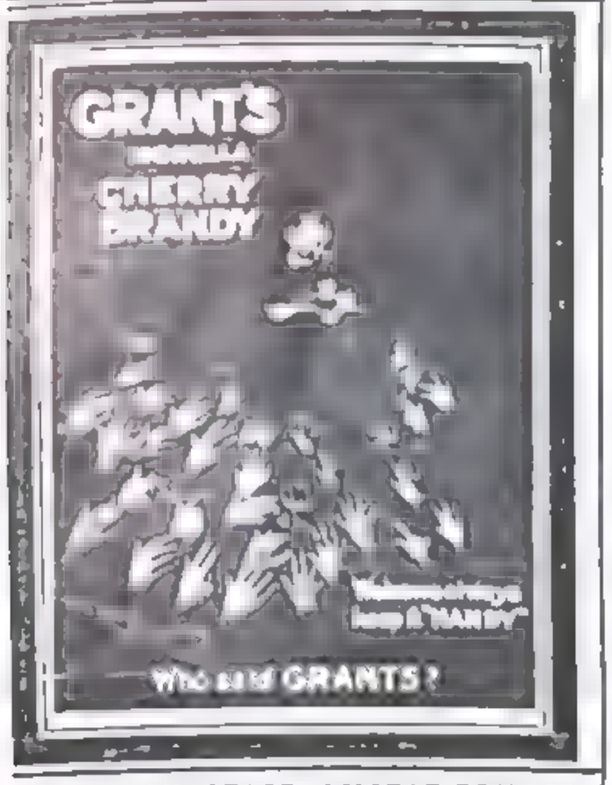

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DRAWN BY F. MATANIA, APRIL, 1918

A KNIGHT-ERRANT ON WHEELS—AN INCIDENT IN THE EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS IN FRANCE

The evacuation of French civilians from the towns and villages where they had thought themselves to be in safety was a sad feature of the fighting retreat on the Western front. For some of them it was their second exodus of the kind, but throughout they showed a cheerful resignation worthy of the highest praise. These poor people were helped in their flight by French and British troops, and one of our motor cyclists is here seen giving a lift to an old French lady trudging back from her home, which has come under fire of the German guns

THE GREAT WORLD WAR: WEEK BY WEEK.

THE BIRD-CALL

Within the sunny, naked copse
Some bird begins to sing:
A blackbird whistles thrice but stops
And takes to sudden wing,
Ere startled he again the hush with
welcome to the spring.

Once in this wood there walked a
boy
Who in the early year
Loved most to roam and feel the joy

Count Czernin, who Resigned on April 13

Count Ottokar Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, resigned or was compelled to resign on Saturday, April 13, as the result of the French exposure of Austrian diplomacy

The Author of the Revelations—Prince Lichnowsky

Prince Karl Max Lichnowsky, German Ambassador to the Court of St. James from 1912 14, is a [illegible]

THE BIRD-CALL

[illegible]len but astir
And w[illegible]penny call to mock the
[illegible]k's harbinger.

[illegible]kbird sings alone,
[illegible] Vlamingham
[illegible]neath a stone,
[illegible]leaf burst from stem,
[illegible] birds sing all day
will not answer them.

[illegible] NICHOLS

THE EMPEROR KARL'S LETTER

The Diplomatic Sensation of the Week

Early in this month Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, in the course of a speech to the Vienna Municipal Council, declared that before the opening of the present German offensive, M. Clemenceau had inquired of him on what basis Austria would discuss a proposal for peace. When M. Clemenceau assumed office he found that conversations had been begun in Switzerland, on the initiative of Austria, between Count Revertera, a personal friend of the Emperor Karl, and Colonel Armand of the Second Bureau of the General Staff. M. Clemenceau being of opinion that the conversations in question might possibly lead to the obtaining of valuable information from the enemy, allowed them to continue, instructing Colonel Armand "to listen and say nothing." Finding that his efforts led to nothing, Count Revertera handed to Colonel Armand a note written by himself, the first sentence of which reads, "In the month of August, 1917, pourparlers had been entered into with the object of obtaining from the French Government, in view of a future peace, proposals addressed to the Austrian-Hungarian Government . . . of such a nature that the latter could support them at Berlin"—which disposes effectively of the argument that France was the seeker after peace. The Austro-Hungarian official statement was to the effect that the conversation concerning the basis of peace had failed because France refused to renounce her plans of conquest with regard to Alsace-Lorraine.

To which M. Clemenceau replied by the publication of a letter from the Austrian Emperor to his brother-in-law, Prince Sixte of Bourbon, the most important part of which runs as follows:—

"No one can dispute the military advantages won by my troops, especially in the Balkan theatre of war. France, on her side, has shown magnificent power of resistance and *élan*. We all unreservedly admire the admirable traditional bravery of her army and the spirit of sacrifice of the whole French people. It is also particularly pleasant to me to see that although they are for the moment opponents, no real divergence of views or aspirations separates my Empire from France, and that I am justified in being able to hope that my lively sympathies for France, joined to those which reign in the whole monarchy, will prevent for ever a return to the state of war. To this end, and to show in a precise manner the reality of these sentiments, I beg you to convey secretly and unofficially to Poincaré, President of the French Republic, that I shall support by every means, and using all my personal influence with my Allies, the French just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine."

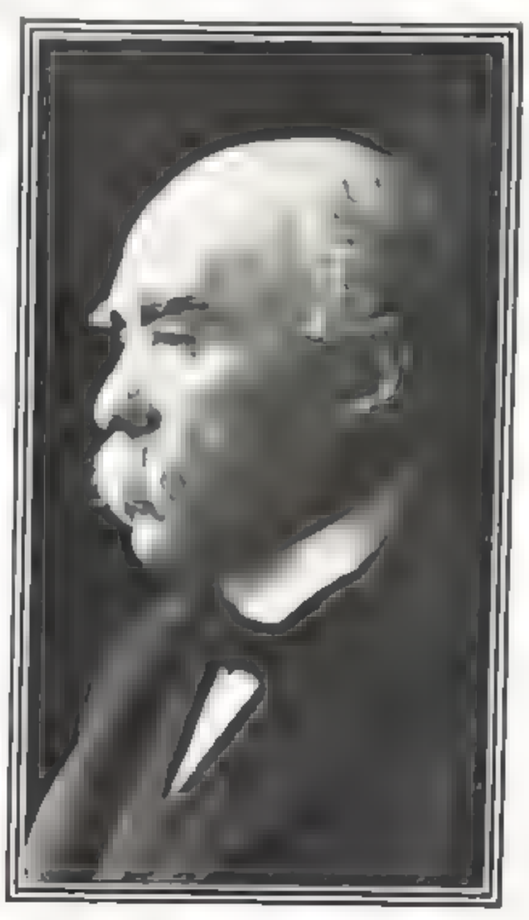
In the face of this letter it would not seem possible that Austria could still make of Alsace-Lorraine a stumbling block in the way of peace, yet the Emperor now repudiates this letter, and, in one written to the Kaiser, affirms that he is "fighting for these provinces, and is ready to continue fighting exactly as if it were a question of defending his own lands."

A further attempt at denial is made from Vienna, affirming that the original letter (a garbled version of which is claimed to have been published) contained the following passage: "I would have used all my personal influence in favour of the French claims for the return of Alsace-Lorraine if these claims were just. They are not, however."

The *Neue Freie Press* of Vienna evidently expects that M. Clemenceau will produce proofs of the authenticity of the Austrian Emperor's letter to Prince Sixte, and is apparently trying to prepare the public for further disclosures. The paper says that if the forthcoming proofs are a year old then that is equivalent to a decade nowadays and the Emperor's opinion regarding the justice of the French claims to Alsace-Lorraine would of necessity, in the light of later events, have undergone a considerable change, and adds, "The letter, the existence of which we doubt, must have been written before Russia's collapse, when the outlook of the war was very different, and when the young peace-loving monarch's action would have an aspect quite different from that of the present, when conditions are totally changed."

The Emperor Karl:—

"I am justified in being able to hope that my lively sympathies for France will prevent for ever a return to the state of war. I shall support by every means, and using all my personal influence with my allies, the French just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine."



The French Premier:

"A lie diluted is still a lie. Why all this fuss? To discover that all French Governments, like France herself, are adamant on the question of Alsace-Lorraine—a question on which the Emperor Karl had himself been the last to pronounce."

THE LICHNOWSKY REVELATIONS

How they Came to be Written by the Ex-Ambassador to England

Early in M[illegible] Swiss paper, *Politiken*, publish[illegible] extremely interesting and important [illegible] the shape of a memorandum by the former German Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Prince Lichnowsky. Prince Lichnowsky [illegible] reported the Imperial Government in [illegible] from 1912 up to the outbreak of war, [illegible] with the policy of Germany during that period. Written [illegible] months ago for the purpose of explaining and justifying his p[illegible] to his personal friends, it was intended for private circulation among them, and only a few copies of it were made. By what chance one of them crossed the German frontier, and how it came to be published by *Politiken*, the organ of the Swedish Socialists, we do not know, but there can be no doubt as to the genuineness of the document, which is entitled *My London Mission 1912-14*, and is dated Kuchelna (Prince Lichnowsky's country seat), August, 1916.

Briefly, the memorandum is an utter refutation of the statement that the present war was not of Germany's seeking. Prince Lichnowsky begins by relating the circumstances which led to his appointment in London after a long period of retirement and considers the state of affairs in Europe at that time. He believed that the moment was undoubtedly favourable for a new attempt to get on a better footing with England.

> "Our enigmatical Moroccan policy, (i.e., of the German Government) had repeatedly shaken confidence in our peaceful disposition, and aroused the suspicion that we were not quite sure what we wanted, or that our intention was to keep Europe in suspense, and when occasion served, to humiliate the French. An Austrian colleague, who was long in Paris, said to me: If the French begin to forget *revanche*, you regularly remind them of it by treading heavily on their toes."

The possibility of another Franco-German war had become evident, and in face of the German peril all other conflicts fell into the background. Sir Edward Grey, in spite of many discouragements, including the failure of the Haldane Mission, which Prince Lichnowsky attributes to German obduracy, was working tirelessly to keep the peace, and the "encircling policy" on the part of England, which German politicians blame as the cause of the war, is proved to have existed only in their own imagination. Germany foiled all efforts to conciliate her, and these efforts were not spared. The Balkan Conference showed this most clearly when she refused to range herself with the young and ambitious Balkan nations, but pledged herself to reactionary Austria, an alliance which was bound to bring disaster. The pile was all ready for lighting, and only the pretext was lacking in order to start the conflagration that was to blaze across Europe.

"That pretext," says the Prince, "was supplied later by a dead Archduke.

"We insisted on war," continues Prince Lichnowsky. "The only answer I could get was: it was a colossal condescension on Austria's part not to aim at territorial acquisition. Sir Edward Grey pointed out justly that even without territorial acquisition a country could be reduced to the condition of a vassal, and in this Russia would see humiliation and would not tolerate it. The impression continued to grow that we wished for war at any price. Otherwise our attitude in a question which did not directly concern us could not be understood. M. Sasonoff's urgent entreaties, after the Tsar's literally humble telegram and Sir Edward Grey's repeated proposals, the Marquis di San Giuliano's and Signor Bollati's Italian ambassador's warnings, my urgent advice—all were useless. Berlin insisted that Serbia must be massacred. The more I advised the less would the attitude be changed, so that I should not have the success, together with Sir Edward Grey, of saving peace. Finally, on July 29, the latter decided to utter the well-known warning. I answered I had always reported we must count on England's opposition if it came to war with France. The Minister told me repeatedly, 'If war breaks out it will be the greatest catastrophe the world has ever seen.'

Features of OPEN WARFARE : March and April, 1918.

British official picture

FIGHTING THROUGH THE VILLAGES—A STREET BARRICADE—March-April, 1918

The fighting now in the little towns and villages that once lay secure and happy behind the lines—little cheerful places where our men used to go and find coffee and shops and the life [illegible] that meant so much to them after their turn of duty in the trenches. All that gaiety has gone now, and there are shell holes through the red tiled roofs and the shop shutters swing [illegible] on broken hinges. There is no life there, the people have all gone and the soldiers, no longer the cheery visitors of an afternoon, are bent on their grim business of war

British official picture

WAGGONS AND ARTILLERY PARKED IN THE OPEN AFTER A MARCH—March April, 1918

Mr. Philip Gibbs, in a recent despatch, describes a scene similar to the above. "It was the noise of the greatest battle in history, and I listened to it with faith and hope that the enemy would be held back this day by our heroic men out there in those wet fields. Men were coming to their aid. Our guns were coming up, more gunners and more guns for this northern battle. They did not waste any time, though they had travelled hard and were dog-weary. They were getting into position—in places where I never expected to see guns at work—dumping down their shells, making their waggon lines, unlimbering

British official pictures

DIGGING TRENCHES IN NEW COUNTRY—March-April, 1918

The special correspondent of "The Morning Post" gives the following description of the impression produced on the troops who in the last few weeks have found themselves transferred from trench warfare to fighting in villages and in open country: "The armies were merely shaking themselves free from earth, but the tremendous upheaval of these gigantic forces seemed like an earthquake. To some of our men an army was a solid structure built on a foundation of concrete and timber, with furnished apartments and electric light and market gardens behind. The other morning I heard one soldier say to another as they lay

ARTILLERY FIRING IN THE OPEN—March-April, 1918

smoking under a hedge: 'I wonder what they've done to the Palace Theatre back there?' Now, the Palace Theatre was a cinema in a ruined barn behind our front at St. Quentin, and more miles distant than one cares to think about. It was part of their old trench life, and the memory of it had not been deadened by five days and nights of fighting. Now they are finding themselves again. They realise that an army is an intelligent living thing capable of fording rivers and scouring forests without a feeling of defeat, able to take a village, play with it as a pawn in a great game, give it away again, and be none the worse off."

THE SECOND GERMAN ASSAULT ON TH

Panoramic View of the Northern Half of the New Battle Front in Flanders from

The view is taken from a point above Bailleu which was in flames on April 13. The German thrust swept across the flat country between the Lys and the rising ground on which Neuve Eglise is situated. This ridge extends east and west, roughly parallel wi... ...anger ridge terminating at Mess nes of which Kemmel Hill and Locre Hill are conn...

MOWN DOWN IN WAVES

"The enemy's objective was Kemmel on the first day of the fighting that ... April 10, and his officers are amazed at the resistance made by British soldiers so weak in numbers against their tremendous forces. Their dead lie piled up below the railway embankment near Bailleul, lying waves of Germans being mowed down by our machine gunners, who had great targets for their shooting, and although once yesterday our flank was momentarily threatened south of this city, now filled with the fire of monstrous shells, the line was fully re-established last night by counter attacks, and thirty Germans were made prisoners with machine guns. In order to surround Bailleul, two heavy attacks were made on the west towards Meteren and on the east at Neuve Eglise. Near Meteren the enemy failed utterly and suffered immense losses."—*From Philip Gibbs's Narrative*

At five o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, April 9, the second German a... on the Western lines began. It would seem by what has subsequ... happened that the German attacks in the Amiens sector were la... mainly as a diversion to cover the preparation of this heavy assault farther n... While the fighting was in progress in the forks of the rivers east of Ar... considerable portion of the available German mass of manœuvre and h... artillery was transferred northward to the sector La Bassée-Armentieres-Me... They reinforced the two armies already in this sector—that of Sixt von A... opposite Ypres, and that of General von Quast, facing Armentières. On... British side the latter sector was held by part of the First Army, with a Port... contingent in the centre of the line. It may be questioned if it was wise t... mix troops of different nations in the line, especially as the front wa... There seems to have been only three divisions on a front of nine miles or ... There were reserves at hand, but they consisted partly of troops resting aft... action of the Somme—such as the famous 51st Division.

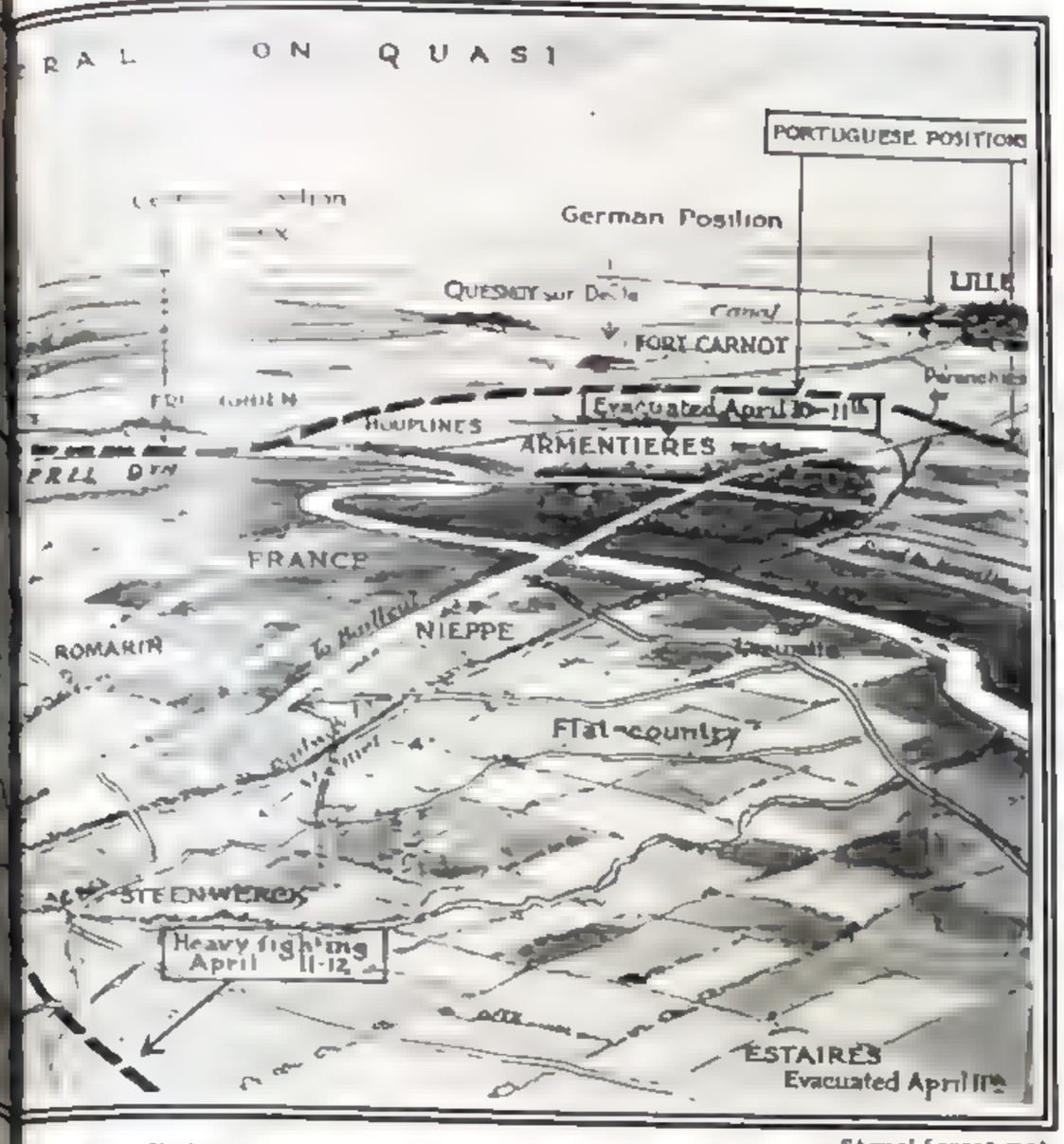
The attack began in the half light of the morning. It was con... by eight German divisions in the front line, besides others in reserves. Prom... order to create ... prise the final ... sive cannonade ... very brief, ... about an hour. ... was a thick mis... wire-cutting p... were thus enab... do much dama... the entangli...

Armentières. One of the Principal Streets—"Armentières is Full of Gas" *British official picture*

This gives a good impression of what the Germans have captured—a mass of ruins shrouded at the time in dense clouds of poison gas. All the buildings visible are mere empty shells with gaping windows

This section o... the panorama ...

WESTERN FRONT : *Where the Germans Forced the Line in the Region of Armentieres and La Bassee.*



Special Sphere map

Messines Ridge to Armentieres

...ints rising to no less a height than 600 ft. in each case. Conspicuous in the foreground ...the main railway line from Lille through Armentières to St. Omer

...revious to the attack. At five o'clock came the infantry waves, and beneath them ...he Portuguese battalions were swamped. The Portuguese, according to reports, ...ought desperately, but, with their front line pierced at Fauquissart and at other ...laces, they were borne backward to their second and third lines about Laventie ...nd Richebourg St. Vaast. There the line was steadied by the arrival of British ...einforcements. On the right the 55th Lancashire Division held its own stoutly ...n Festubert and Givenchy, and though the latter place was momentarily captured ...t was soon retaken.

In the centre, however, the Germans continued to make progress next day, ...hile a fresh attack was opened upon the end of the Messines Ridge and Ploegsteert. Their objective was clearly to gain the commanding heights of Kemmel and Locre and thus dominate our left. The pressing back of our line in the quarter ...ft Armentieres, which was full of gas, in a dangerous salient, and on April 11 it ...as evacuated. During the next two days the Germans were slowly gaining ...round, but with increasing difficulty, as we built up a strong defence in front of ...he heights of Messines, Kemmel, and Locre, and thence across to the Forêt de ...eppe. By April 14 the battle front stretched from Messines village, in which desperate fighting was taking place, through Neuve Eglise, to the railway near Bailleul. ...n April 13-14 a series of heavy German assaults on the new front was successfully beaten off, the fighting being especially hard at Neuve Eglise, which was ...ore than once taken and retaken. Next day the ruins of this village were once ...ore captured by the Germans, but everywhere else, especially west of Merville, ...he enemy was driven back. Near Merville no less than seven furious assaults ...ere repelled.

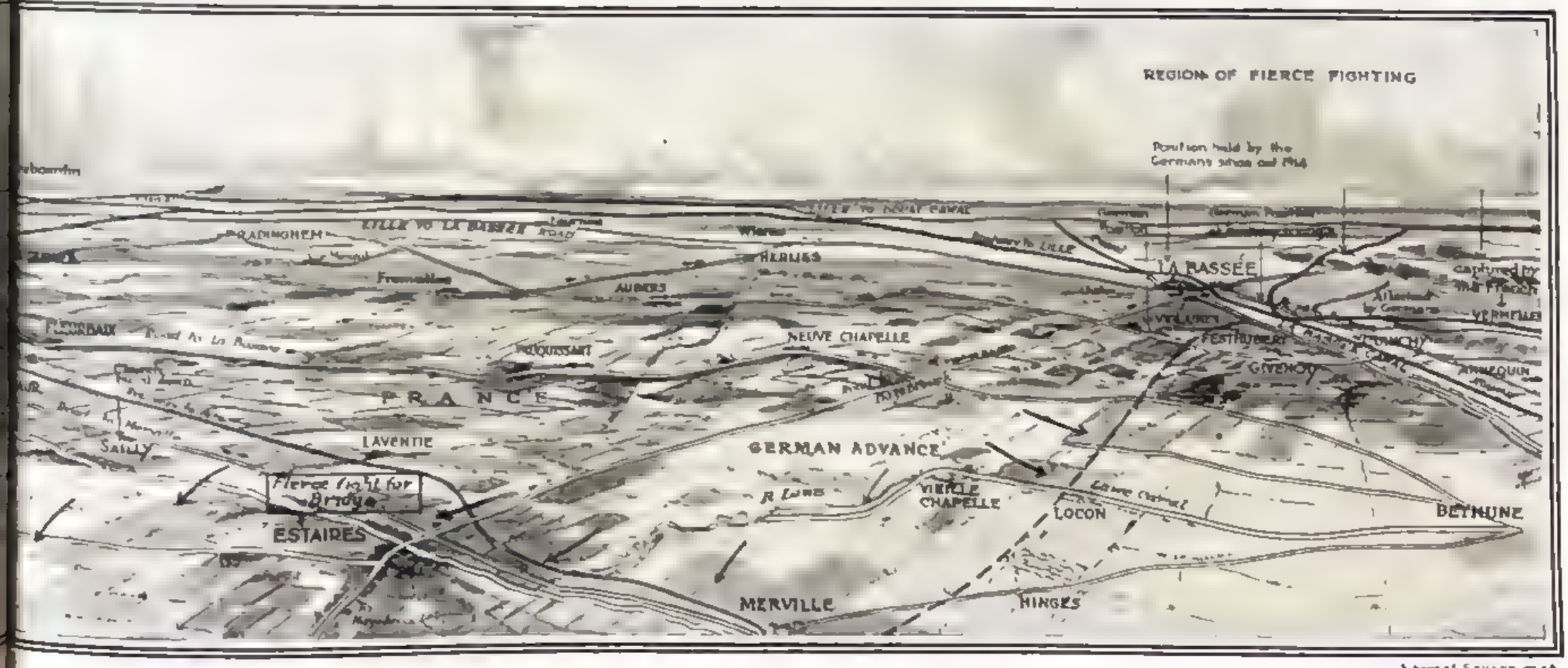
A later official message stated that Bailleul, Wulverghem, and Wytschaete ...ad been evacuated by the British troops, who had taken up new defensive position...in front of the heights of Kemmel and Locre (see also map, p. 44).

"Bailleul is in Flames"—The Belfry of the Hotel de Ville

The Hôtel de Ville and the Church of St. Vaast date from the 14th-15th centuries. Bailleul was lately reported in flames, so it is to be feared that both have suffered. The town was entered by the Germans on the evening of April 15

FIGHTING AT ESTAIRES

"Extremely hard fighting went on along the little canalised stream between Lestrem and Vieille Chapelle, the canal being so shallow here that the enemy could wade it, and he tried to do so in the face of our troops lining the western bank. Wave after wave of Germans succeeded each other, only to be cut down, our men who fought there saying to-day that, whether with rifle or machine-gun, it was impossible to miss the target. Finally, it was only at a point farther north, close to Estaires, when the Germans were already in that place, that the crossing of the canal was effected. Lower down they would have got across only when the whole channel was choked with their dead, and there were places where our men deliberately let the enemy come crowding along the canal bank until massed so close that it was almost slaughter. On the whole front in the battle zone fighting seems throughout yesterday to have been very severe, and often at close quarters. Several times the Germans were thrown back from positions which they had occupied"—*From "The Times" correspondent's narrative*



Special Sphere map

Southern Half of the New Battle Front—Armentieres to Merville, the Apex of the German Thrust

The country from Messines to Armentières. Here is shown the southern portion of the invaded territory, including the hotly contested points of Vieille Chapelle, Locon, Merville, Estaires, and Bac St. Maur. The arrows show where the Germans crossed the Lys during their push towards Bailleul.

THE BRILLIANT WORK OF THE FRENCH ARM

Copyrighted in the U S A

THE BATTLE FRONT OF GENERAL FAYOLLE'S AR

The view is taken from a point above Ribecourt on the Oise, down the valley of which the Germans endeavoured to thrust their masses so as to open the road to Paris. On the ri... is Noyon with its historic cathedral, and beyond it are Roye and Nesle. General Fayolle's forces fought a steady rearguard action for seven ...

French official record

The Famous Medieval Bourg of Coucy

It was destroyed by the Germans in their retreat early in 1917

French official record

A French Machine-gun Detachment at Work

Much of the fighting in the Battle of Noyon Montdidier was done by little detachments against heavy German masses acting for the most part in broken and wooded country which gave cover to our outnumbered Allies. Here we see a small machine-gun detachment behind the cover of a high hedge. The officer in command is seen standing to the right

HOW FAYOLLE CLOSED THE WIDENING BREACH BETWEEN BRITISH AND FRENCH

The most brilliant episode of the gigantic battle of March 21-30 ... the French action on the right of the British, which closed ... widening gap between the forces of the two nations, and blo... the valley of the Oise against the German advance.

On the afternoon of March 22 the 5th British Army had been bro... through, and was in retirement on Amiens. Its right was still near ... Crozat Canal towards Tergnier, when the French general commanding ... this quarter received orders to support it with the forces at his disp... One division was posted to watch Tergnier, while others relieved ... British on the Crozat Canal. Early on the 23rd these divisions ... a rapid march to the north-west, and took up a position to sustain ... retiring British columns. But the advancing Germans were already ... Ham, and from this point threatened Noyon. Rapidly our Allies ... up a defensive position facing northward, with one division at the villag... Villeselve, while the division on the right made a brilliant assault ... Tergnier, momentarily recovering the place. Some detached regiments ... the 5th Army had fallen back upon Chauny and Noyon, so that a ... force of French and British was covering the direct road on Paris down ... valley of the Oise. But the front to be defended was already long, ... lengthening every hour as the 5th Army retreated further west... while to hold it there seem to have been, at this moment, only three Fre... divisions and some British detachments against some twenty Ger... divisions. In the evening of the 23rd General Fayolle arrived and to... command.

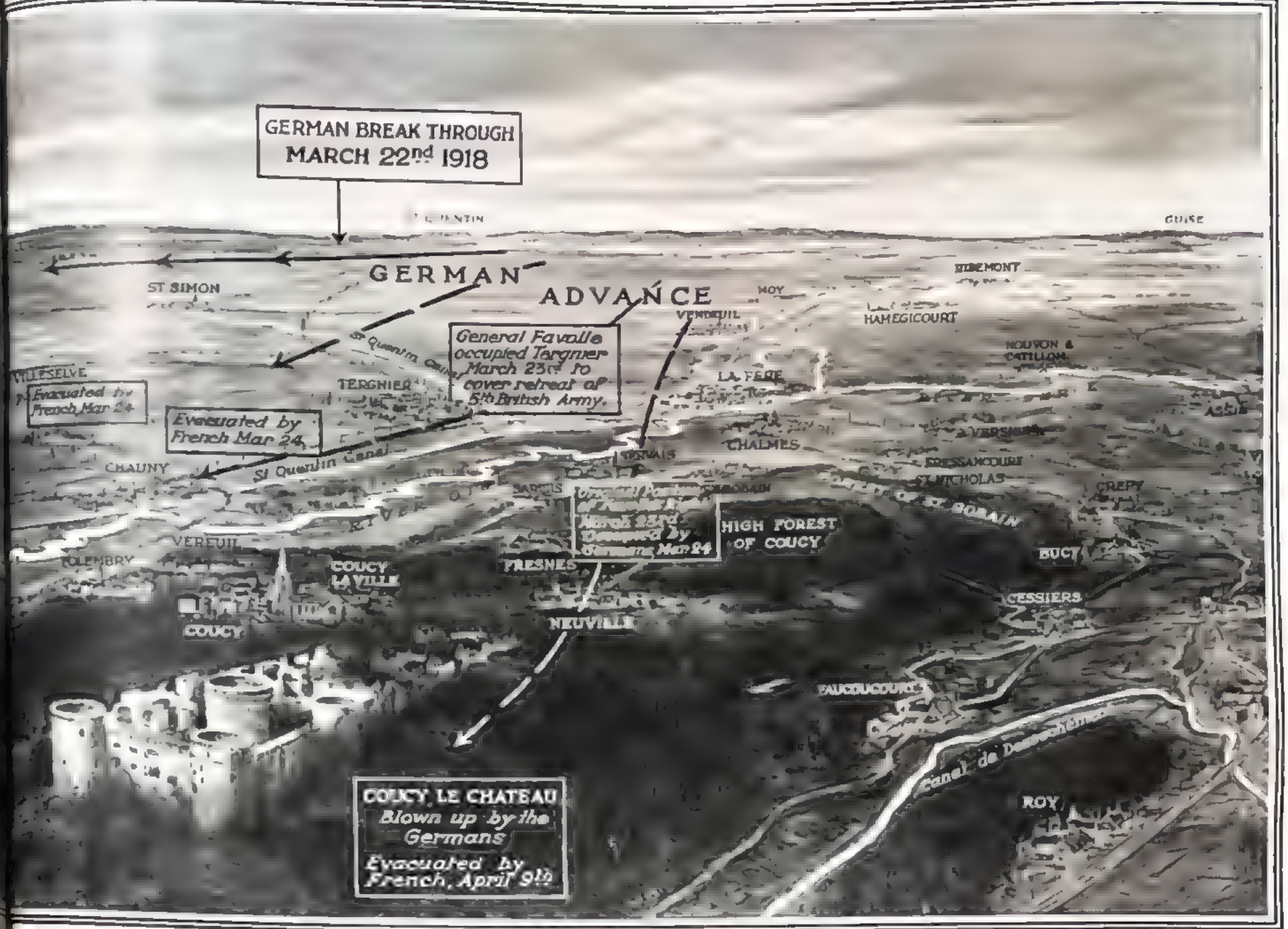
The Rearguard Battle of Noyon

For six days this slender force fought a series of engagements with ... oncoming Germans which, from all that can be gathered, were ... examples of rearguard action. All through the 24th the French troops w... steadily retiring, fighting stoutly at all points, and checking the Germa... by fierce counter strokes. The evening of that day found their right ... front of Chauny and the general line stretching towards Nesle, which ... German drive had already reached.

Noyon was the pivot of the delicate operation in progress—to bar ... road to Paris through Compiègne while preserving connection with the ... comflted British army to the left. On March 24 the French right evacu... Chauny, and fell back fighting upon Noyon, on the heights before wh... ancient city it put up another day's desperate resistance against ... German divisions. Though exhausted with marching and fighting, ... spirit of the French troops was of the finest, and was kept at full pitch ... the magnificent example of their commander. Though they were actu... a retreating force, fighting rearguard engagements to save a beaten ar... their *morale* was throughout that of attacking and victorious troops.

While steadily withdrawing his right upon Noyon, General Fay... reached out towards Roye and Nesle with all his available cyclists ...

on our Right during the Retreat of the British Fifth Army.



DRAWN BY R. M. PAXTON

FROM MONTDIDIER TO THE FOREST OF COUCY

Coucy and the famous château—the great towers of which are now heaps of ruins, having been blown up by the Germans—lately evacuated in order to strengthen the French line. In front lies to the line of Montdidier–Lassigny–Pont l'Evêque and the Oise, where by the arrival of reinforcements they formed a connected battle front

reserve artillery in order to lend assistance to the British cavalry on the right of the 5th Army, and at the same time to cover the march of the French divisions which were toiling westward in desperate haste to Montdidier to support their hard-pressed Allies. Other divisions were being hurried up in motor lorries to build up the centre, where detachments of all arms and nations were offering a bitter opposition to German forces immensely superior in numbers. These detachments were largely composed of dismounted cavalry troopers, and their behaviour was so heroic that it was described by a leading French general as the finest effort of the war. All this time there was no connected line of battle, but a series of detachments, each fighting independently to hold back the enemy.

Fayolle Closes the Breach

After another day's desperate fighting, the weary soldiers of the French right retreated through Noyon and took up a new defensive position to the south of the town along the Oise and the Divette. In so doing they had to withstand a final assault from the Germans, who endeavoured to break through to Compiègne. Fayolle appealed to his troops to hold their own at whatever cost, adding that the honour of every leader was at stake. The attack was held; and on the evening of the 26th the French right, reinforced at last by fresh divisions, was solidly established close behind Noyon.

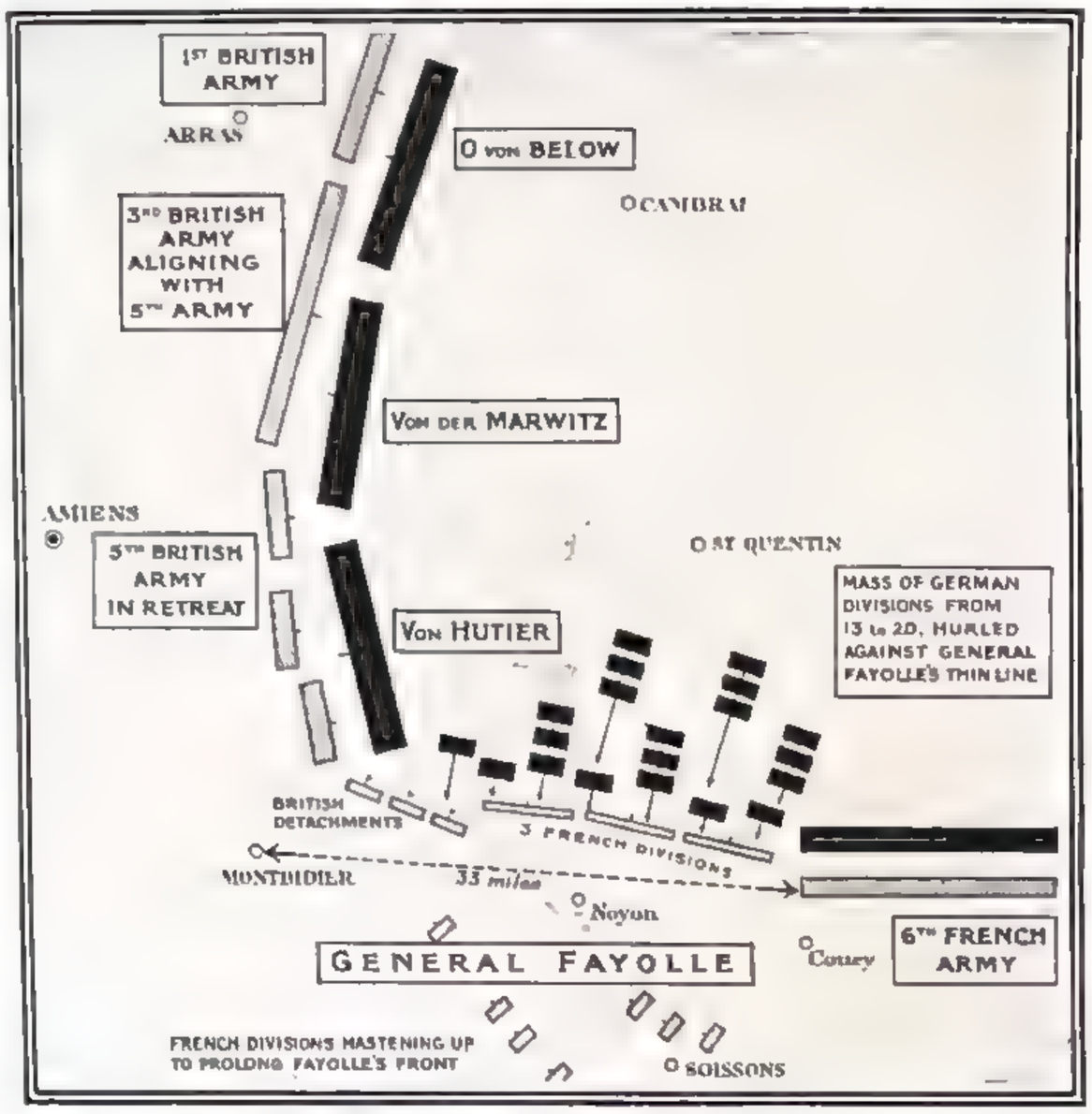
Towards Roye and Nesle the pressure was perhaps even fiercer, the Germans making furious efforts in great force to break in between the Allied armies, while French, British, and Colonial detachments of all arms fought side by side to close the wide, ill-defended breach. Their thin chain held together stoutly, and though always falling back before weight of numbers, it was never broken, and every weary detachment, however isolated it might feel, was part of a united defence, directed by one of the finest of French generals. Fayolle, while steadily affording support to his left, also strengthened his centre, and sent fresh divisions to sustain his hard-pressed right. There was failure neither on the part of general nor soldiers. By the 26th the French right was solidly established behind Noyon, and the left coming to a stand near Montdidier. On the 27th the reinforcements, which had been rushed by motor transport from the east, were in line between Noyon and Montdidier, relieving the gallant detachments of dismounted troopers and others, and thus the French centre was able to form on a line running nearly due east and west through Lassigny.

Barring the German Advance on Amiens

This successful building up of a powerful battle front amid the confusion of defeat and rapid retreat undoubtedly constituted one of the finest feats achieved by the much-tried French Army during the war. Once the line was established, the fighting from the 27th to the 30th was directed to checking the German drive against Amiens. This was successfully accomplished on March 30, when a series of German assaults were heavily repulsed; and though in certain sectors a little ground was yielded, our Allies were confident that the enemy was held.

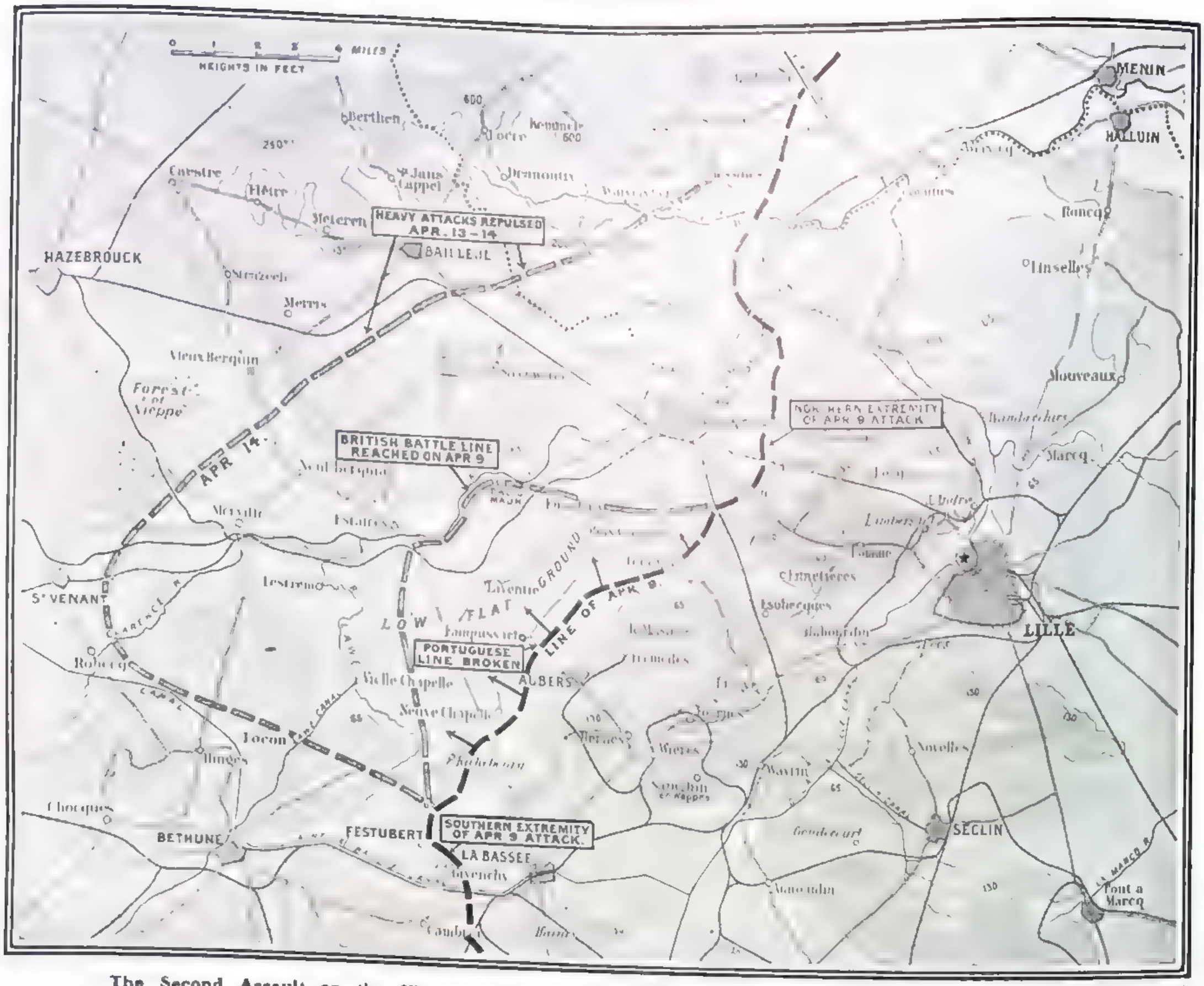
To France must the glory of the Battle of Noyon-Montdidier be ungrudgingly given. It was a splendid example of unselfish comradeship, of high and dauntless courage, of calm, skilful, and, what is rarer, inspiring leadership.

E. F.



How General Fayolle Closed the Breach

This diagram shows the critical situation about March 24, the British armies in retreat westward on the left and a gap of nearly thirty miles between them and the French Sixth Army. The gap was first held and then closed by the magnificent efforts of General Fayolle and his detachments until a battle front could be built up



The Second Assault on the Western Front—the Region between Armentières, La Bassée, and Bailleul

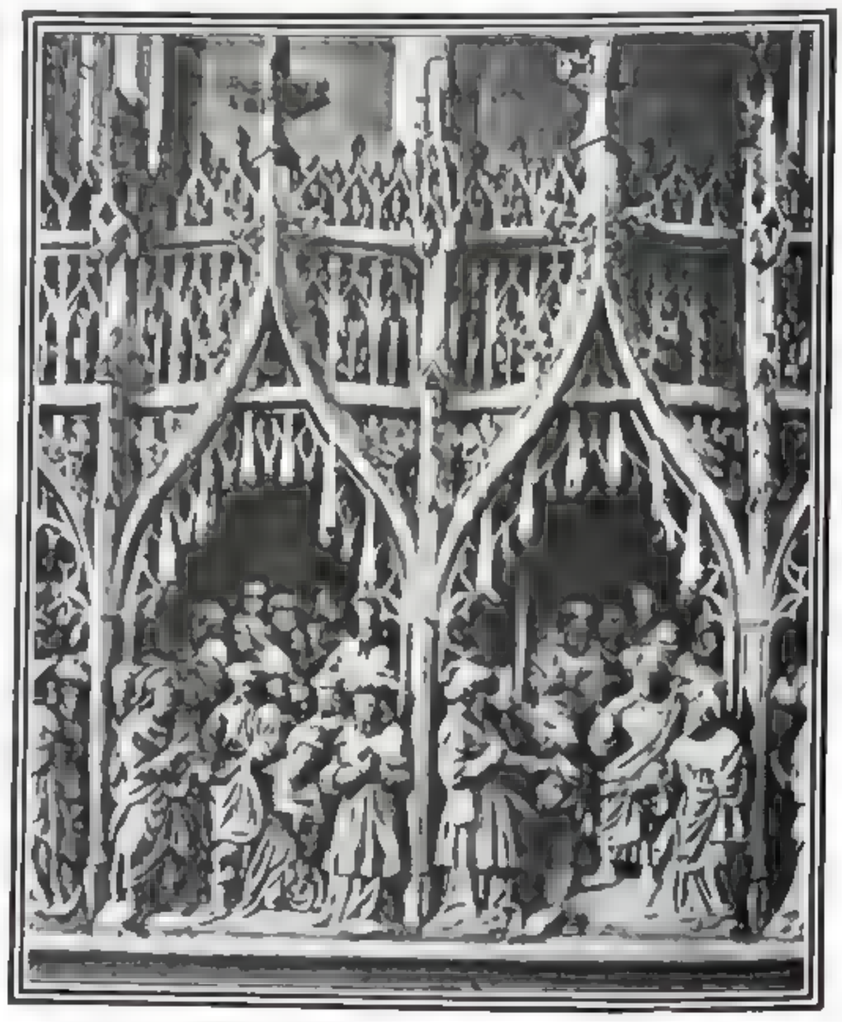
Special SPHERE *map*

The above map shows the position and extent of ground occupied by the Germans in their second big assault on the Western front. After the attack had been held up in the Montdidier-Amiens district, German pressure was transferred northwards, the blow striking between Armentières in the north and La Bassée in the south. The distance between the centre of this second assault and the centre of the first is forty-five miles. The map shows the line of April 9 at the moment when the second assault opened. German troops poured up from the direction of La Bassée, Wavrin, Seclin, and Lille. These advancing storm troops attacked the British line on a front of twelve miles. They broke through the portion of the line held by the Portuguese in the district of Neuve Chapelle and Fauquissart, the line being forced back to the southern bank of the Lys opposite Estaires and at Bac St. Maur. During the following days territory to the west and north-west was gradually occupied by German troops to a distance of eight to nine miles from the original line of April 9. On the south the new line cut across the Lawe canal and the Clarence river by way of Locon towards Robecq and St. Venant. The north-westerly line rested on April 14 in front of the Forest of Nieppe and passed to the south of the railway from Armentières to Hazebrouck. Thence it passed Neuve Eglise, crossing the river Douve to Messines village and Hollebeke, the northern extremity of the affected line. A subsequent message stated that the line had been pushed back at Bailleul towards the high ground indicated by a greyer shade.

The DANGER to AMIENS CATHEDRAL : *Which Last Week Received a Direct Hit.*

The Western Face of the Cathedral Rising Above the Town

The whole main structure of the building, except the towers, which are somewhat later, was built during the middle decades of the thirteenth century, from 1220 onwards. The west front has two flanking towers of unequal height with a rose window between. Much rich carving is to be seen over the main west doorway. Enemy shells would come from the eastern horizon seen in the view.



High-relief Screen of the Choir

The choir is enclosed with screens carrying a remarkable series of high relief carvings telling the story of St. John the Baptist and the life of St. Firmin, the saint and martyr who was the first Christian bishop of this then remote Gallic town.

SPOTTING FROM A KITE BALLOON CAR.

Copyrighted in the U.S.A. DRAWN BY S. UGO, 1918

"A yellowish flash every four seconds—from just beyond a little triangular wood—with a patch of water beside it. Have you got it?"

The observers in observation balloon cars have been living very adventurous lives these days. Our air squadrons have fortunately been able to beat off enemy attacks on our balloons to a very great extent, so that the work has been carried on during the stress of the fierce fighting which has characterised March and April. Kite balloons have been used by both the naval and military wings of the air service, and were automatically transferred to the control of the R.A.F. on the recent formation of that force

TWO LETTERS. By E. V. Lucas.

"The eyes of the statesmen of the world have for some time been turned towards Japan. What will she do?—that is the question. And when? Since the answer obviously belongs to the future and cannot be known to me, let me drop the subject, merely remarking that although as to Japan as a whole we are in ignorance, there is no doubt whatever concerning the temper and intention of a certain individual Japanese who has recently enlisted in a British Columbia battalion and is eager to fight the Germans. In the wish both to recognise good epistolary art when one sees it and also to give more publicity to a gallant Ally, I quote his letter, which comes to me from far Vancouver. I should first state that the Department of Lands had made it known through the advertisement columns of a paper that it was a purchaser of a new or second hand marine engine, and but for this circumstance the following memorable document might never have found its way into *The Vancouver World* :—

"For a long period of time I investigate directory of British Columbia Telephone Company, Ltd., to discover personality of Fint. 858 R number who desires marine engine, six horse power, in sound condition, suitable for adventuring to sea.

"By evil fortune my speech of English is not of such high academicity as my literary composition, wherefore I make more lucid in writing my consideration of things.

"My profession obtains one excellent six-horse power indicated marine engine, by unfortunate circumstance not manufacture you arrogate, 'automatic.' In my usage it has served me short period only.

"I was educated in most excellent high school in Japan, and in high hope of my condition bettering made my resolution and embarked for this nation. But things do not find themselves thus. Bad time eventuated, and by necessity your servant most obediently fished on Fraser River the salmon. Too much dam Scottishmen there. Excuse me I beseech you my colloquial phraseology. I sell hull of boat engine I possess. In condition very powerful machine propels 28 ft. or boat 8 miles per hour—economical fuel patent port non blow backing, schebler carbonetter.

"I have signal honor to fight for this land and am distributing my property before I depart to encounter common foe, dam Hun, excuse me. Price 95 dollars. You may interview me at drill hall Cordova Hall Main and Columbia, Cordova St. any night at 7.30 p.m. Kindly ask sergeant at arms for 35, K—— T——, private.

It is not really surprising that on the very day on which I received this communication from Vancouver I should, while turning over some papers, have alighted upon another Japanese letter, which I got last year from a publisher's circular. Such conjunctions of kindred events are very common. But it is a little odd perhaps, that this second letter also treats of machinery. It was despatched by a firm of manufacturers in Japan to their agents in London, and it runs as follows:—

"Regarding the matter of escaping penalty for non-delivery of the machine, there is a way to creep round same by diplomat. We must make a statement of big strike occur in our factory (of course big untrue). Please address my firm in enclosed form of letter and believe this will avoid penalty of case.

"As Mr. B. is a most religeous and competent man and also heavily upright and godly it fears me that useless apply for his signature. Please attach name by Yokahama office making forge, but no cause to fear prison happening as this is often operated by other merchants of highest integrity.

"It is highest unfortunate Mr. B. so god like and excessive awkward for business purpose. I think much better add little serpentlike wisdom to upright manhood and so found a good business edifice."

The commercial wisdoms both of the East and West seem to be so blended in that document as never to be disentangled or distinguished the one from the other.

P.S.—Two weeks ago I was so disregardful of my interests as to offer a prize to any reader of THE SPHERE who could prove that he knew less about rabbits than I do. A Colchester gentleman at once took up the challenge and wrote to the editor in these terms: "I need not spend much time in proving that my ignorance of rabbits is of an altogether superior brand to your contributor's. I can produce witnesses to show that (1) I have never even touched a live rabbit; (2) I have never manifested the slightest desire to keep rabbits as pets; (3) it would be perfectly impossible for anyone in possession of all his faculties to know less about natural history than I do. On the other hand, I have ample evidence, from Mr Lucas's own writings, that he has made a special study of the habits of rabbits. What has he to say in face of his essays, 'Conjurer and Confederate' and 'Birds and their Enemies,' in certain of his volumes?

"I am sure Mr Lucas will not try to escape the consequences of his rash offer by pleading that it was not meant seriously. Also, I hope he will not insist on the subscription to *Fur and Feather*. In view of the paper shortage, it would be wicked to send me this periodical, which would be absolutely wasted on me. Instead, may I suggest that the reward should take the form of one of Mr. Lucas's own works?"

In the face of such statements my duty was clear, and a prize for ignorance was at once despatched. The lists are now closed.

THE AUTOMATON.

In the evening of life the tired spirit
Lays itself down at last to rest
Freed from the life that so did wear it.
Pity indeed if the Terror stir it
To possess the body or be possessed!

For the fire, Life, is a dæmon, a Terror
Stooping upon th' inchoate dust
Where it hangs like a fog on Nothing's mirror,
To seize, to mould it, until in error
It speaks, motions, suffers because it must.

Behold the body, the calm cold cerement,
The spirit descended, hidden, at ease . . .
When a wail there brightens the darkened tenement,
The stiff shroud crackles as if in merriment,
The glassy eyes open in terror, it sees.

It knows the path, which it feels 'tis bidden
To journey again. It cannot resist.
It must go. It arises, ashen and shudden,
To encounter old torments, new torments hidden;
It glides blindly forth like a marshalled mist.

Once more in its ancient walks of sadness
It treads the thorns, is prey to love,
Cloud on its brow, in its eyes a madness,
Its tongue confused again with the gladness
Of hope more dire than the lightning above.

At last, when the storm has ceased to bellow,
When the cold, clear dew is on the rose,
When the huge evenfall is turning yellow,
When it stands alone, when suffers no fellow
Spirit beside it, then home, home it goes.

Again in the shroud it waits releasement
If end be granted! Then blackness is sure.
Life is a dream to it now. Appeasement
Lies on it as it stretches in easement:
O for now it does not even endure!

Dæmon! Fell Terror be thou kindly
To me that have suffered, who still must ache,
When once I lie down nor seek nor find me!
I have endured but not endured blindly.
Batter the drum. I must never awake!

March, 1918 ROBERT NICHOLS

CERTAIN PENSIONERS. By E. B. Osborne.

All manner of small and innocent lives are wronged by this world-wide war, this cosmical catastrophe. Nature, it is true, looks after her own; many soldiers have told me how fearlessly and with what singular safety birds go about their business in No Man's Land, even when artillery drum fire is raging. And larks do not pause in their high poised singing even when an enemy aeroplane drones in their sky and the white, cotton-like smoke-puffs of bursting anti-aircraft shells surround it—the "Archies" make a nerve shattering noise up there, which, according to an R.F.C. friend, resembles the yelping of great hounds hot in pursuit. "A pack of wolves," he said, but I happen to know what the novelists know not, that wolves in a fellowship hunt silently. It is good to believe that Nature thus guards her own, and to credit the testimony of a great naturalist at the war, who says that nobody has ever yet seen a small bird killed by shell fire—his theory is that such creatures are too tiny and compact to be broken in the resulting air-quake, which merely tosses them off as a falling leaf is tossed by a sudden gust of wind. I try to believe such tales, feeling them comfortable and according to poetic justice—and would forget, if I could, to the same intent, the strange, fearful voices of wild and half-wild creatures; owls at Chiswick and pheasants in Essex when the Gothas are coming, and the far off muttering of the barrage is felt rather than heard. Alas! that it is no longer possible to think that the climax of man's fantastical folly might pass without disturbing the petty economies of those who are guiltless of the dreadful art of warfare, because they have never climbed or descended to so sad an eminence, being:—

Runes of a wasted purpose writ in clay,
Poor dwindled souls, that lost the onward way
In Memory's morning ere our reign began

Two omens of the horrid truth confronted me a short time ago. The first was the sight of a dead robin; a body of death so painted and pathetically shrunken, so unexpected and unwonted (who ever saw such a thing before?) as to tug suddenly at the very heart-strings. It was all very well to try and persuade myself that it was a natural casualty or unhappy accident—not one of the mean little tyrannies of man that set the heavens in a rage. The hateful thought kept recurring that the tiny swashbuckler in his trim uniform (how these redbreasts bully the civilian birds!) had died of starvation for lack of the daily gift of crumbs, which is now a legal offence. Some weeks ago I saw a man feeding gulls on Waterloo Bridge; his head was surrounded by wings and cries; he was like a saint at his service, blissful, sacrificial, keen, in that city of God which is set to eternal song. A policeman went up to him and put a stop to that ageless act of pity and piety. But to let Colour Sergeant Robin lack a crumb of one's loaf, "his little heart to cheer," when the snow is on the ground—surely that is a kind of sacrilege. What will William Allingham be thinking of it?

The other dark omen in a dumb hour was the news, in a letter, from a town far away in the south west, that sparrows and other small birds were being sold there for a penny each. Fifty of them had made a savoury pie, of which the only fault was that it took a long time to prepare for the oven. The soul sickens in me at the thought of the preparation of that accursed pie—a more tragical dish than any of the fell pasties set before tyrants, ripe for damnation, by Elizabethan playwrights. I can see the kitchen table where this loathsome dainty was concocted; the pitiful heaps of small feathers; the puny, pathetic corpses as of a famous victory in Lilliput; the tiny beseeching claws. Even scientific common sense utters its protest against this greedy slaughter of quaint and harmless lives for miserable mouthfuls. It would bring on us an Egyptian plague of flies in all our quarters. The shooting of wood pigeons, which is being done every Thursday over half England, is excusable enough. The migratory pigeons, which come over from Norway in early winter and stay here until April, are the cause of incredible losses to the farmers. They eat the eyes out of green crops just above ground, they deploy in long lines over a newly planted field of beans or peas, and, if not disturbed, leave mighty little behind them. This year they are over in flocks of unusual dimensions, and the pigeon shooting parties not only add to our supernumerary flesh supplies, but prevent much damage to staple crops. Our valued friend the ring dove does not join the predatory bands of the migrants, and will not fall a victim to the guns that are out on Thursdays. So that when it is once more Maytime, his mellow, oft reduplicated plaint will be as frequent as ever in the lofty groves of his curious domesticity. That sweet monotony of sound is not, as unobservant poets believe, his true love song—that is a much softer and more blended note uttered in a crouching attitude this head the height of his tail, with the pupils of the eyes contracted till they are mere specks. For the passionate hour he reserves his tense whoo whoo; his coo coo coo is sheer sentimentality, I fear.

Shoot wild pigeons by all means; you must shoot quick and straight to bring them down, for they are amazingly fast on the wing, and their closed feathers are excellent body armour. But let the small singing fowl be spared in the name of our ancient chivalry; and when the bitter weather returns, let the pious observance of crumbs scattered on the window sill be revived. It is easy to spare a slice of the weekly allowance of war-bread for that pitiful purpose. The war must be won—but without losing any of the tendernesses which have made certain pensioners of ours—

Lean visaged beast in dingy coat
And bird no bigger than a mote,

friendly and familiar among us ever since pilgrims rode to Canterbury. "Franciscus franciscat," as the wise old friar said in his beautiful ignorance of the grammar which can never be learnt from love's illuminated breviary.

A NIGHT WARNING IN PARIS : A Cellar Scene.

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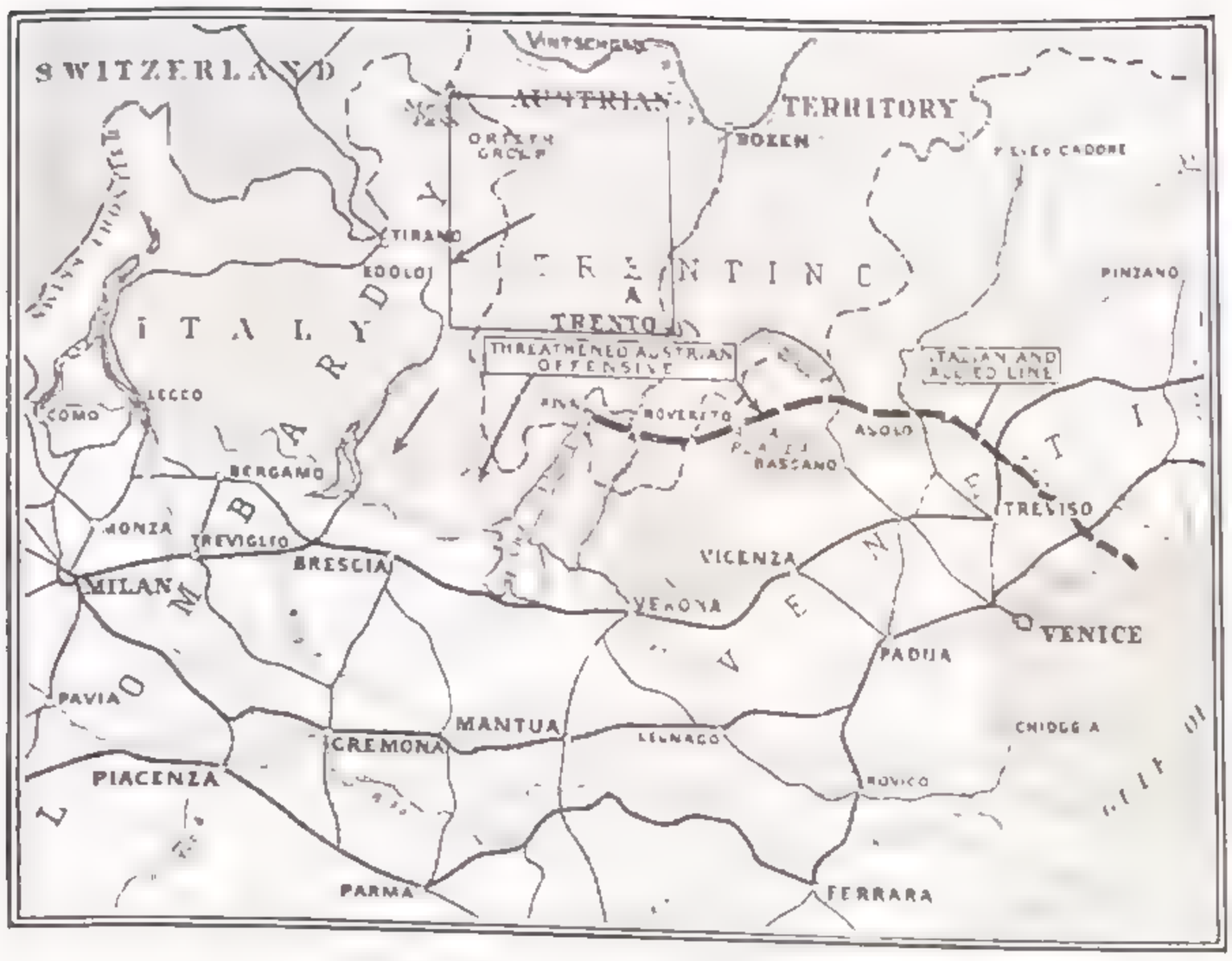
FROM A DRAWING BY J. SIMONT

A HOUSEHOLD ASSEMBLED IN A CELLAR DURING A NIGHT BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS

Paris has again given evidence of her unconquerable spirit during the stress both of aeroplane and gun bombardment. The artist shows a typical family gathering in a cellar during a night attack on the capital. Books, chairs, and a lamp fastened to the rough stone wall have made of it a retreat offering comfort as well as safety, and the different members of the family pursue their varied occupations calmly under the noise of the guns and bombs. One knits, another reads the last edition of the evening paper, others sit quietly by, watching over the children who sleep peacefully through it all.



Where the Hoetzendorf Plan may Develop

The above map shows the area in which an offensive against the Italian lines has been foreshadowed concentration of enemy troops in this quarter pointing to this conclusion. The main directions in which such an offensive might develop are indicated by the large arrows pointing to the sectors east and west of Lake Garda. One arrow points towards the Asiago Plateau, east of the lake; other arrows point through the Brescian Alps towards the Lombardic Plain and Milan. The northernmost arrow points towards Edolo and the Val dell'Oglio; the next arrow indicates the del Mella, leading to Brescia, and the third denotes the main road from Tione down Guidicaria to the Chiese Valley and Salo on Lake Garda. West of Lake Garda the fighting line follows the frontier. The area marked A is shown on a larger scale below.

D. Ottmann

The Ortler Spitze, Height 12,800 ft.

This view is taken from the Austrian side, and shows the peak itself. Part of the great mass of the Ortler is in Austrian territory and part in Italian. It lies to the south-east of the famous Stelvio Pass, the position of which is indicated in the top left-hand corner of the adjacent map. The province of Lombardy runs right up to the Ortler and the Stelvio, where Austria, Italy, and Switzerland meet.

THE ITALIAN FRONT: A Foreshadowed Offensive.

Since October last the grip of winter has fallen upon the mountain frontier of Italy and reduced the fighting to very limited proportions. Now, with the melting of the snows, come rumours of war again upon the heights.

All the roads leading from Innsbruck southward and westward are again becoming congested. These outward signs point to the view that Austria, in her third year of war, is once more gathering herself together to launch another offensive. This time the blow appears to be preparing in the north-western corner of the Trentino, "la Terra Irredenta," where Italian in speech, thought, manners, and customs, the simple people of this mountainous region have always remained faithful to their true country, Italy.

General Konrad von Hoetzendorf has long had in preparation a plan for the invasion of Italy over the Tonale Pass. The possibilities of this plan are, of course, well known to General Diaz and the Italian staff.

The Enemy's Railway System

If this offensive materialises, what railways and means of approach would Austria use?

Enclosing the north-west corner of Tirol she has two main railways running west and south of her great military base at Innsbruck. Austria will be able to send up extra reserves and supplies through the Ober Inn-Tal along a fine mountain road down to Mals, a small old-world town at the junction of the Vintschgau and Munster valleys.

The second and most important main railway line from Innsbruck runs southwards over the Brenner Pass, passing through old-world Sterzing and Bozen to Trent. The rails of this line have been well worn by the heavy traffic to the Trentino front, more especially during the great concentrations of troops prepared for the thrust on the Asiago plateau in 1916, when the attack was so splendidly held and turned by General Cadorna's promptness.

From this main line three lateral railways run westwards, by means of which troops can be rushed up to the high mountains of the Trentino. The first and longest runs through the Vintschgau Valley from Bozen Junction (indicated at the top of the above map) to its railhead at Mals, close to the Swiss frontier, and passes through the busy military centres of Prad, Neu Spondinig and Glurns at the foot of the Stelvio Pass.

The Highest Carriage Road in Europe

From Prad the Stelvio, or Stilfser Joch, 9,055 ft., the highest carriage road in Europe, extends for over seventeen miles of steep winding roadway with endless hairpin corners, mounting through high snow cuttings to Ferdinandshöhe at the summit, where at the outbreak of hostilities, after a sharp little action, our ally was left in possession. The Swiss frontier converges upon the Austrian and Italian, as will be remembered by all those who have passed this way from Tralmi, through walls of snow on the Austrian side to descend to the baths of Bormio and Tirano on the Italian side. Each of the belligerents has a splendid road to the top of the pass, in pre-war days the only passage here between the two countries.

Austria is debarred from using the Munster Tal for its middle portion is Swiss, although Sta. Maria, at its head, is Italian, the boundaries of the three countries are so intermingled in this district that it would require careful handling of men and guns to keep off Swiss territory.

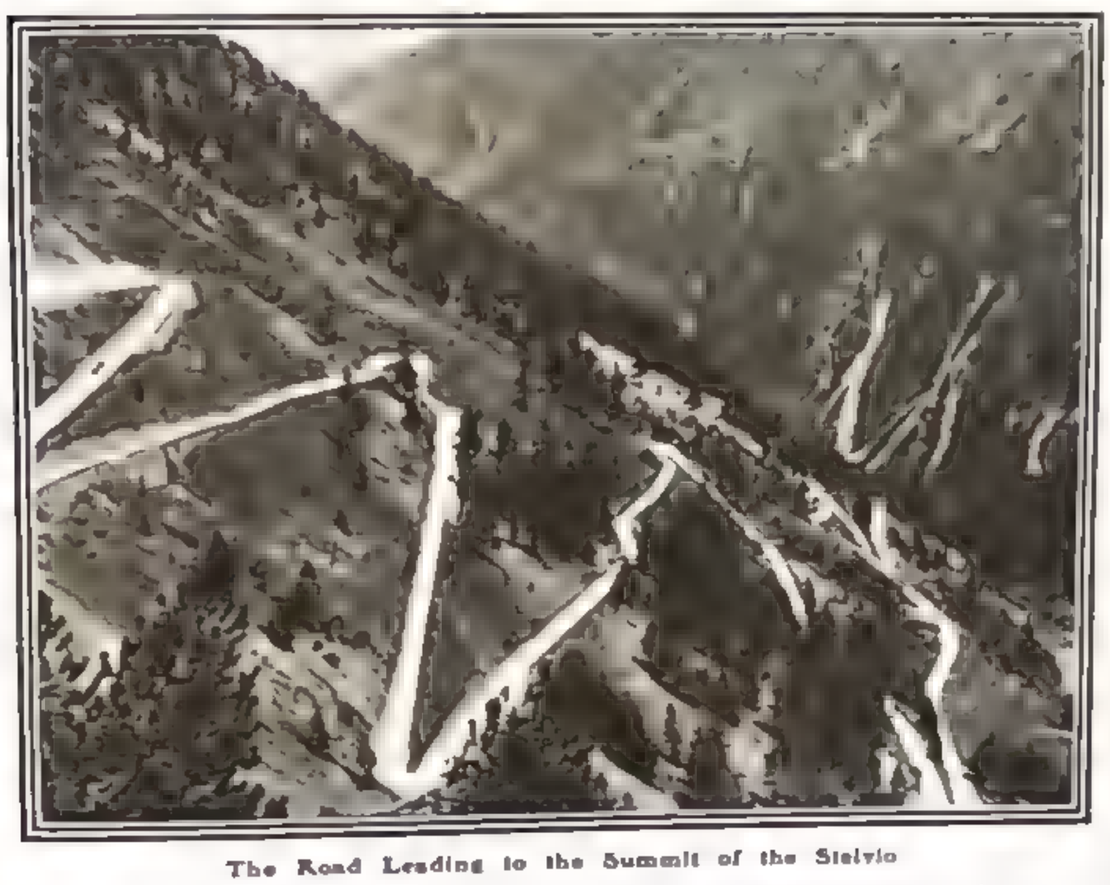
A second light railway runs from Bozen to Kaltern and over the Mendel Pass to Dermulo and Cles, an old hill town on the lower slopes of the Brenta group, and yet a third runs along the Adige Valley northwards from Trent, turning westwards at Mezzolombardo to climb up the Nonsberg round the western side of the Brenta Dolomites to Cles.

The Tonale Pass

If General von Hoetzendorf elects to attack towards Brescia he will seek to send his troops through the valleys of dell'Oglio, del Mella, and del Chiese, all west of Lago di Garda. About nineteen miles separates the Tonale Pass, 6,180 ft., on the Italian frontier, from Edolo, the Italian railhead in the Val dell'Oglio, to which one of the arrows points in the above map.

The strong hold of Italy on the extreme western frontier of the Stelvio, which for the present offers great glacial difficulties to Austria in any attack taking place before May or June, may hold back any attempt in this quarter, unless internal developments within the Austrian Empire necessitate some dramatic action on her frontier line.

It is expected that Austria will concentrate her best Austro-Hungarian troops which operated on the Friuli Mountains last autumn for this Italian offensive in the Trentino, besides her other armies, and further, we have the information that troops intended to support the German offensive on the Western front have been recalled and sent to the Trentino.



The Road Leading to the Summit of the Stelvio

This view shows the hairpin turns on the road leading to the summit of the famous pass known as Stilfser Joch to the enemy. Austrian troops—for this view shows the Austrian side of the pass—pass and repass on these white strips of roadway as the work on the day goes forward. The traveller has to climb in this apparently never ending fashion to a height of over 9,000 ft. above sea level to reach the summit of the pass.

Map Showing the Position of Austrian Huts in the Ortler District

All these huts were constructed by the D.O.A.V. Austrian and German Alpine clubs, ostensibly for mountaineering purposes, but to what extent they have been employed as military posts has not fully been told. The huts chiefly cluster in the north-western corner, i.e., Ortler district, and along the southern section of the map, i.e., the Adamello and Presanella districts (see area marked in upper map).

HOLDING ITALY'S HIGH MOUNTAIN FRONTIER.

OUTSIDE A MOUNTAIN POST ON ITALY'S HIGH MOUNTAIN FRONTIER TO THE WEST

This little post is high up on the mountain side. The men are just having a mid-day snack, with a glass of red wine from the valleys below. The officer sits at the little table in front of the sand-bagged shelter. There is not overmuch level ground in front of the shelter, but the men make the best of it. Bright sunlight is pouring down on the hillside as the men drink their wine out of the characteristically Italian bottles. The man standing up is wearing his steel helmet over his soft peaked cap, the brim of which can just be seen

GERMANY'S USE OF GAS IN THE ASSAULT ON

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A STORM OF POISON-GAS SHELLS BREAKING OVER A BRITISH BATTE

A feature of the battering-ram tactics of the German command has been the extraordinarily lavish use which the enemy has made of gas. Gas shells have been sent over in huge quantities, and an attempt has been made to create "poison zones" by systematic drenchings with poison gas. Little allusion has appeared to this mode of warfare in the German press, which is apparently endeavouring to foster in the public mind a belief that the ancient might of the Fatherland's armies will eventually attain victory. "The enemy is using an increasing quantity of gas shells with the object of stupefying our gunners and spreading a zone of poison vapours over our camps near the line," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs in a recent despatch. "It is an invisible menace, which puts all our men on the alert for any foul smell borne down the breeze or for the slightest whiff of fumes causing a smart to the eyes and skin. Our gunners are beyond all praise. I have seen some of them in action during this fighting, and have marvelled at their coolness. At times their officers are hoarse with

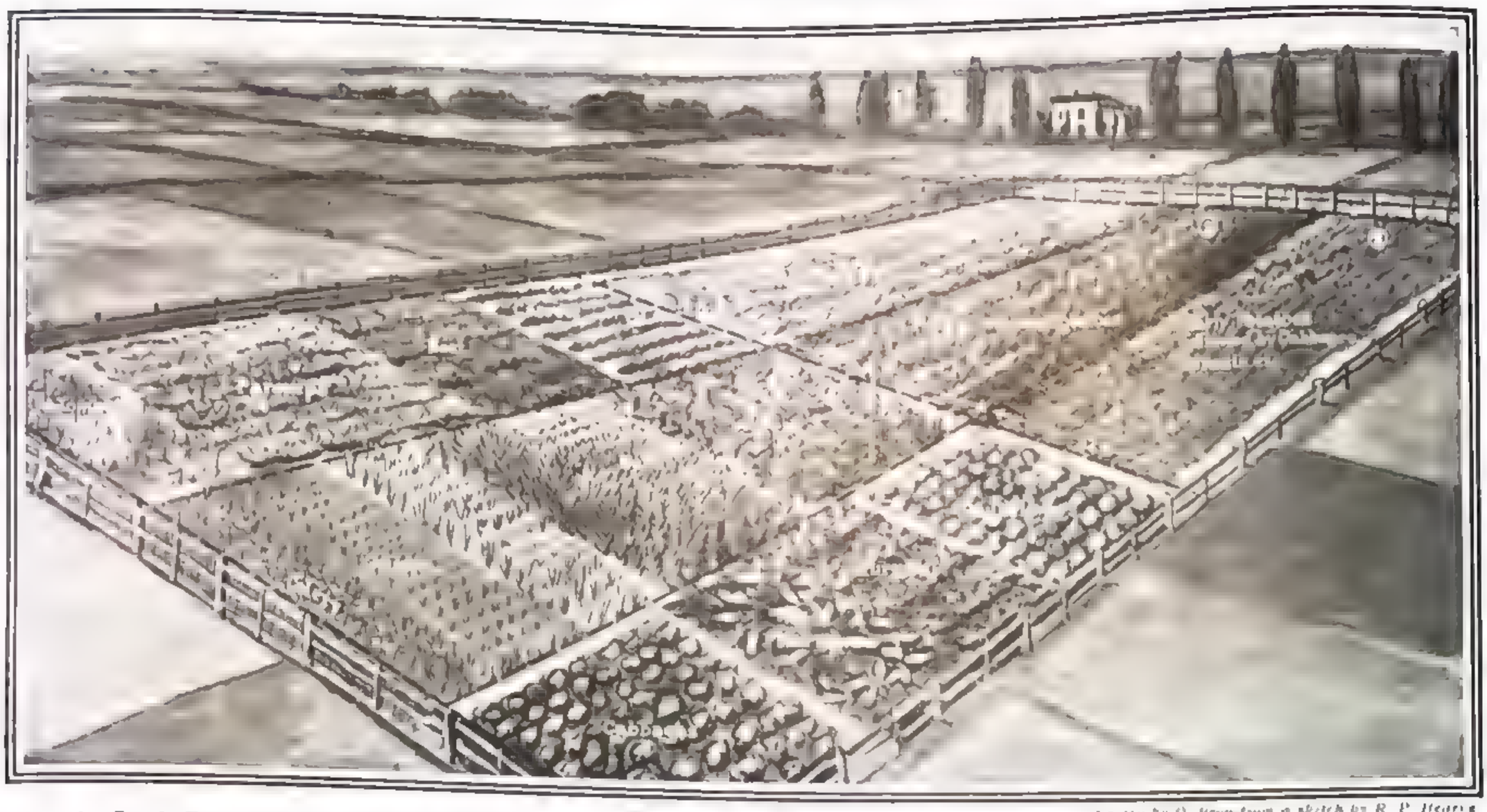
THE WESTERN FRONT : Special "Sphere" Picture.

OF 18-PDRS.—HOW THE GUNNERS SERVE THEIR GUNS IN THEIR MASKS

DRAWN BY F. MATANIA, APRIL, 1918

shouting the word 'Fire!' and dazed for lack of sleep, but clear headed enough to see an 'S.O.S.' signal and get a straight target. They saved nearly all our heavy guns, and have trudged back over battlefields over terrible broken ground between Bapaume and Albert and between places like Gouzeaucourt and Ham, urging on their slow going caterpillars and encouraging the men. Our heavies are ready for more work again if ever there is a chance of fixed positions, and meanwhile our lighter guns are keeping up a chorus of fire along the whole sweep of the enemy's line. It is the fire maintained by these gunners of ours and by the waggon-drivers who have brought up ammunition, so that there is always a heap of shells round every battery, that has inflicted such fearful losses on the German troops, apart from the never-silent blast of machine-gun fire and rifle fire of our infantry outposts."

Our men have been so trained to the use of their masks that the wearing of them has become almost second nature.



Drawn by G. Heun from a sketch by R. P. Hearne

A Good Rotational Cropping Plan for Ordinary Allotments—Each Crop moved forward One Section each Year

Each section measures 30 ft. in length by 12 ft. in breadth. In the first you have your late crop potatoes, in the second main crop, in the third your early potatoes followed by cabbages and sprouts. In section 4 come the carrots, beet, parsnips, tomatoes, and salsify; in section 5 peas, beans, leeks, onions, and celery, and in the last section cauliflowers, turnips, marrows, and cabbages.

IMPROVED ALLOTMENTS

Need for Organisation and Co-operation

New movements created by the war give greater promise of public good than the development of allotment cultivation. The garden city movement had been making headway up to 1914, but it needed the sharp stimulus of impending hunger to create a great national movement. To what extent this has taken place may be judged from the fact that a short time ago the number of allotments stood at over 212,000, and the demand is by no means satisfied yet. In one week recently the new applications amounted to 10,500, in fact.

What these figures mean in food production is not easy to compute, owing to the great diversity in plot-sizes and productiveness, but, taking the very low average of 560 lb., or a quarter of a ton of food stuff, from each plot, we have a gross production of 53,000 tons of food stuff per year, and, taking the net value of the food per allotment at the very low price of £3 average, we shall have a total value of over £630,000 of food raised in the year. These estimates are on the most conservative basis, and, taking into account the additional land which is being taken over and allowing for the greater skill of the workers this year, one might hazard the opinion that the allotments will produce food not far short of 100,000 tons this year, and the market value will be well over £1,000,000.

The present condition of things could be bettered. For instance, security of tenure would [illegible]. With some certainty of tenure the allotment cultivator could exercise greater variety in his crops, and instead of the eternal cabbages we can advance towards the cultivation of fruits. Proceeding along these lines we could have promising allotment grounds becoming the nucleus of garden villages. Some scheme is needed to prevent the promiscuous growth of allotments in unsuitable areas or without a definite plan. The experience of last year showed that a great many allotments were worked in an uneconomic fashion. For example, there was an over-production of cabbages, and one saw patch after patch of ground burdened by these vegetables far in excess of home and local consumption. This meant great waste, more especially as the allotment workers had no organisation for exchanging, marketing, or distributing their products.

The coming season should see an alteration in this state of affairs. The Food Production Department is appealing to all small growers who produce more than they need, all dealers and traders whose business it is to bring produce to market, and retailers who supply individual needs, and all consumers—only by the help of all these members of the community will it be possible to insure that the individually small but collectively great quantities of surplus produce raised in allotments and gardens shall be distributed uniformly among the population. Schemes for creating marketing organisations in each county are already being put into operation in some counties. These schemes, modified where necessary to suit local requirements, should be carried out in all parts of the country. The essential part of every scheme is the establishment in each village of a collecting depôt to which all surpluses, however small, may be brought for packing and despatching to market.

Provided that the little cultivators in each district will combine so that their produce may be bulked and transport may be saved, the State will purchase all the surplus main crop potatoes grown on holdings, no matter how tiny. In case of difficulty the Food Production Department should be communicated with.

Drawn by G. Heun from a sketch by R. P. Hearne

A Permanent Allotment with Fruit Trees and Frames

The plot is, in this suggested treatment of an allotment, bordered with fruit trees, including apple, pear, and plum and small fruits. In the centre are hot beds and frames or cloches. Three differing crops of potatoes appear on the far side, and in the foreground other vegetables complete the allocation of the space.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF VEGETABLES

A writer in "The Royal Horticultural Society Journal" sets out the economic value of vegetables on the following standards:—

(a) Food value in calories.
(b) Digestibility and absorbability.
(c) Cost of production in seed outlay, land requirement, and plant food.

Based on a formula derived from the above, the chief vegetables are thus arranged in order of economic value:—

(1) Potato	25 points
(2) Carrot	19 ,,
(3) Beet	18 ,,
(4) Parsnip	16 ,,
(5) French beans	10 ,,
(6) Onion	9 ,,
(7) Broad beans	6 ,,
(8) Peas	4 ,,

Peas, though of high food value, stand low on the list owing to the small crop per acre and the length of time it takes to mature. Cabbages and greens are omitted, but they have an important dietetic value.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS HAVE ALL DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY, EITHER IN ACTION FROM WOUNDS OR OTHER CAUSES DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR

Captain J. R. Milholland

Yorkshire Regt. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Milholland of Kingston, Jamaica.

Captain C. W. Ritson

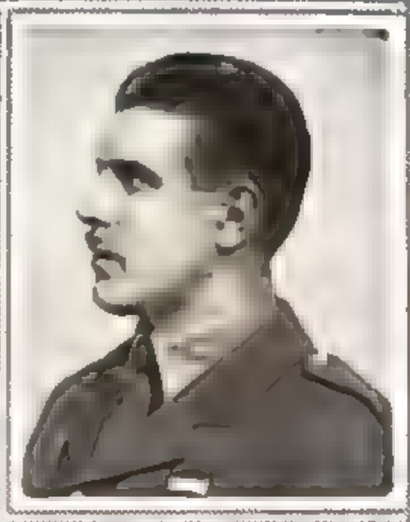
Essex Regt. He was educated at the University of Alberta. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Ritson.

Capt. F. J. D. Knowling, M.C.

Argyll and Sutherland H. He enlisted in 1914 and received his commission in the same year.

Captain A. B. Kynoch

Duke of Wellington's Regt. (attd. Royal Flying Corps). He was killed in action on March 3.



Capt. W. W. Forestier, M.C.

Duke of Cornwall's L.I. He was gazetted from London University O.T.C. Killed in action March 12.

2nd Lieutenant R. C. Nudds

Royal Engineers. He enlisted, and was afterwards given a commission. Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Nudds.

Captain F. H. B. Selous, M.C.

R. West Surrey Regt. He was the son of the late Captain F. C. Selous, D.S.O.

2nd Lieutenant F. L. Walker

R.F.C. Only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Walker. Accidentally killed whilst flying.

Captain A. W. Field

Royal Flying Corps. He returned from Vancouver in order to serve.

2nd Lieut. C. V. Farey, M.C.

East Surrey Regiment. He died from the effects of wounds received in action. He was awarded the M.C.

Lieutenant G. C. Ransome

Yorkshire Regt. He died of wounds, having been three times wounded previously. He was gazetted in 1914.

Lieutenant S. Armstrong

R.F.A. (attd. R.F.C.). He was eighteen years of age when he was killed in action.

Lieutenant N. S. Edmondstone

London Regt. He died of wounds received in action in November of last year.

Captain H. C. Stroud

R.E. (attd. R.F.C.). He was the only son of Professor H. Stroud. Killed on March 7.

2nd Lieutenant A. G. Davis

London Regiment. He took his degree at London University, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Davis.

Lieut.-Col. N. B. Elliott-Cooper, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.

Royal Fusiliers. He was the son of Mr. R. Elliott-Cooper. He obtained a commission in 1908 and died of wounds in Germany in February last.

Captain Ralph Erskine

R.F.C. He was well known as an athlete, and won the Public Schools Boxing Championship. At the beginning of the war he was given a commission in the Royal Scots, but afterwards transferred to the Royal Flying Corps.

Major C. F. Willis

York and Lancaster Regt. He was the son of the late Mr. G. B. Willis and Mrs. Willis, and had been at the front since April, 1915.

Major P. K. Glazebrook, D.S.O.

Yeomanry. He was the son of Mr. J. K. Glazebrook, and had been Unionist M.P. for South Manchester since 1912. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and volunteered for service when war broke out.

Lieut.-Colonel St. B. R. Sladen

Royal West Surrey Regt. He was the only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. St. Barbe Sladen, and was a military member of the Territorial Force Association for Surrey.

Pro patria mori

A LITERARY LETTER.

Lord Northcliffe as the Germans See Him

[illegible]
April 15 1918

I cannot understand how anyone can deny Lord Northcliffe's great services to the State during the war. The driving power which he gave to the provision of munitions seems to me to be indisputable, but still more importance do I attach to his work on behalf of the air service. The splendid prizes offered by *The Daily Mail* before the war was in sight and the general impetus that he gave to the establishment of an aerial navy—to which subject I may incidentally claim that THE SPHERE gave far more attention than any other newspaper of its class—was a work of which we are now reaping the benefits daily.

In any case, the greatest compliment that has come to Lord Northcliffe is the work of our enemy. The Germans have struck a medal in his honour—or perhaps I should say to his attempted dishonour. The medal may be found in a very interesting book which has just reached me from J. Schulman, of Amsterdam, called *La Guerre Européenne, 1914 1917*, in which catalogue we have a list of all the medals that have been struck in France, Germany, and other countries, the whole book making a very interesting war record rich in interesting illustrations.

I take the following paragraph from this catalogue referring to Lord Northcliffe:—

Médaille satirique par K Goetz) NORTHCLIFFE Buste du Lord Northcliffe à demi-figure, il aiguise sa plume à double pointe sur une râpe d'où sort une grenouille, devant lui un encrier inscrit de HETZTINTE) Rev DER LEARBEITER DER—ENGLISCH VOLKS—SEELE. Lord Northcliffe représenté comme un diable assis sur le globe qu'il a mis en flammes et répendant divers journaux TIMES, DAILY MAIL—EVENING-NE(WS)—MATIN—NOWOJE WREMJA Sur le globe 1914. Fer mm 58

On the reverse you may see the words, "The creator of the soul of the English people," and Lord Northcliffe is represented as a devil seated upon the globe. He bears, one may add, a striking resemblance to Mr. Bernard Shaw. It is news to me, by the way, that Lord Northcliffe is the proprietor of *Le Matin* and of the *Nowoje Wremja*.

In reference to my notes concerning Swinburne and Watts Dunton in last week's SPHERE, Mr. G. B. Burgin, the well known novelist, sends me the following reminiscence:—

"Never met Swinburne? Oh, you must come and lunch with us next Wednesday," said Theodore Watts-Dunton. "Be there at one sharp and I'll introduce you to him."

I had seen The Pines from the outside, and it struck me as the essence of suburban respectability and dulness, rather gloomy and depressing. Subsequently I saw a picture of it in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, and it looked better, for Watts-Dunton sat with his head out of the window of the ground floor and Swinburne's head projected from a window on the first floor. Both were reading as if unconscious of the photographer's presence.

I hied me to The Pines at the appointed hour and met Watts-Dunton coming out. He had evidently forgotten all about his invitation to me, and profusely apologised when I said I would go back to town with him. "Nonsense!" he exclaimed. "You must see Swinburne. Come in, and I'll introduce you to my master, and of course you'll stay to lunch."

He did. Then he departed Londonward and I went in to lunch with Miss Watts.

It was a Victorian dining-room, which had got up early in the Victorian period. But the walls were hung with magnificent pictures by Rossetti, and in studying them one forgot the other furniture. Presently, after we had seated ourselves, the door opened noiselessly and Swinburne glided in, nervously shook hands with me, and we began to lunch.

The menu consisted of roast shoulder of mutton and "pudden," both very good in their way although they hardly came up to my ideal of poetic fare. In front of Swinburne was a big tumbler and a bottle of beer. He unscrewed the stopper, or pulled out the cork, and poured the beer with loving care into the tumbler, his eyes lighting up with fervent anticipation. Then he took a gulp of the beer, and his features became convulsed as he put down the tumbler and hissed out the one word "Flat!"

Miss Watts was evidently not surprised, for she calmly surveyed the agitated poet and rang the bell. When the maid appeared she pointed to the beer and mildly remarked, "Jane! Flat!"

Jane did not appear to be surprised either, for she took the bottle, gave an indignant toss of her head, left the room, and returned with a fresh bottle and tumbler.

This time the beer was all that the other bottle should have been, and Swinburne drank it with evident enjoyment. Miss Watts addressed one or two remarks to him, which he answered in monosyllables, and then devoted himself to the mutton and "pudden" with a very decent appetite, from time to time nervously regarding me from one corner of his eye. Although I longed to tell him that I was more afraid of him than he could possibly be of me, I dared not do so, and when the meal was finished he hastily got up and disappeared.

What was he like? Oh, nothing very distinctive about him. To use an Americanism, his upper chest had slipped a little," and he had beautiful hands. Had I seen him in a restaurant and not known who he was I should have taken him for a prosperous tradesman. He was very deaf, too, although his shyness may have made him take refuge in this method of escape from talking to a man of whom he had never heard. Miss Watts made a very charming hostess, but the most abiding impression I retained of my visit was the magnificent solidity of the mutton and "pudden." Would that I could meet them again now.

There are really some very interesting stories and some vivid impressions in Mr. Thomas H. Plowman's *In the Days of Victoria* (John Lane). We have a reflection of the social life, the movements in art, literature, politics, and the drama. But of the writing men, Thackeray and Dickens stand out most clearly. The author was living in Oxford when Thackeray contested the constituency, and I only know one description of the fight that betters Mr. Plowman's. Thackeray, it would seem, lost his chance of the seat by having declared himself in favour of the opening of museums on Sundays—a thing that is now generally accepted. A description of Charles Dickens reading his *Christmas Carol* with the Prince of Wales present is also told with freshness.

Mr. Plowman incidentally says that Combe (he prints it Coomb) gave £10,000 for Holman Hunt's "Light of the World." In his *Pre-Raphaelism* Hunt says that 400 guineas was the price asked and paid.

Perhaps the best story in the book is one of Judge Maule and the way he satirised the law which he administered. A coal-heaver was brought before him whose wife had rendered his home desolate by robbing it and then running away with her paramour. He waited some years, and, hearing nothing of her, married again, and was living happily when she swooped down upon him and informed against him for bigamy. The judge's sentence ran as follows:—

The law compels me to punish you, and so I sentence you to one day's imprisonment, which means that you will be set at liberty at once. . . . You should have brought an action and obtained damages, which the other side would probably not have been able to pay, and you would have had to pay your own costs, perhaps £100 or £150. You should then have gone to the Ecclesiastical Courts and obtained a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, and then to the House of Lords, where, having proved that those preliminaries had been complied with, you would have been enabled to marry again. The expense might amount to five or six hundred—or perhaps a thousand—pounds. You say you are a poor man. But I must tell you that there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor.

I must confess that I have not found a volume of anonymous essays I have just read, *Peace of Mind: Essays and Reflections* (Andrew Melrose), to answer at all to their title. The book opens well, but develops upon the lines once familiar in the writings of A. K. H. B., that is to say, of sententious commonplaces. I object in particular to the reopening of the discussion of the question of Carlyle's married life—a subject which I had hoped we should never hear of again, and certainly not of Froude's distorted view of it. "Carlyle and his wife," said Emerson, when he visited the pair, "live on beautiful terms"—and we may leave it at that. If the author of this book had met Froude he would know that he utterly lacked all qualities which could make him a judge of men and women—whether of the Tudor or the Victorian era. He could write well, but never with insight.

Yet here we have the old Froude picture of Carlyle the peasant united to the fine lady, a statement which every Scot who knew the origin of both looked upon as absurd. We have every hasty statement of Mrs. Carlyle to her friends taken as exact, and every remorseful word written down by Carlyle after his wife's death accepted to prove that here was "a long-drawn-out tragedy." It is all absolute nonsense, scarcely more excusable than Frank Harris's imaginary interview with Carlyle, which disgusted all decent people a long time ago.

Who, we wonder, is the writer—he apparently belongs in part to Fleet Street himself—who suggests that Mr. Arnold Bennett in his recent Essays had discussed—

personalities belonging mostly to the third and fourth rank. They belong, in fact, to Fleet Street, and not to literature at all.

Fleet Street is not usually guilty of making a "printer's error" on every page—"W. *H.* Howells" (p. 145), W. *N.* Davies (p. 114). Even J. R. Lowell is misquoted, and the best-known line of Rupert Brooke's is mangled. "There is," we are told, "no great writer who has written optimistic books after fifty." As a mere Fleet Street man I should assert the exact opposite. *Don Quixote* and the second part of *Faust* at once occur to me. The very young writer is seldom an optimist. But perhaps the sentence most destructive of my "peace of mind" in this book is the statement that—

America has no great poet, nor has she any modern poets equal to the best of our younger men.

In answer to which statement I have only to invite the author of *Peace of Mind* to read Miss Amy Lowell's *Tendencies in Modern American Poetry*, to which I propose to refer at length in another letter. America is probably producing to-day finer poetry than any other country.

Another book of clever verses comes from Gilbert Frankau, *The Judgment of Valhalla* (Chatto and Windus). This time it is all about the war. Mr. Frankau recalls to me a versifier of my boyhood. Who, I wonder, was it wrote the very popular booklets which sold in thousands in those days, *The Coming K—* and *The Silliad?* Every year Beeton—I think it was—issued one of these "annuals," and they took the town by storm—for a season. Quite well could Mr. Frankau write that kind of thing. There is one particularly good example of his power in *The Other Side*, in which he satirizes the point of view of those who stay at home:

My grief, but we're fed up to the back-teeth
With war-books, war verse, all the eye-wash stuff
That seems to please the idiots at home
You know the kind of thing, or used to know:
"Heroes who laugh while Fritz is straffing them"—
(I don't remember that you found it fun,
The day they shelled us out of Blauwpoort Farm!)
"After the fight. Our cheery wounded. Note
The smile of victory: it won't come off"—
(Of course they smile, so'd you, if you'd escaped,
And saw three months of hospital ahead . . .
They don't smile, much, when they're shipped back to France!)
Out for the Great Adventure"—(twenty-five
Fat, smirking wasters in some O.T.C.,
Who just avoided the Conscription Act!)
"A strenuous woman worker for the Cause"—
(Miss Trixie Toogood of the Gaiety
Who helped to pauperise a few Belgiques
In the great cause of self-advertisement!) . . .

In correcting a statement about Lady Glenconner's children I find myself in trouble with *Debrett*, the editor of which most valuable publication informs me that all Lady Glenconner's five children are in the current 1918 volume. I thought that I had expressly stated that my error arose through my having referred to an earlier edition.

We are told by *The Morning Post* and *The Spectator*—those imaginative organs of Prussianism which are doing their best, in my judgment, to lose us the war—that Ireland is growing fat with prosperity. To all who swallow these absurd stories I should like to recommend a little book entitled *Hunger*, by James Esse, issued by the Candle Press, Dublin. It is a poignant picture of life in the city on the Liffey, where the struggle for existence has probably no counterpart anywhere in the world, where whole families live in one room with defective sanitary arrangements and grim hunger always in evidence.

I have just read a novel by Jane Austen which fills me with wonder at the indiscriminate praise of the so-called classic authors by our fathers. The greatness of Jane Austen is indisputable, and *Pride and Prejudice* is one of the best of our English novels. But how bad *Emma* is! It is not even well-written, and its gallery of prigs is an offence to modern taste. It is not to the point that the heroine is an objectionable woman. "Jane" intended her to be that, and here there is an affinity with George Meredith's *The Egoist*. The one novelist painted a woman egotist and the other determined, no doubt—probably inspired by *Emma*—to do one from his own sex. But *The Egoist* is a better novel than *Emma*.

I shall continue my re-reading of Jane Austen as I am spending this week-end at Bath, so pleasantly associated with two of her books and with the author's own life, although we are told that she fainted—how easily the young women of those days fainted!—when informed that her family were to remove to Bath. I shall go armed with a little book Mr. John Murray has just issued—*Bath: Its History and Social Tradition*, by An Appreciative Visitor.

C. K. S.

Lord Northcliffe as the Germans See Him

ABDULLA CIGARETTES

HER LETTER TO HIM.

HER letter runs: "My darling Dick,
I wish the war would finish quick!
I lie awake and think of you,
So wearied-out and sleepless too.

"THE Baby's mastered 'Mum' and 'Dad,'
The Boys begin to read and add,
They grow so rosy-cheeked and tall,—
And how we miss you, one and all!

"THE 'daffys' dance in rows of gold,
Our sunny garden seems to hold
So much to cherish and enjoy
If only you were home, dear Boy.

"NINE yellow chicks hatched out last night
To thrill the children with delight,
Cried Bill, who takes a hopeful view,
Dad must get "leave" to see them too!'

"I'M trying to be brave and good
And keep up courage as I should;
To soothe and cheer a heart depressed
There's nothing like Abdulla's Best.

"AND since this letter can't convey
One half of all I long to say,
I send the new long-distance Kiss—
A Boxful of Abdulla's Bliss!"

ABDULLA CIGARETTES

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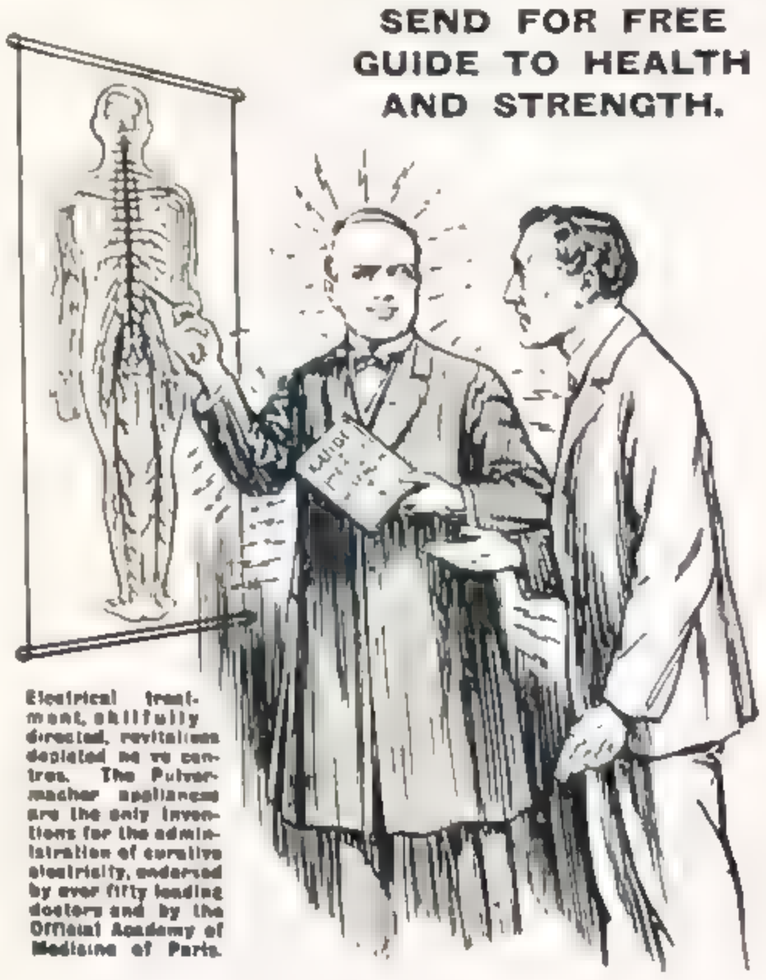

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It would be impossible, indeed, to convey even a slight idea of its all-embracing contents here. The best plan is to write at once and secure a copy to read quietly at home. It will be sent gratis and post free on application. Simply send a post card requesting a free copy to the Superintendent, Pulvermacher Electrological Institute, 81, Vulcan House, 56, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 4.

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WOMAN'S SPHERE. By Olivia.

Weaken him not with grief, with useless tears
Show not the bitter anguish of thy soul
Lest he should hesitate with nameless fears
Give him thy faith, thy strength, and all thy prayers
Lucy Lawton

Such advice should be borne in mind by everyone who has a man at the front. However anxious our hearts may be, we must not let him see it. Greet him with smiles when he comes home on leave, and write him cheery letters when he goes back, your own troubles packed away in the background. These are things we *can* do for him, things which make all the difference to him.

Effects of the Curfew

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day
To Maidenhead and Tunkholes by the sea
The unwashed alien takes his flurried way
And leaves the town to Gothas—and to me

The curfew in London does not seem to have had the effect of diminishing theatre going, although, it is true, the audiences are composed more of officers home on leave and their friends than of the usual *habitues*. Anxieties have pressed too heavily on London lately for its residents to indulge much in amusements; but plays seem as necessary to the boys home from the inferno across the Channel as their daily rations, and who will grudge them anything that will take their thoughts away from it? It is significant that no fewer than five new plays were produced in the metropolis last week, most of them the lightest of comedies, and several others are coming on this. One boon the earlier closing has brought with it as far as plays are concerned is the shortening of the intervals between the acts. One always felt that they were artistically a mistake, and often wished they could be done away with altogether, so it is to be hoped that this improvement will remain after the war is over.

The Call to the Land

In America the same call to women to till the land is going forth as here. One editress ends a rousing appeal thus: "Girls, come out to the fields and dig. Girls! Have you ever seen the sun rise? It has the great white way crowded off the map. You don't mind getting up to see it, because you've gone to bed the night before with the chickens. Girls! Have you ever made butter, or put a hen on, or milked a cow, or set a scarecrow, or killed a pig? If you haven't, you don't know what life is. Life isn't sitting in a sub-cellar at four a.m. drinking red ink and talking hot air and *vers libre*. Life isn't spending your time in picture palaces or joy-riding with the husband of someone you've never met. Life isn't lolling or slacking. Life isn't what's on you, but what's *in* you. It isn't Broadway and Forty-second Street, but out where the scent of the new-mown hay is borne on the balmy breeze. Girls! your country waits you" For those who will, for patriotism, leave the dear delights of town, and work on the land, there are many compensations as well as discomforts—

For earth yet keeps her undersong
Of comfort and of ultimate peace,
That whoso seeks shall never cease
To hear at dawn or noon or night.

A Graceful Three-decker Dress

Of corbeau-blue charmeuse, with sleeves of Georgette, and silk embroideries of orange, jade green, and silver

"Too Much Money" at the Ambassadors

Having "too much money" was the singular misfortune which made the hero and heroine of the farce of that title flee from Mayfair to Poplar. The piece (by Mr. Israel Zangwill) was full of epigram and *bon mot* and good acting, and some nice frocks, especially the one of silver-grey soft charmeuse worn by Miss Lillah McCarthy in the last act. Its skirt was of the new, narrow type, slightly draped at the sides, and fitting closely without a fold of any kind as to the bodice. The sleeves were long and tight, with bell shaped cuffs that came down over the hands, and its chief claim to novelty of a somewhat *outré* kind was a tremendously high collar which completely hid the wearer's chin. Though striking as a stage device, we fervently hope that such a collar will not come into fashion—until the summer is over, at all events. Very dainty and simple was Miss Lettice Fairfax's frock of blue and pink shot taffeta with a wide square collar, with which she wears a quaint hat of putty-coloured Georgette, turned up sharply at the back and trimmed with a little bunch of soft pink and blue ostrich tips, curled, and standing upright—an old fashion come back. What a pity it is one cannot keep in one's memory all the good things said in a play. One of the women characters in this one said, "Since his success my husband is another man; I almost feel like a bigamist!" and "No, I don't wear a wedding-ring. I make my husband wear it; it protects our sex against him"—which reminds me that I heard it suggested the other day that now women have got the vote they should get a law made that married men should wear wedding-rings. I doubt, however, if it would do much to deter the roving Benedict.

Pretty Dusting Overalls

The dusting overall made of gay cretonne is one of the most attractive garments of the moment. I saw such a pretty one the other day made of black cretonne strewn with bunches of sweet peas of every shade, tied together endlessly with cherry-coloured ribbons. With it was worn a frilled dusting cap of black silk (for it was the uniform of a woman who is doing "household duties" seriously and thoroughly), drawn closely round the head with elastic, and adorned with bunches of cherry ribbons at either side. In these days there is no necessity for the home-worker to *look* like a household drudge.

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The Hun-beast has no title to such a pure incentive, and because of this he will be beaten.

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The Draped Turban

Happy is the woman who has the type of face that ... fitting turban suits, for she can with little trouble ... expense indulge in different headgear every day of the ... ek. All that is required to bring about this desirable ... summation is some yards of tissues or brocades and ... little ingenuity in the art of draping, for many of the wondrously draped and folded turban toques one sees are simply wound round the head and pinned. The real turban, of course, has not even a pin or a stitch in it. It is just wound and wound, yards and yards of it, and the end is deftly tucked in. With a little practice ... becomes as adept as any Sikh or Mussulman at ... ng and adjusting a turban becomingly. A coaxing ... here and tweak there and the thing is done.

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Lovely Furnishing Fabrics

... strides during the war than in printed cottons and ... cretonnes for ... blinds and loose covers. To see ... the latest ... Fabrics, and all the newest casement cloths, one should ... [illegible] ... A particularly handsome design of wistaria, with a dash of soft pink mixed with it, on a black background, on a thick, strongly woven and very wide cretonne at 7s. 6d. a yard, took my fancy specially, and another beautiful example was a soft grey ... ground background with large bunches of violets scattered over it. This was 6s. 11d. a yard. Printed linens may be had from 2s. 11d. a yard, and a rich looking ... with broad satin stripes for 4s. 9d. These are ideal materials for curtains. You will find here, too, every kind of casement cloth, plain and patterned and ... coloured, a rep variety, 50 ... wide, very thick and heavy ... and box ... wonderful draping qualities, being especially good value at 4s. 6d. a yard, and a splendid stock of white cream and biscuit shades at 2s. a yard. Now is the time, by the way, to have one's roller and sun blinds put up, and as Shoolbreds have perhaps one of the largest supplies of these they can fix them without any delay if ordered *now*. Of carpets which are going up in price by leaps and bounds almost every week and ... big really scarce, they have still a good stock at quite moderate figures.

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There is a ... will be ... the war ends, an increasing ... of reliable boots and shoes. The only ... way ... them is to choose some brand that has ... proved and can really be relied on. Such ... "Active," of British manufacture, made ... Crouch and Sons, Ltd., of Northampton. ... boots and shoes are thoroughly well made ... retain their build and shape always. ... one of theirs that can be recommended ... is 105, a glacé kid lacing shoe, ... leather, at the moderate price of ... any difficulty in obtaining them ... Messrs. branch for the name of their ... live.

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... subject of "understandings," I am ... at Messrs. Jays, Regent Street, ... very latest and nicest things in hosiery ... at the present moment a ... of the new and "correct" kinds of ... and at prices to suit all pockets. ... the famous Balbriggan cashmere hose ... dyed clox in black and all colours can be ... in fine thread they are 4s. 6d. At 7s. 6d. ... some very attractive stockings of fine cashmere in ... with contrasting stripes, and pure silk of delicious ... in the fine gauge, with open clox, range from ... up to 21s. a pair. There is a special heavy ribbed ... silk variety at 18s. 6d. a pair, and some beautiful ... with a variety of checks, for ... ones, ornamented with a variety of checks, for ... a pair. It should not be forgotten that Messrs. ... are great specialists in sports coats and really ... underwear, about which they publish a new ... booklet which will be sent post free on ... request.

OLIVIA.

The National Refuges

A curious incident happened in connection with that ... the National Refuges and Training ... Ship, *Arethusa*, of 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2. In one of the office windows there is exhibited regularly a current ... the society's magazine, *The Log Book*. An officer of ... the British Army, who was passing ... a recent day saw the ... photo of his brother in the issue. This Old Boy, who was ... at Wanstead, Essex, bore a character for sterling ... and his old school ... at Bexley are justly proud of having trained him. The brother ... [illegible] ... a copy of the character of ... that had been ... a sovereign for the ... The War Emergency Fund is much in need of replenishment to enable the Committee to meet the increased cost of maintenance.

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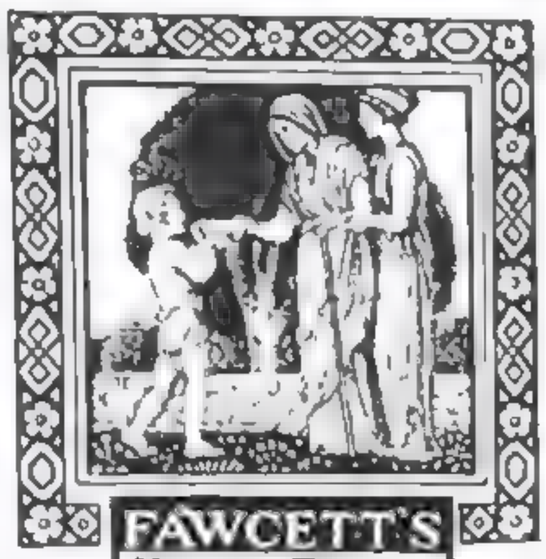

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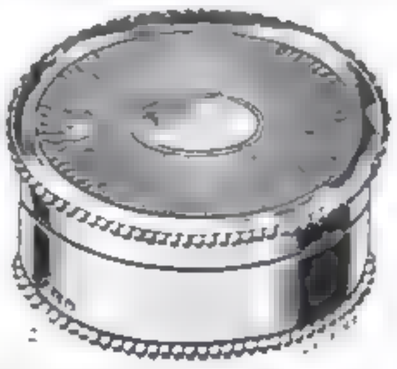
Vickery's New Little Sugar Boxes

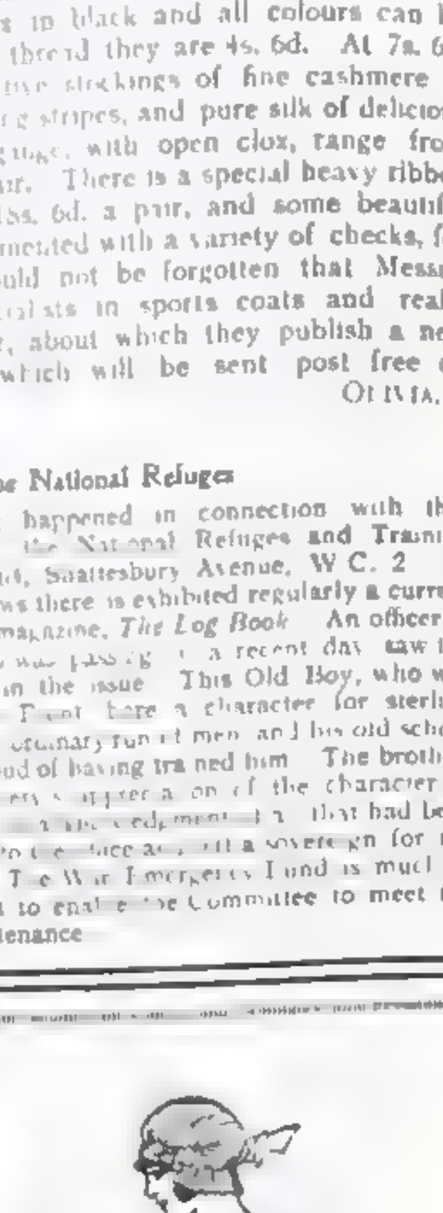
for the Hand-bag or Pocket.



Vickery's New Little Sterling Silver Sugar Boxes for the Hand-bag or Pocket, quite necessary for ... [illegible]

No. 1	Plain Silver 2½ × 3½ in.	25/6
No. 2	Engine-turned Silver, 2½ in. diameter	19/6
No. 3	Plain Silver ditto	17/6

Solid Tortoiseshell and Silver ditto 2 in. diameter 19/6 2½ in. diameter 28/-



Camisole to match, 8/11

Chemise to match, 18/11

Knickers to match, 18/11

Nightdress

(No. T. 132) in good quality crêpe de chine trimmed imitation filet lace edging round neck and sleeves, embroidered ... spots in between. Colours, ... and Pink. Price **37/6**

Robinson & Cleaver Ltd.

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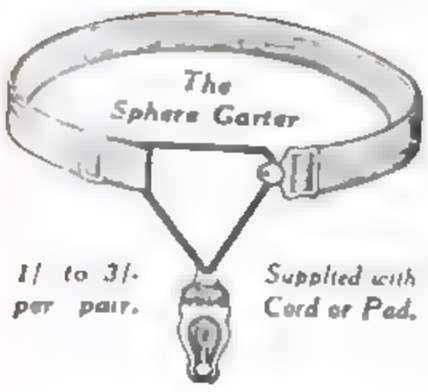

SMARTNESS is *de rigueur* in the Navy, and wherever Sphere Garters are used sagging hose are unknown.

The officers of the Submarine Service have to be ready at all times and must have efficiency in every detail, hence they appreciate the sterling qualities of SPHERE GARTERS.

Moreover, they are so snug fitting.

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Well-upholstered, carefully finished throughout with loose Cushion Seat in Tapestry Cretonne as illustration £5 5 0

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by which even the weakliest can be nourished and strengthened" —such is Benger's.

Benger's Food can be fully nutritive when digestion is weakened, because while being prepared, it undergoes a first process of natural digestion, the means for which are self-contained in the Food.

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is for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness, accident, or excess.

From a Captain of the R.A.M.C. Army Medical Corps

"Your Food was of great assistance to me in my treatment of case of severe dysentery cases."

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At the Front and at Home Lutetian Cream is praised by all for the brilliant and lasting polish it bestows on all brown leather. It sinks into the leather, keeping it soft, supple, waterproof, and entirely free from cracks.

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Made in four shades—Light, Dark, Extra Dark, and Toney Red.

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READY TO WEAR

MADE OF TYRIAN SILK WITH CUFFS & COLLAR OF NET **25/9** IN A VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL LIBERTY COLOURS IN RANI SATIN 29/6

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SEEGEROL

FOR GREY OR FADED HAIR

You simply comb it thro'

Seegerol treats [illegible] its [illegible] to [illegible] restores [illegible] colour. [illegible] Seegerol is safe [illegible] harmless [illegible] acts naturally by the [illegible] produces [illegible] scientific [illegible] washable [illegible] It is available [illegible] 7 shades [illegible] Look to [illegible] 2/6 the flask [illegible] all Chemists, Stores [illegible] Hairdressers [illegible] Direct from [illegible] Seegerol Laboratories [illegible] 1 Tabernacle St. [illegible]

IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria paid a visit recently to the works of Messrs. J. W. Berwick and [illegible] Under the guidance of Mr F. W. Berwick the [illegible] started with the ambu[illegible] and thence passed to the [illegible] department, at which each of the 1,500 workpeople is required to report on entering and leaving the works. Exactly half of those employed are women and girls. In [illegible] shops processes were carried out with the drilling out holders for aeroplane engines, the cutting and grinding of [illegible] parts.

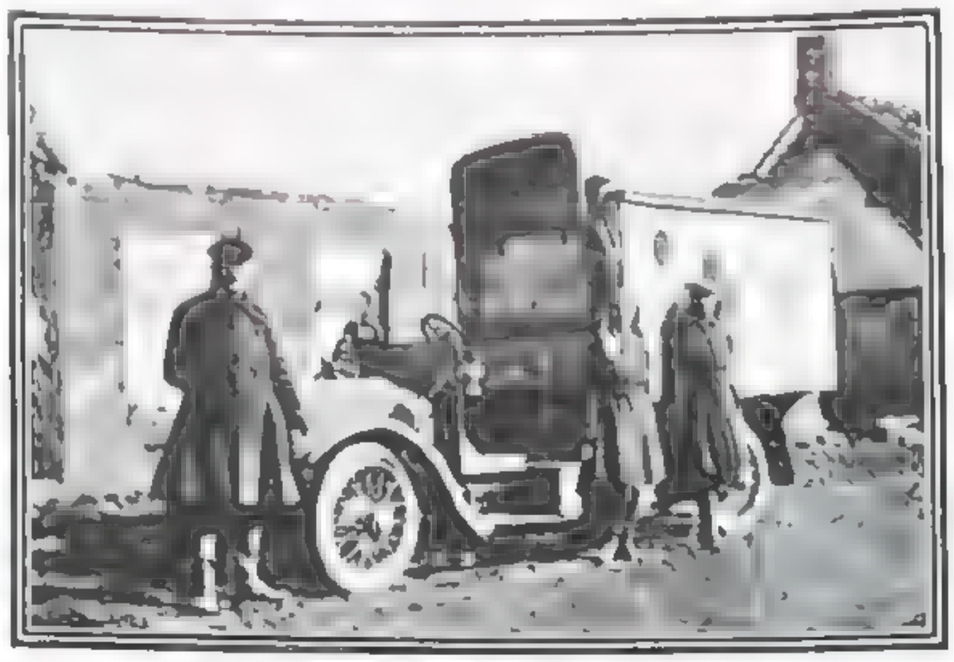
I [illegible] factory devoted to the [illegible] parts of the wings of [illegible] under construc[illegible] while the spare planned dope room, [illegible] women were busy [illegible] canvas covering of [illegible] and treating them with [illegible] known as [illegible] to inflict and [illegible] waterproof

I am pleased that a royal visit has been paid to the Berwick factory, for I can testify that it is a model of excellent planning and organisation. Only a few weeks ago I made a minute inspection of the Berwick works, and I must say that I have never seen anything better. Mr. F. W. Berwick is to be congratulated on the success of his splendid work. To motorists, of course, he is well known as the originator of the beautiful Sizaire Berwick car, of which we shall hear much after the war.

Everyone has read of the heroic "Women of [illegible]," the Baroness T'Serclaes and Miss Mairi Chisholm. Ever [illegible] famous as [illegible] the front. This special privilege was granted them by the King of the Belgians, who has also, in considera[illegible]tion of their heroic conduct, created them Knights of the Order of Leopold II. The "Wolseley" ambulance shown in the picture has been actively employed by these ladies for more than three years, but has now returned for repair and overhaul.

A Peace-time Scene on the Loudon Links, Fife, with a Crossley Car in the Foreground

Mr. Boyd Edkins at the Wheel of his Vauxhall which has broken several Australian Records



The Heroic "Women of Pervyse"—Miss Mairi Chisholm (left) and the Baroness T'Serclaes with their Wolseley Ambulance

I regret to note from a recent despatch that these two courageous ladies have both been badly gassed during the recent bombardment, a German shell having burst near the entrance to their dug out. It is sincerely to be hoped that they will recover from the effects.

Some time ago I stated that the Australian road record between Brisbane and Sydney had been lowered by Mr Boyd Edkins, driving a 25-h.p. four-cylinder Vauxhall car. Taking into account the atrocious condition of the roads for the first 190 miles of the 650 miles run, it says much for the stamina and endurance of the driver, car, and tyres — the last-named were Dunlops, and ran throughout unchanged—that the previous best time of 29 hr. 38 min. was on this trip reduced to 26 hr. 3 min., a difference of over three hours. The time taken by the express train to cover the distance between Brisbane and Sydney is 26 hr. 40 min.

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The Proprietors of Player's Country Life Tobacco and Cigarettes beg to draw attention to

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BUY THEM TO-DAY

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BRANCH OF THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO (OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND) LTD

A Word to the Men!

Extension of Harrods Sections devoted to Men's Requirements

OUT of the criss-cross of questions of dress economy, of "standard cloths," of cut prices, of "make-shifts" and "make-believes" of one sort and another, one fact stands clear. It is that the poor quality article looks ever what it is, is never really satisfactory, is never really reliable, above all is never a real economy.

Here [illegible] thing, even with relentlessly [illegible] prices, is still the *cheapest* [illegible] and Harrods business—no [illegible] ours—is with the *best* thing [illegible]

Selectively do discriminating Menfolk [illegible] this that Harrods have had [illegible] to enlarge their already [illegible] Sections for Men's Wear.

Today every Service Man, every [illegible] requires one [illegible] kit, [illegible] clothes, [illegible] has [illegible] his every personal requirement without trespassing an inch on [illegible] one feel to be the ladies' domain.

He will find Harrods the best of everything, even to such advice as he may seek on matters of kit, equipment or uniform. He will receive all the privacy he can reasonably require, and all the help and facilities that Harrods can command. More than all he will get none but *the best*

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Woodman Burbidge Managing Director

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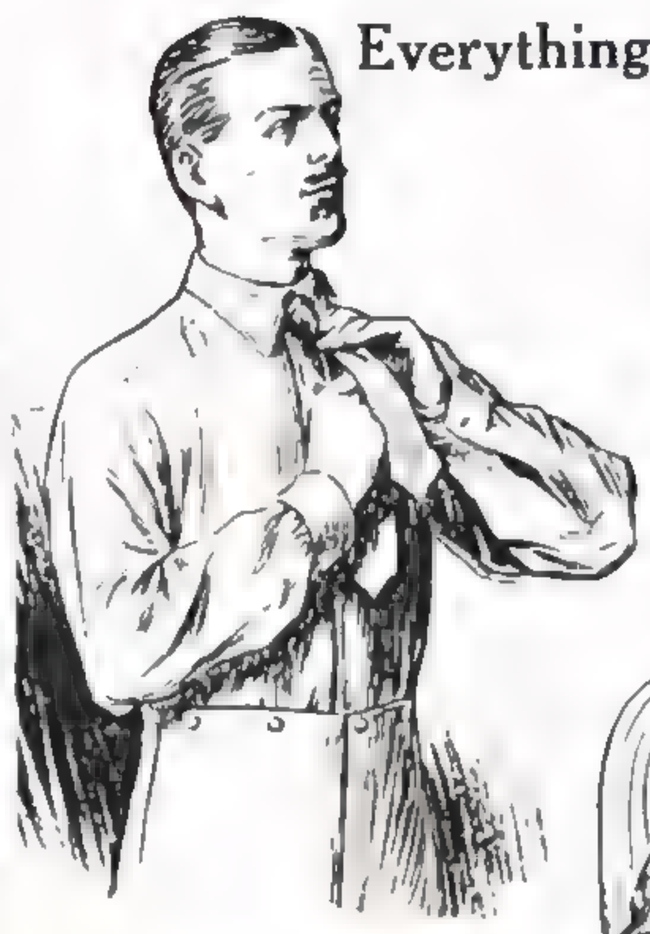
HARRODS QUALITY MEN'S WEAR

Everything for Service Men & Civilians



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Twill Silk	21/-

These Shirts may be ordered with confidence through the post. Simply state size of [illegible] usually worn and chest measurement. Patterns Free

EVER-USEFUL WOOLLIES

Harrods have the largest selection of these most useful Garments in London

[illegible] 21/-

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'Bynogen'
Brings Health

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can be kept in the pink of condition.

Instantly adjustable, and designed for easy cleaning, the "Valet" AutoStrop Safety Razor is as great a comfort to the busy civilian as to the man in naval blue or khaki.

THE STANDARD SET consists of heavily silver-plated self-stropping "Valet" Safety Razor, twelve genuine "Valet" Blades, and "Valet" strop; complete in handsome case **21/-**

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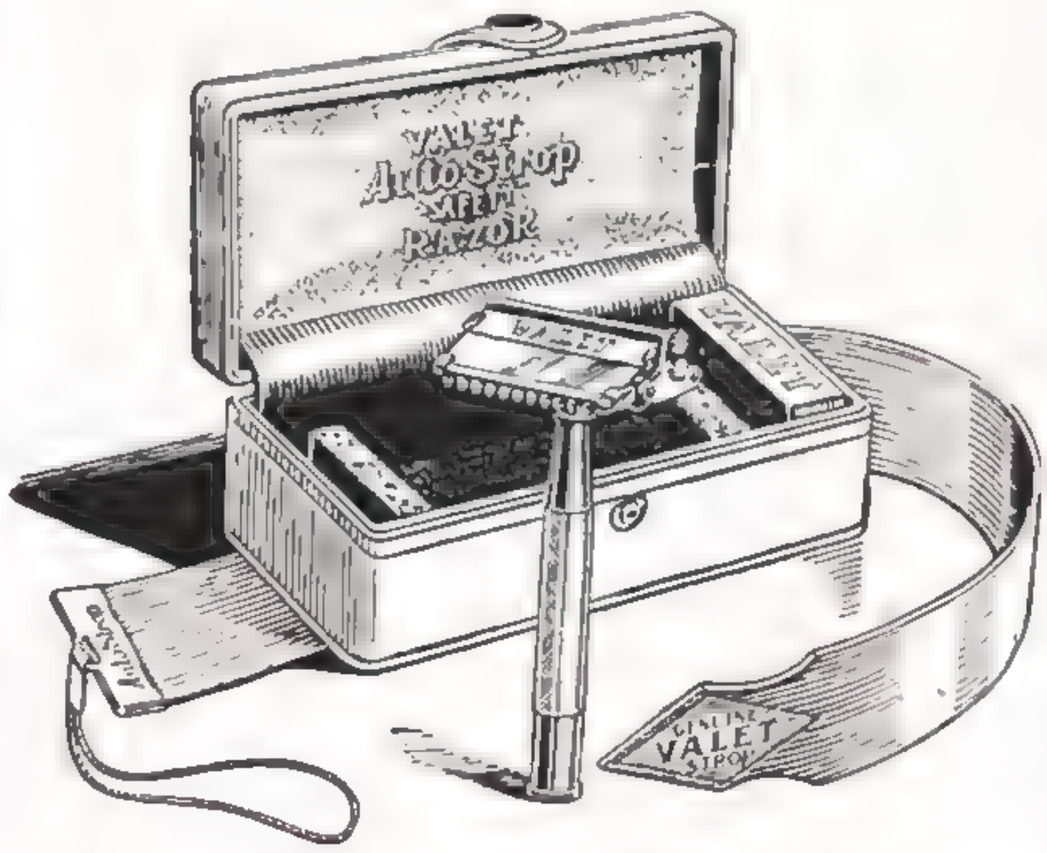

The word "Valet" on Razors, Strops, and Blades indicates the genuine produce of the AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd., 61, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1

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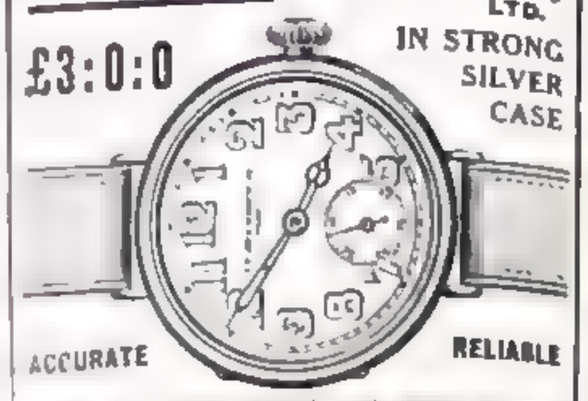

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Pomeroy Tooth Paste is most pleasant and refreshing to use, a special and secret process rendering the hitherto unpleasant carbolic taste quite delightful, without in the slightest degree reducing its valuable antiseptic properties.

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NEW NON-FRAY SPIRAL (Patented).

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Light Summer Shoes.

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[illegible] at 48 hours' notice.

TUNIC, complete with all new [illegible] £5 5 0

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From birth to 3 months.

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The Most Perfect Tube ever invented. Cleanly, Hygienic, Light.

Captain N. M. C., The Sports Club, London, writes Dec. 25th, 1917:

H. B. C., Esq., Alexander Court, Queen's Gate, W., writes Dec. 26th:

E. A., Esq., Queen's Road, Halifax, writes Feb. 9th, 1918

The Rev. H. C. P., Little Bookham, Surrey, writes Mar. 18th, 1918: [illegible]

W. P. P., Esq., Llandilo, S. Wales, writes April 3rd, 1218

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THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

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DRAWN BY S. UGO APRIL, 1918

GENERALISSIMO OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE WEST—GENERAL FERDINAND FOCH

General Foch was born in 1851, a Basque of the Pyrenees, and in 1873 he entered the Polytechnique; promotion came to him rapidly and regularly, and he afterwards became Director of the Superior School of War. During this period he wrote his two great military works, "The Principles of War" and "The Conduct of War," which are so justly celebrated in military circles. The Generalissimo is now in supreme command of the Allied forces on the Western front, and the armies have perfect confidence in the man who saved the situation at the Battle of the Marne. A logical lucidity of thought, precision, and ingenuity characterise his type of genius, and his whole character may be aptly summed up in a phrase of his own: "If a problem were not difficult, it would not be a problem. We have been given brains to work with. Otherwise, of what use are we?"

THE GREAT WORLD WAR: WEEK by WEEK.

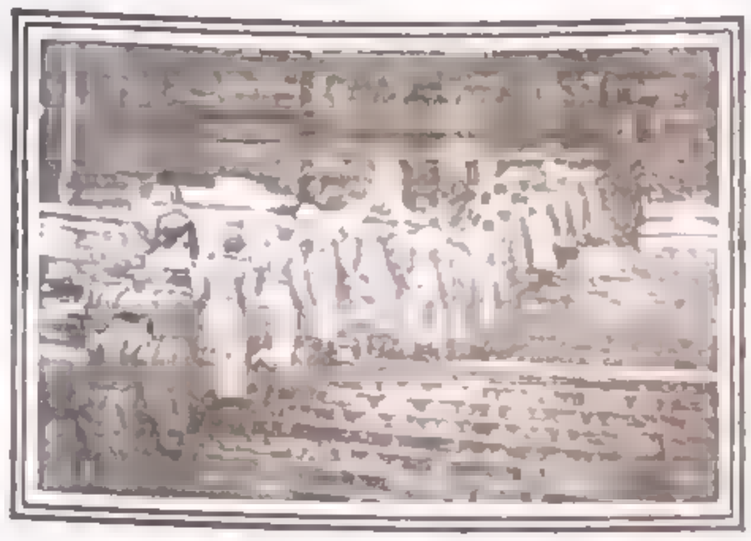
RUPERT BROOKE

Died April 23, 1915

To-day I have talked with old Euripides;
Shakespeare this morning sang for my content
Of chimney-sweepers; through the Carian trees
Comes beating still the nightingales' lament;
The Tokay and ale to-day are freshly brewed;
Wordsworth is with me, mounting Loughrigg Fell;

[illegible] deaths in Lycid are renewed,
And by the blossom yet for Isabel.
Quick [illegible] are these; they do not pass; they gave
Only to death such little, casual things
As are the noteless levies of the grave,—
[illegible] verse, and idle marketings.
So my heart sighs for yours complains,
While our immortal fellowship remains.

[illegible] JOHN DRINKWATER.



A Detachment of the W.A.A.C. Entering St. Paul's

On Saturday of last week a special service was held, under the auspices of the London Diocesan Committee for Work in Munition Centres, at St. Paul's Cathedral for war and munition workers. The band of the Grenadier Guards played, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of London. A detachment of the W.A.A.C. mounted a guard of honour for the Lord Mayor, who attended the service.

THE WEEK IN LONDON

Londoners had an exceptional opportunity on Saturday of last week of seeing some of the women workers who are employed on the work which is vital to the nation, namely, the land workers and [illegible] makers. The Lord Mayor [illegible] through the London streets [illegible] Park [illegible] to obtain recruits for the land [illegible] are needed at the rate of [illegible] per month for the next three months. Lambs, ducks and pigs figured in the procession, and there were also workers representing the hay baling and forestry sections as well as the farm girls. In Hyde Park the girls gave a demonstration of cutting, weighing, and loading bales of hay, which were inspected by Sir John Cowans, Quartermaster-General to the Forces.

The same afternoon saw a big rally of munition workers at St. [illegible] where a special service was held under the auspices of the London [illegible] Committee for Work in Munition Centres. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs attended in state, and Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., Minister of Munitions, was also present. A very novel feature was the Lord Mayor's guard of honour, which was furnished by the W.A.A.C.

The two other outstanding features of the week have been the passing of the new Man Power Bill and Mr. Bonar Law's Budget proposals. The Man Power Bill provides for the calling up of men up to the age of 51, and in exceptional cases (as in that of doctors) up to 55; there is to be a comb-out of eligible men in the Civil Service, and a general withdrawal of existing exemptions from a number of specified trades. It was proposed at first to cancel the exemption of the clergy, but, after discussion, it was decided to continue it. It was also decided to extend the scope of the Bill to Ireland, and to enforce National Service in that country after the passing of a measure of Home Rule for that country.

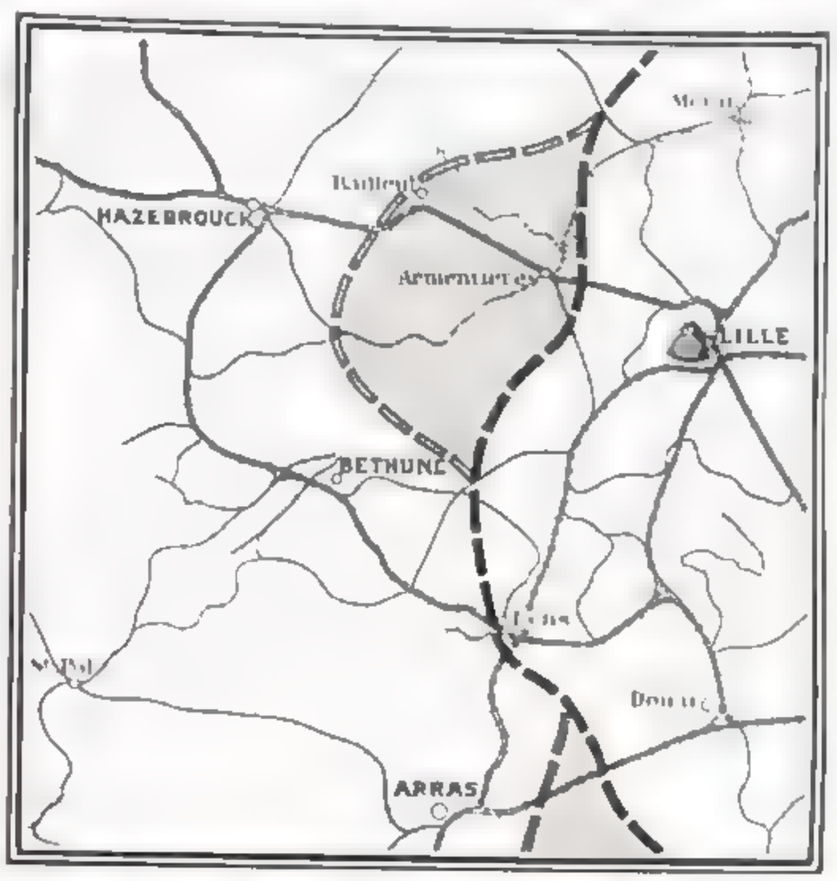
Mr. Bonar Law laid his Budget before the House on Monday, with the object of raising a revenue of £842,000,000 during the current financial year. The flat rate of income tax is to be 6s. instead of 5s. in the pound, super tax is increased from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., starting with incomes of £2,500 instead of £3,000, tobacco, matches, and sugar are to pay an additional tax, as are also beer and spirits. It is also proposed to increase the inland postage rate on letters from 1d. to 1½d., and on post cards from ½d. to 1d., while the stamp duty on cheques is to be increased to 2d. It is also proposed to levy a tax of 2d. in the shilling on all articles of luxury.

THE WEEK AT THE FRONT

The principal military event on the Western front has been another progression of the Germans in the Armentières [illegible] to which succeeded a period of several days, marked by no serious fighting. On April 14 we were still holding Ballieul and Wulverghem, though both were heaps of ruins. Our defensive position covering Ballieul was on the rising ground of Mont de Lille and Ravelsburg, south-east and east of the town. On the evening of the 15th the Germans launched a final and furious attack by three picked divisions, which, after a bitter struggle, succeeded in carrying the heights and in forcing our line beyond Ballieul and Wulverghem. The success of General von Bernhardi's army was the signal for General von Arnim to join in on the right. Early on the 16th he was developing attacks against the Messines Ridge, and covered by a thick fog the Germans captured Wytschaete and Spanbrokmolen near it, while Bernhardi's troops carried Meteren. British counter attacks succeeded in re-entering the villages, but were forced out again, and the enemy retained the captured positions.

The result of this enemy success was that our 2nd Army had to contract its positions in front of Ypres. Poelcappelle, Passchendaele, and Langemarck were evacuated, and a new line taken up along the Steenbeck, with the Pilkem Ridge in our rear. The result of three days' fighting had been a considerable advance by the Germans, but their losses were extremely heavy. There for the time their success ended. French divisions had now arrived to co-operate in the defence, and the Allied line, backed by the Kemmel and Locre heights, has held its own until the time of writing (April 23). On the 18th and 19th there were especially fierce attacks upon Givenchy, which was held unflinchingly, as it has been throughout the whole of the period of German progress farther northward. The greater part of six divisions were thrown into these attacks, all of which were repulsed with great slaughter.

On the morning of April 18 the French troops attacked south-east of Amiens, on both sides of the Avre, with a front of about 2½ miles, between the villages of Thennes and Mailly Raineval. The attack was a complete success. The Senecat Wood was carried, and an advance of from half a mile to a mile and a half made along the whole line. Some 650 prisoners and several machine-guns were taken, and the French position near the Hangard salient was greatly improved. It was quite a brilliant little operation, and proves that the French Army is as excellent in attack as ever.

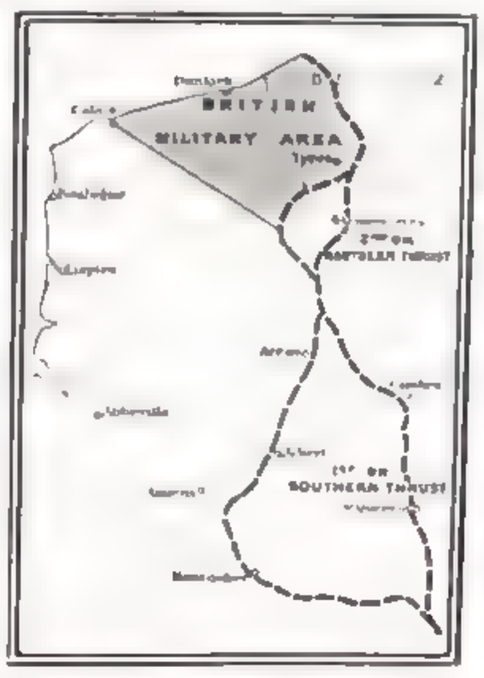


The Railway Centres at which the Germans Struck

The above map shows the important systems of railway lines converging on Hazebrouck and Bethune, and also the enemy's supply lines around Lille and Douai.

The Southern Thrust

The first thrust made by the Germans against the British forces. The shaded area shows the extent of country which would have been affected had it succeeded.

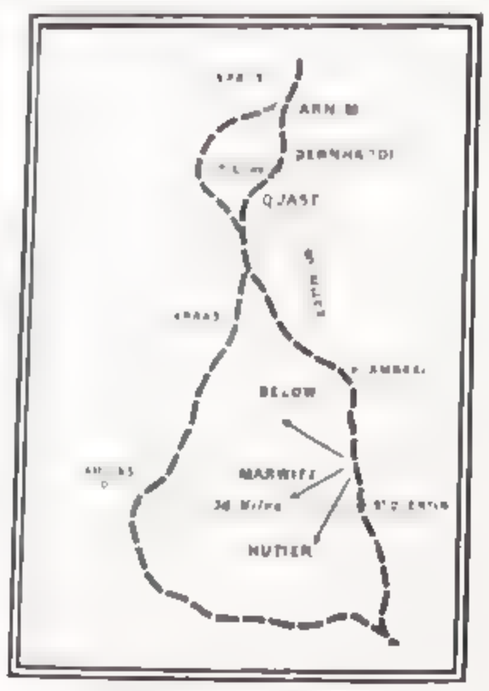


The Northern Thrust

The second attack was aimed at the Ypres sector of the front, and, in the event of it succeeding, the area affected would have been considerably less than in the first.

The Thrusts Compared

This diagram shows the difference in source mileage between the two areas attacked. The northern was very much smaller than that gained by the first attack.



The Distances Apart

The map shows the distances separating the two thrusts from centre to centre, together with the positions held by the German generals commanding on that front.

THE ALLIED STAND IN THE WEST : *German Prisoners After Capture.*

French official picture

Exhausted German Prisoners Taken by the French in a Counter-attack

These exhausted Germans were recently captured by the French. Many of the prisoners are utterly weary of being driven forward again and again under the devastating fire of our guns, and a letter which fell into British hands sheds a curious sidelight on the disaffection which exists in the German ranks. Written from one soldier to another, it runs as follows: "I strongly advise you to hide yourself and remain behind when your company goes into line. You needn't be afraid of punishment. If you should be punished, it would only be lightly, and that is better than being killed. At Passchendaele I was fool enough to go into the line. And what were the results of my devotion to duty? Three days of charcoal fumes, no sleep, wet to the skin, boots full of slime and mud, my heart in my boots, my eyes closed—waiting for death."

British official picture

Captured German Prisoners in the Cages After the Recent Fighting

Prisoners captured by the British in successful counter-attacks have often lost all heart in the fight. "Some of them," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "swam the canal in order to reach our side to surrender. They were shivering in their wet clothes and in the north-east wind which lashed over the battle-lines yesterday, and they were very miserable men. Yesterday evening it was decided to recapture the ground which, as I have said, had been left in the enemy's hands, and this attack was made and succeeded easily. This morning our patrols went out gathering up old men and small parties of the enemy as prisoners. In this sector they have lost all stomach for the fight, having suffered fearful things since they have been in the line from our artillery fire and the defence of our men. Many of them are hungry, having been six days on two days' rations, and they bemoan the losses of their companies and battalions." One of the men in the above picture was quite tired out and lay full length upon the ground.

THE SECOND GERMAN ASSAULT IN TH

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HOLDING UP A GERMAN ATTACK IN

Some stirring episodes in the second German assault on the Western line took place at the river and canal crossings, swarms of German "rush" troops being held up at various points, especially where the ground gave any advantage to the defenders. Groups of machine-gunners were able to reap a deadly harvest among the advancing "field greys" as they attempted to force a passage across canal or river bridge. All the while, Allied aviators swooped and soared over the heads of the advancing Germans. To the left a British artillery observer watches the ... shell fire in the plain below. The correspondents' descriptions run thus: "Exciting scenes took place on the canal bank when the enemy tried to cross in the twilight of dawn. A party came out of the wood and tried to get across the water, but were by our machine-gunners and shot down. Then another body of men advanced, and ...

WEST : FIGHTING OVER THE FLAT COUNTRY.

DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON. APRIL, 1918

CANALISED COUNTRY WEST OF ARMENTIÈRES

them a floating bridge, but when those who were not hit reached the water's edge they found the bridge as fixed did not reach to the other side. Some of them walked on to it, expecting, perhaps, to jump the gap, but they were shot off, and other men on the bank were also caught under our fire. A corporal of our men went down to the canal edge and flung hand grenades at the Germans still struggling to fix their bridge, and then a lieutenant and a few men rushed down and pulled the bridge on to our side of the bank." Another writes: "The enemy, repulsed here, tried to drive further north, where he had gained ground, and to cross the Lys Canal north and south of Estaires. In parts it was shallow enough for his troops to wade, and they tried to do this, but machine-gun fire of Scottish troops caught these men in the ditch and heaped it with their bodies."

WITH THE FRENCH ON THE WESTER

With the French Gunners in the Oise District—A Heavy Gun on the New Front

French official picture

French troops are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the British and blue mingles with khaki in the trenches at the front the cornflower blue of the French poilus So writes Mr Philip Gibbs in describing the coming of the French reinforcements "Beside our khaki army has grown very quickly an army in blue war-worn and weather-worn during these three and a half years past, and look great fighting men who have gone many times into battle and know all that war can teach them in endurance and cunning and quick attack As they came marching up the roads to the front they were like a streaming river of blue blue helmets and blue coats and blue carts, and blue horses blending into one tone through these April mists as they went winding over the countryside

French official picture

The Salle du Tau at Rheims

The magnificent Gothic chimney piece shown here is in the Salle du Tau in the archiepiscopal palace at Rheims the hall in which the coronation banquet was given Of the present state of the cathedral Mr G H Perris writes as follows The Cathedral of Saint Louis is not falling Wonderful was the work of the builders More buttresses pinnacles gargoyles and stone railings have been shattered more statues crippled and rain entering freely by a large rent in the roof, has worked invisible damage since my last visit in November The cathedral has been again struck The uplifted sword of Joan of Arc in the bronze equestrian statue before the cathedral has been cut in half As it stands gashed and discoloured the vast shell has a strange magnificence and a precious loveliness like that of some of the broken splendours that remain to us from the ancient world Let Rheims speak to the future generations as the ruins of the Acropolis and the Forum have spoken to our fathers and us

A Bird's-eye View of the Bombarded City of Rhe

During the past week it seems as if the German gunners were bent upon making of Rheims a city of such desolation as complete as might be They have succeeded only too well Big guns have been firing on it from Betmont from Vitry and from Nogent l'Abbesse Austrian percussion and fuse shells have been

LINE : The Martyrdom of the City of Rheims.

French official picture March April 1915

In the Lines Beyond Montdid.er—French Soldiers in Roadside Pits

he French fought magnificent y before Montdidier until that town had to be abandoned, and their cavalry had one of the few chances of distinguishing itself which have fallen to it during this war It took full advantage of the opportunity. Mr Philip Gibbs in a recent dispatch contributes the following thumbnail sketch of a French infantryman: "The French poilu's pack is very full, rising high above his blue helmet for he stuffs a mass of things inside for the comfort of the outer and the inner man, with extra pairs of boots and tin pots for warming his food and some dog s eared books for quiet moments under shell fire and tobacco tins and bits of choco ate mixed up with h s vests and love letters and old socks But he carries all this like a snail carries its she l as part of himself and does not seem overburdened Here he is seen wa ting for the enemy s advanced guard

Drawn by R. M Paxton

Showing the Points from which the Enemy Fired

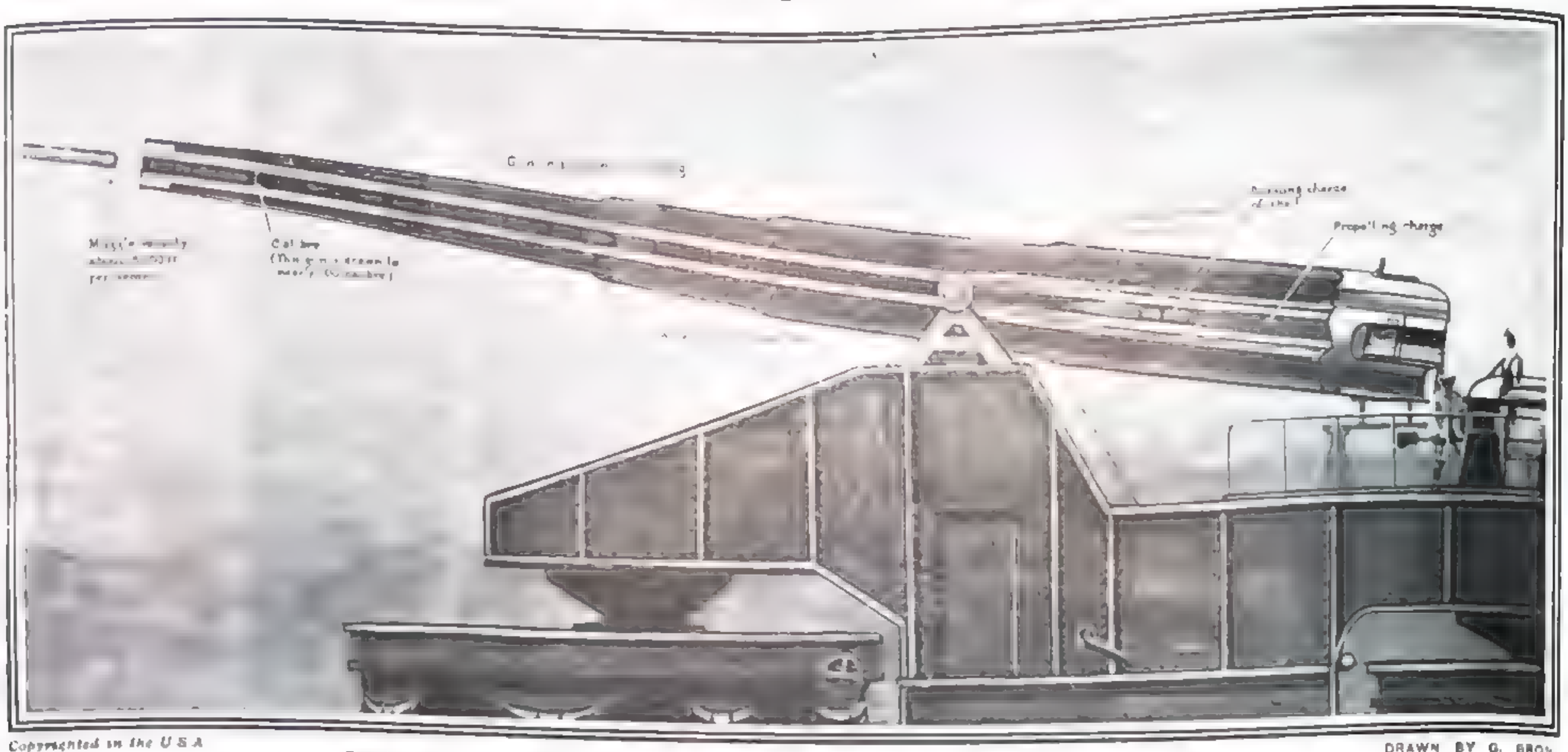
huge quantities, accompanied by asphyxiatory and incendiary shells. A big fire broke out and, in spite of the heroic efforts of the firemen to check the flames, much damage was done. The cathedral still stands as a gaunt, scarred mass in the centre of a smoking city

French official picture

A Shattered Street in Rheims

"There is now from end to end," writes a correspondent "probably not a single house whose walls are not more or less broken The northern and eastern quarters were already in ruins Now the centre of the city is gutted Of the public buildings the central squares, built in the time or after the Counts of Champagne, the cloth warehouses and workshops the private residences bazaars and shops, nothing stands but rows of smoking walls, half buried in fallen rafters and masonry" Another account says that "The streets have vanished under shattered walls the theatre resembles a charcoal kiln the Law Courts are no better than a plot of ground encumbered with burnt débris the ancient hotels of the Place Royale the salons and Maison de Musiciens, the sixteenth century a legacy to the city are destroyed Everything is twisted melted and commingled by fire" Above is seen one of the plucky inhabitants of the city winding her way through a street which had been swept clear for traffic

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS : *Some Features of the German Long-range Shell and Gun.*



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Probable Appearance of the German Gun which has been Bombarding Paris

The gun is now assumed to be mounted on a special triple-truck railway travelling base. It is here shown as in the position for loading. The barrel is drawn in section in order to show the inner tube fitted inside to take the comparatively small shell. One shell is shown in position ready for discharge with the big propulsive charge behind it. Another shell is also shown leaving the muzzle, where it probably has a velocity of 5,200 ft. per second. Actually half an hour or longer separates the discharge of the shells.

THE GERMAN LONG-RANGE GUN

Sufficient details have now been collected concerning the long-range gun which has been bombarding Paris for the last month to enable a tolerably clear impression to be formed both as regards the piece itself and the projectiles which it discharges.

The gun itself is of medium calibre only—210 millimetres, or 8·2 in. But in order to obtain the very high initial velocity for a shell to travel seventy miles the gun must be of enormous length. It is believed not less than 100 or 110 calibres. A gun 100 calibres long, built according to the usual methods would be unable to withstand the strain of firing, and would break.

Alternative Methods of Construction

To overcome this one of two methods has probably been adopted. The first supposition is that an ordinary 8·2-in. gun has been lengthened and strengthened. It is, however, doubted if this method has been adopted, as it would present many difficulties, and the results might still be indifferent. The second method consists in inserting an 8·2-in. inner tube into the outer tube and reinforcing of a very large gun. A 17-in. gun of about 50 calibres would just receive an 8·2-in. tube 110 calibres long. The tube, according to the British method, would be wire-wound in order to enable it to endure the greatest possible amount of tensile strain. This method is not used by Krupps, but no doubt some way has been discovered to increase the endurance of such a hybrid monster. At best, however, it could hardly possess a long gun life.

The Double-chambered Shells

The shells are, like the gun, hybrid. The actual projectile is about 20 in. long, but it has a false conical cap attached, which increases its length to about 36 in. It has one fuse at the nose and another at the base to increase the chances of a burst—every shell, as far as is known, *has* burst. The shell has two copper driving bands, but in addition its external faces have rifling grooves in order to add to the initial velocity. Its walls are very thick in proportion and in consequence the space for the explosive charge is limited. The natural result is that the shells break rather than burst; and, except under special conditions, their destructive capacity is comparatively small.

The explosive chamber is divided into two compartments by a pierced diaphragm. It is possible that this is intended to lessen the risk of a premature explosion inside the gun. There is some risk of this with a high-explosive shell. The sudden jerk, or spring forward, of the projectile as the propelling powder charge ignites agitates the explosive matter, and may bring about premature detonation and destruction to the gun.

Special Slow-burning Powder

To obtain the very high initial velocity necessary to propel a 300-pr. shell seventy miles, it is pointed out by an expert artillerist in the *Genie Civil* that a very slow-burning powder is employed, so that a high propelling pressure is maintained right up to the muzzle.

Finally, there is the question of mounting. It is not known how this has been solved, and it is possible that the gun is more or less stationary. On the other hand, it is quite probable that a certain degree of training is given by means of an elaboration of steel trucks and rails.

Altogether, we may imagine a gun of large size, but with a relatively small inner tube over 100 calibres long firing a shell of about 300 lb., which breaks rather than bursts. The propelling charge is perhaps 400 lb. of slow-burning powder, and the shell takes from 2½ min. to 3 min. to reach the Paris area.

Shell Fragments of the 8·2-in.

This shows the appearance of some of the fragments found after the explosion of one of the shells.

Copyrighted in the U.S.A. *Drawn by G. Brown*

Sectional View of the Long-range Shell

The shell is fitted with a false nose of highly tapered form made of sheet iron. The explosive is contained in a thickly walled shell, which limits the amount of explosive to about 25 lb. A diaphragm separates the space into two compartments.

Copper Bands on the 8·2-in. Shell

Two copper driving bands are fitted round the shell, and in addition are two bands formed of the steel of the shell itself.

WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE: A BIG BOMB.

BRITISH AIRMEN WITH A BIG BOMB TO BE TAKEN ALOFT AND DROPPED

British official picture

The following is an extract from the letter of an airman who has been through the recent fighting. "My memory of the last few days is a nightmare vision of always flying and shooting and bombing German infantry and transport, changing machine gun drums, continuous flying, then back to a strange aerodrome, with a machine riddled with bullets from the ground. Everywhere mechanics are working like demons, refilling the tanks and fitting more bombs and ammunition. The work is dangerous—not because of the German machines, but because we fly so low that the ground machine guns get a perfect target. I caught about 3,000 infantry yesterday, packed in fours along a road, emptied all my ammunition into them, and left them streaming across the fields, minus ominous black heaps. My engine was shot through, but just brought me home."

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Opening Stage of a German Assault in the West

The attackers come up under cover of the mist, and the enemy's artillery throws [illegible] distance shells

WEATHER AT THE FRONT, APRIL, 1918

APRIL 13.—Yesterday the weather changed and there was no sunlight in the sky, but it was leaden grey with a north-east wind howling, and over all the fields dense white fog.—*Philip Gibbs*

APRIL 14.—Bad windy weather and thick air hampers the airmen.—"*Times*" *correspondent*

APRIL 15.—The same

APRIL 16.—The weather at the front is dull and chilly with a few light showers of rain during the night and morning and is evidently unsettled. *Times* [illegible]

APRIL 17.—There has been no rain beyond very light showers for eight days and under the dry easterly wind which has prevailed the ground has certainly dried a good deal.—"*Times*" [illegible]

APRIL 18.—Rain and fog.—"*Times*"

WEATHER AT THE FRONT, APRIL, 1918

APRIL 7.—A few showers had laid the dust that whitens the hands and faces so that the men looked like bakers.—*G. H. Perris*

APRIL 8.—There was a heavy wet mist this morning amounting to a thick white fog in low lying ground.—*Philip Gibbs*

The luck of the weather has turned for about the first time I can call to mind and gone completely against the enemy.—*Reuter*

APRIL 9. Favoured by a thick mist which made observation impossible the enemy succeeded in forcing his way into the Allies' positions.—*Official Report*

It is an awkward ground for attack because the enemy has to advance across dead-flat marches cut through and through by an intricate system of canals, which must be all flooded now after heavy rain and shell fire which has broken the banks.—*Philip Gibbs*

APRIL 10.—Thick morning mist. A fine day on the whole with some very light showers.—*Times correspondent*

APRIL 11.—The mist which has prevailed during the last few days continued till late on Thursday afternoon when the weather gradually began to clear.—*Times" correspondent*

APRIL 12.—The weather has been fine and dry with enough mist to rob us of the advantages of aerial supremacy during the past few days.—*Times correspondent*

Copyrighted in the U.S.A. Drawn by G. Breu

Subsequent Stage of a German Assault on the West

The defenders put up a massed barrage concentrated by unbroken rail and road system, and their aeroplanes fly over the enemy troops, causing great havoc with bombs and machine-gun fire

WEATHER AND THE WAR

Germany's Dependence on Meteorological Information

In 1909 I attended the great aeronautical exhibition at Frankfort-on-Main, and there I had a good opportunity of seeing what Germany was doing to develop aerial navigation as well from the military as the commercial side. So proud were the Germans of their arrangements that they could not refrain from showing them off. Unfortunately very few British or French experts were present.

My attention was directed to the very elaborate plans then being executed for the establishment of aerial meteorological stations all over Germany. The necessity for these arose primarily from the frailty of the early Zeppelins, and in order to save the vessels from disaster the German Government set up a chain of wireless stations and greatly developed the weather bureau. Even at that time the weather department was a branch of the German military machine, and the scientists and the military authorities worked in that close co-operation which is so typical in Germany. I was told that the army was being equipped with a field meteorological department, connected with the central bureau and with the air weather department. The whole was to form one great organisation which was designed to give the German army and air fleet the best possible information about the weather.

I feel sure that it was their early experiences in weather observation for the Zeppelins which led the German Government to develop the system, for at that time the Zeppelin "boom" was at its height in Germany, and the military chiefs were sparing no effort to perfect the air-ship as a weapon. The Zeppelin has failed militarily, but it is evident that the Germans have derived very great advantage from the elaboration of the military weather department, which owed its inception to the Zeppelin.

It has been observed over and over again how well-timed the German air raids on the Allies have been from the weather point of view. There have been occasions when the Germans with no small daring have snatched at a very brief period of favourable weather occurring between two spells of bad weather. Again, in naval and military operations, there have been many instances of how the crafty enemy makes use of the weather. The present great offensive in France opened under well-nigh ideal conditions for the attackers, and it is evident that in the subsequent incidents the Germans have known how to take advantage of the climatic conditions.

That the Allies are fully alive to the importance of the weather factor goes without saying, and it will suffice for me to deal with what the enemy does.

At the outset I might say that the modern army is as difficult to please wholly in the matter of weather as is the typical grumbling farmer. The real secret of the German success is that, like a skilful farmer, the enemy is always prepared to make the best use of any weather which comes along, and by his careful forecasting he has a good idea of what is coming. Very fortunately the Clerk of the Weather is not influenced by German intrigue, but though he is incorruptible he allows his operations to be intelligently anticipated by skilful weather experts.

The first requirement for a German offensive seems to be a weather-screen which will hide their movements and enable them to push up close to the opposing lines. This screen on occasion has been a snowstorm, but more usually it is a morning mist. Of course in military history there are many examples in the wars of all nations where attacks were carried out under similar screens, but the Germans have developed this to a science, and it carries a new significance.

In modern warfare against trenches, wire, and heavy artillery, with aerial observation going on overhead, the mist acquires a high value. The enemy can creep up unobserved, cut wires by hand, post machine-guns, and bring up light field pieces within very close striking distance of the front defending lines, and nothing but the highest skill and courage of the defenders can avert a serious break-through if the attack is in force.

As a preliminary to the morning mists the Germans appear to like a spell of fine weather, as this enables them to handle expeditiously the immense mass of transport which is necessary for the following up of the first blow. If very broken weather follows after the morning mist or fog, the transport over the shell-pitted area becomes so slow that the whole advance slackens and the defenders have time to mass.

In rainy weather over marshy regions like those of the second offensive a covering mist may prevail all day, but the advantage of this screen is practically counterbalanced by the holding up of transport over the mud sloughs. This delaying effect is intensified by violent artillery barrage from the defenders, who aim at wiping out roads and railways. Without adequate transport no modern army can advance deeply enough with sufficient material to make a decision possible.

From this reading we can take it that any German offensive pushed forward in wet weather can only have shallow penetration, and if the enemy persists in assaults, despite the weather, it only betrays how desperate his situation is.

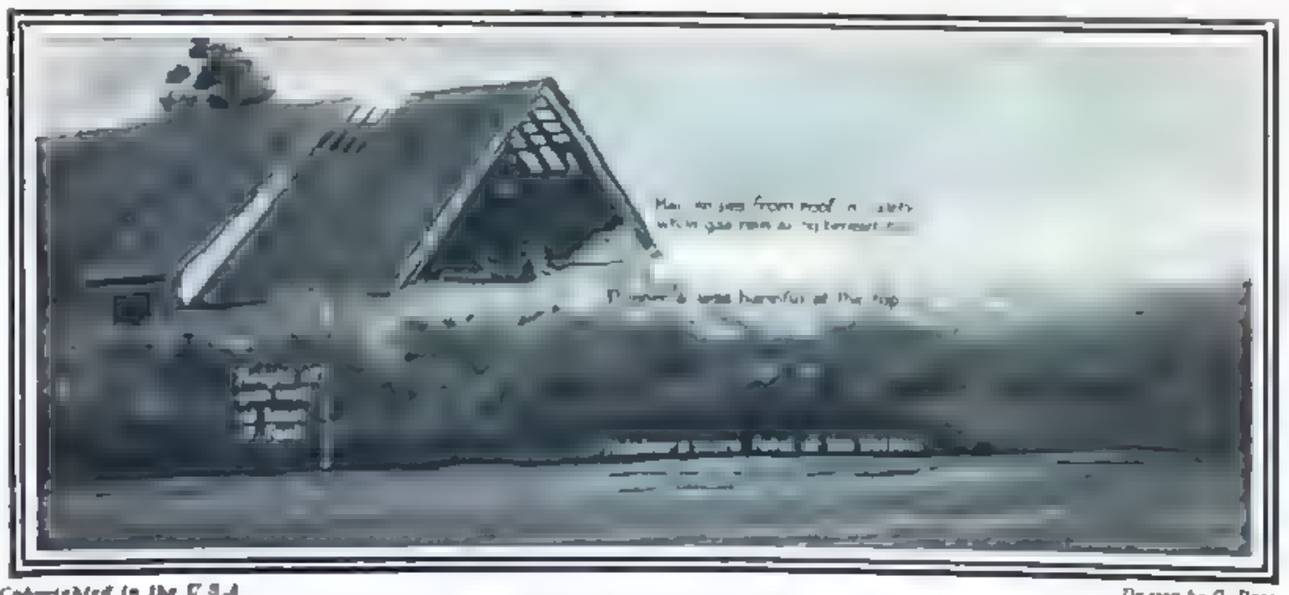
But matters are not all in favour of the attackers on a misty morning followed by a dry day. As the mist rises the defenders obtain the desired visibility, and then well-directed fire from rifles, machine-guns, and artillery will cause enormous casualties amongst the advancing hosts. They are caught in the open, and they cannot avoid heavy losses. On the whole, though the defence must lose ground from these massed assaults, the balance of advantage lies with them if they inflict heavy casualties.

No less important is it that the clear weather brings out the defenders' air fleets in full force, and by spotting for the artillery, and by bombing and machine gunning the advancing masses, this new arm has a very marked effect. The work of the Allied airmen in this respect has been magnificent, and with more machines it will become a vital factor.

Wind direction has also to be specially studied nowadays owing to the use of gas discharges, and here again the Germans have been very careful in laying their plans. But the more one examines the whole subject the stronger is the conviction that the Germans act on the general principle of being fully prepared well ahead of time, and instead of striking on an appointed day, whatever the weather may be, they will not hesitate to attack a week earlier or a week later if their weather experts give a favourable report. As accidents happen in the best weather bureau, the wisdom of this course is apparent. A time limit, however, is imposed by various other circumstances not under enemy control.

The chief menace to a force acting on the defence lies, it will be noted, from infantry attacks during a mist, and especially during a mist when the conditions indicate that any following wind will favour gas attacks.

R. P. HEARNE.



Copyrighted in the U.S.A. Drawn by G. Breu

How Gas was Used by the Germans in their First Efforts

When the Germans first introduced poison gas as a weapon they employed cylinders with tubes which directed the gas as a cloud which drifted over No-Man's Land as a heavy pall, sinking into the trenches and keeping low on the ground, so that a sniper could be fairly safe while at work above the gas. Now everyone has his gas mask. The gas is still heavy in character, and "The Scientific American," in a recent issue shows men at work shovelling the gas from the trenches, a kind of canvas scoop being used to raise the gas over the parapet. For some time the Germans seems to have relied more on pitching the gas over in shells than on the older form of gas cloud

CAPTORS and CAPTIVES RESTING by the Roadside.

GERMAN PRISONERS WITH THEIR GUARDS RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE IN FRANCE

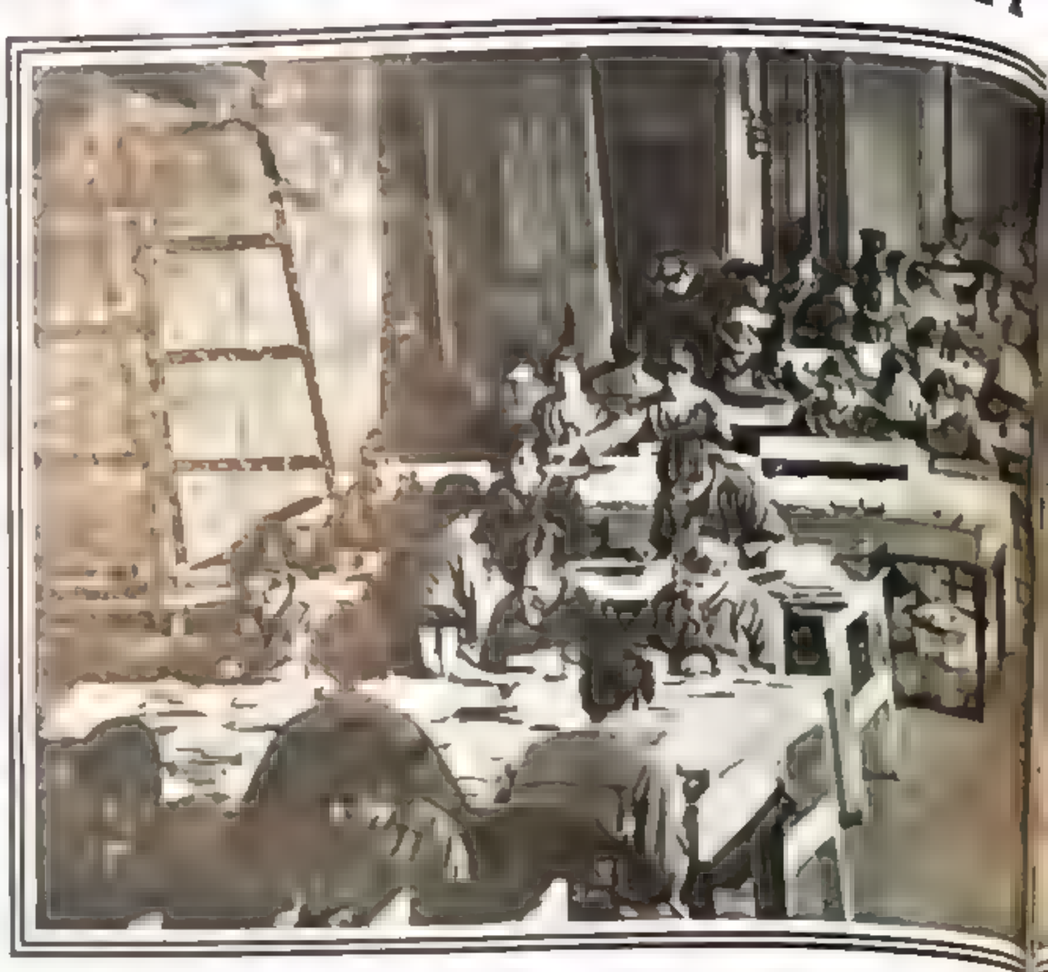
British official picture

The men who have been fighting with such dogged determination in France and Flanders have many of them been "carrying on" through hard days and sleepless nights with no break for rest. Mr. Philip Gibbs writes of them as follows: "Little bodies of troops marched up towards the battle line, led forward by some young officer with grave eyes. They were streaked with dust and carried heavy packs, with their rifles slung. And all about were men of those battalions who have been fighting through all this battle, dirty and tattered, men with the thin gaunt look of soldiers, who have been long under fire in the battle line, but still hard, with tightened lips and steel in their eyes. Some of them slept awhile, stretched out in fields, fathoms deep in sleep. Some of them drowsed as they marched"

TACKLING THE FOOD RATIONING OF GREAT

Beckton Road, Canning Town—School-feeding Centre and National Kitchen Combined

This is a very successful feature of war effort in this part of London. The children are having their well-cooked meals at long tables



Some of the 800 Girls at Work at the Food Controller's

This hive of industrious workers is situated in the Imperial Institute, South Kensington. Below, by means of an illustrative diagram, the reader can obtain a [illegible]

THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HAM AND ITS NATIONAL KITCHENS

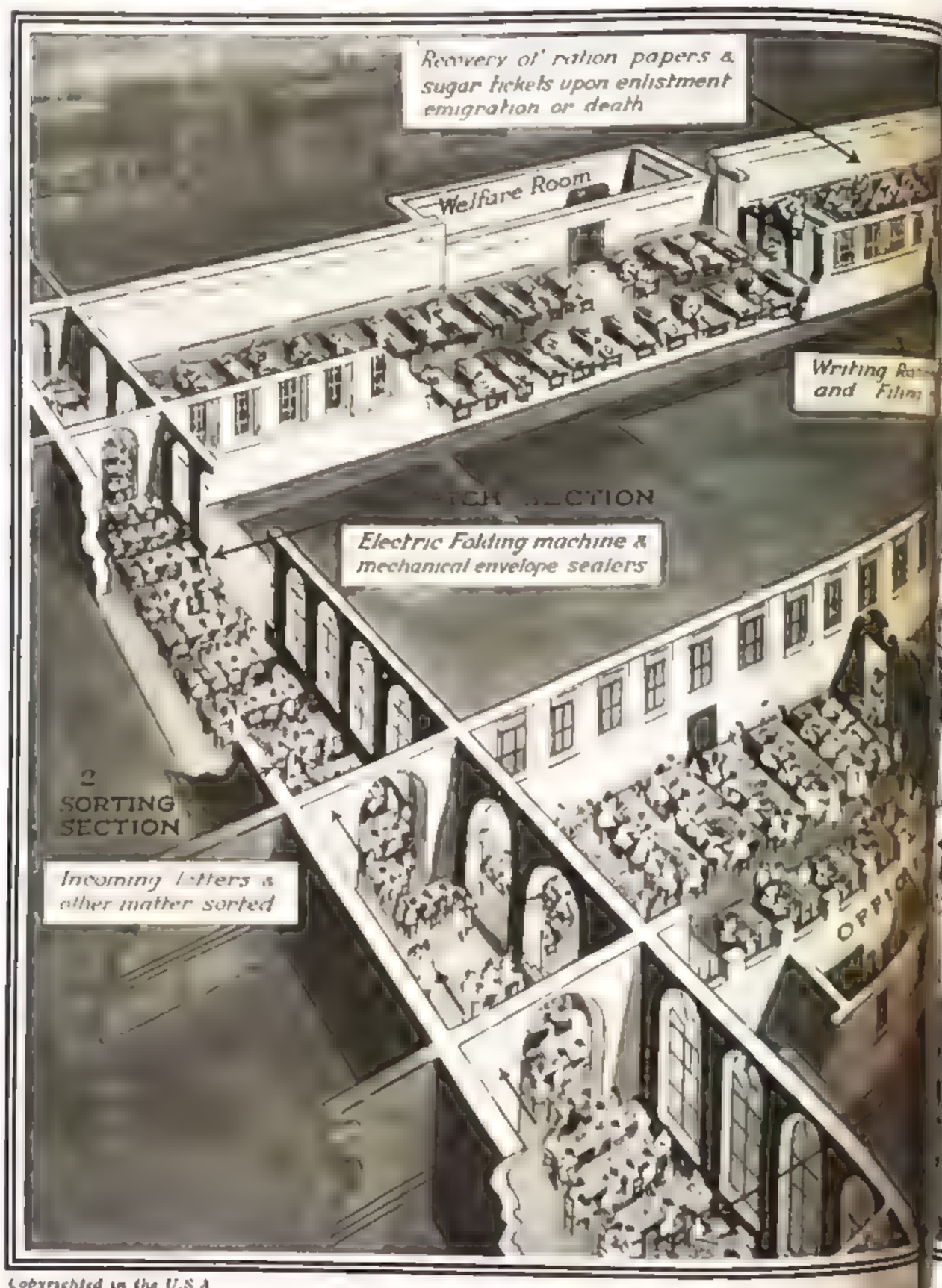
Interior of a National Kitchen and School-feeding Centre Combined

At Stock Street, Plaistow, E., showing the neat arrangement of the tables set out for a meal

Special Sphere pictures

Corner of a National Kitchen at Odessa Road, Forest Gate

The Ministry of Food regards the establishment of national kitchens as a matter of the highest importance and urgency



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HOW 800 YOUNG GIRLS MANAGE THE FOOD CARDS FOR TH

The Registration Clearing House of the Ministry of Food, located for the [illegible] being in the western annexe of the Imperial Institute, is a busy scene much in contrast to the leisurely pre-war quietness of those portions of the Indian and Colonial museum which it occupies. From nine o'clock to five p.m. long rows of tables, armed with pens and ink, typewriters, sorting boxes, and files, are "manned" by the new army of young girl clerks from sixteen to eighteen, who grapple with the growing work of the nation's food cards and all that pertains thereto. The cards only last for a certain number of weeks (20), and the condition of the rationed never stands still: [illegible]

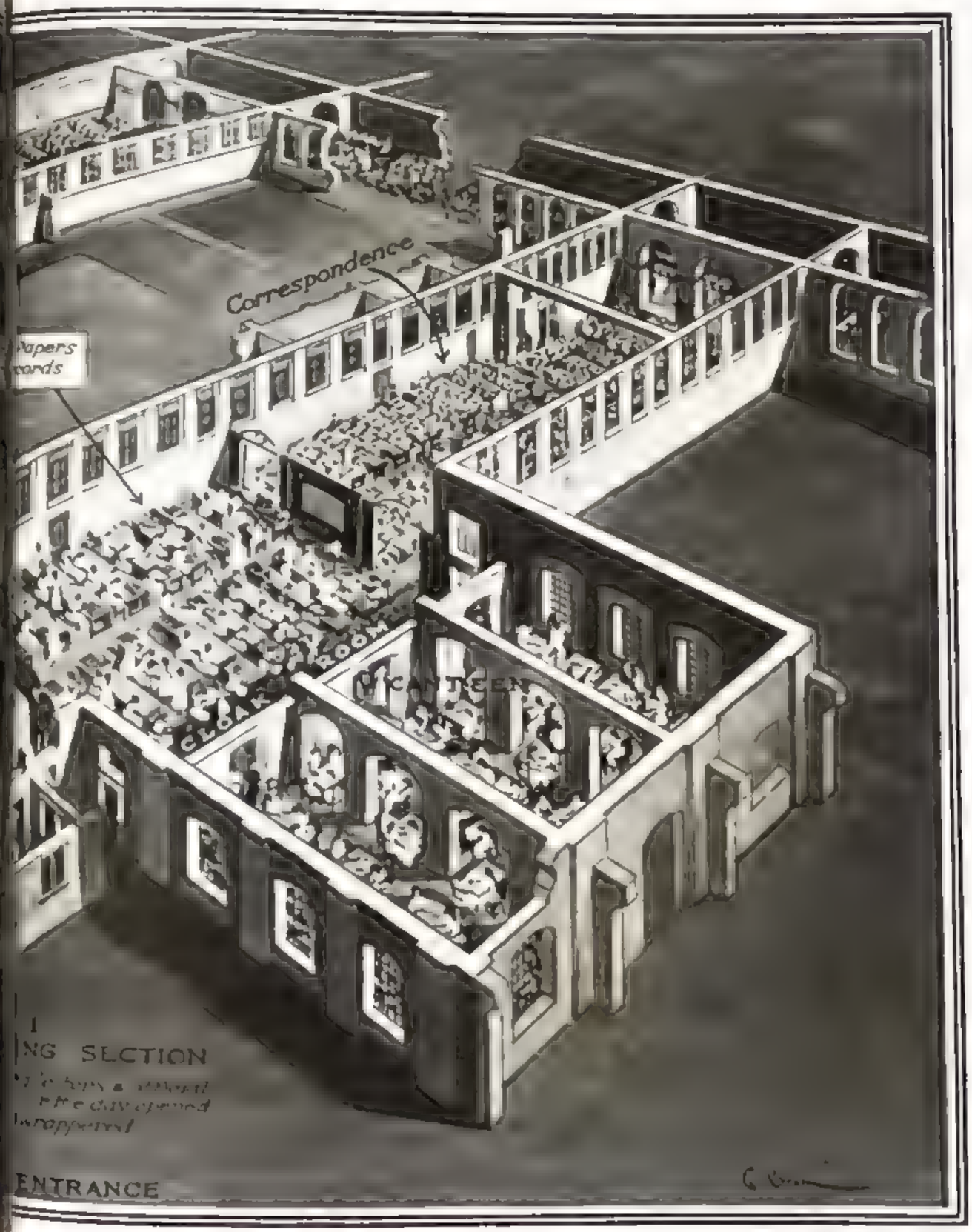
BRITAIN : (1) *The Ministry of Food's Registration Clearing House at the Imperial Institute.* (2) *How the County Borough of West Ham has Met the Need for National Kitchens.*

Registration Headquarters in South Kensington

The above is from an actual photograph obtained while the day's work was in progress. idea of the way in which the millions of food rationing cards are dealt with

Effective and Well-arranged Cooking Apparatus in a National Kitchen

At North Woolwich Road. Good food in generous quantities is provided on a sound working basis by which waste is eliminated



DRAWN BY G. BRON

MILLIONS OF CONSUMERS IN LONDON AND THE PROVINCES

emigrate or enlist or die or are born, and it all makes work when dealing with millions of people. Heaped-up sacks of correspondence are wheeled in at No. 1 (opening section), the letters opened and dealt with at sections 2 and 3, or as required, resulting in answers which finally reach the electric folders and mechanical sealers of the despatch section. The hundreds and hundreds of girls, presided over by their forewomen, make a lively, strenuous, and withal a cheerful scene, and give the idea of an immense school in progress, the head master being represented by the male manager and inspector in adjacent offices.

THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HAM AND ITS NATIONAL KITCHENS

Exterior of a National Kitchen

This exterior view was obtained at North Woolwich Road, Silvertown, E. An interior view of the same premises is given above

Special Sphere pictures

In the Men's Dining-room in the Kitchen for all, North Woolwich Road

The six views given on these pages will convey what one London district has done in the matter of national kitchens

THE CEASELESS VIGIL OF OUR NAVY : A D

Copyrighted in the U S A — *Incoming † destroyer*

"GOOD HUNTING"—A DESTROYER GREETIN

At the beginning of last year the German Government announced that Germany "must abandon the limitations which it had hitherto imposed on itself in the employment of its fighting weapons at sea," and thus added to the already most arduous task of the British Navy. The War Cabinet Report for 1917 describes the steps that have been taken to deal with the situation which then presented itself. "A memorandum defining wide zones around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in the Eastern Mediterranean as blockaded areas formed an annexe to the Note. In these Sperrgebiete, all sea traffic, without further notice, was to be prevented 'by all weapons' from February 1. The new policy of the enemy thus announced added materially to the responsibilities of the Navy. To meet this new and serious menace drastic steps had to be taken to supplement those adopted in the previous December and January. The Admiralty realised from the first the character of the emergency, and the Anti-Submarine Department was largely expanded and strengthened. At the same time more aid was sought of

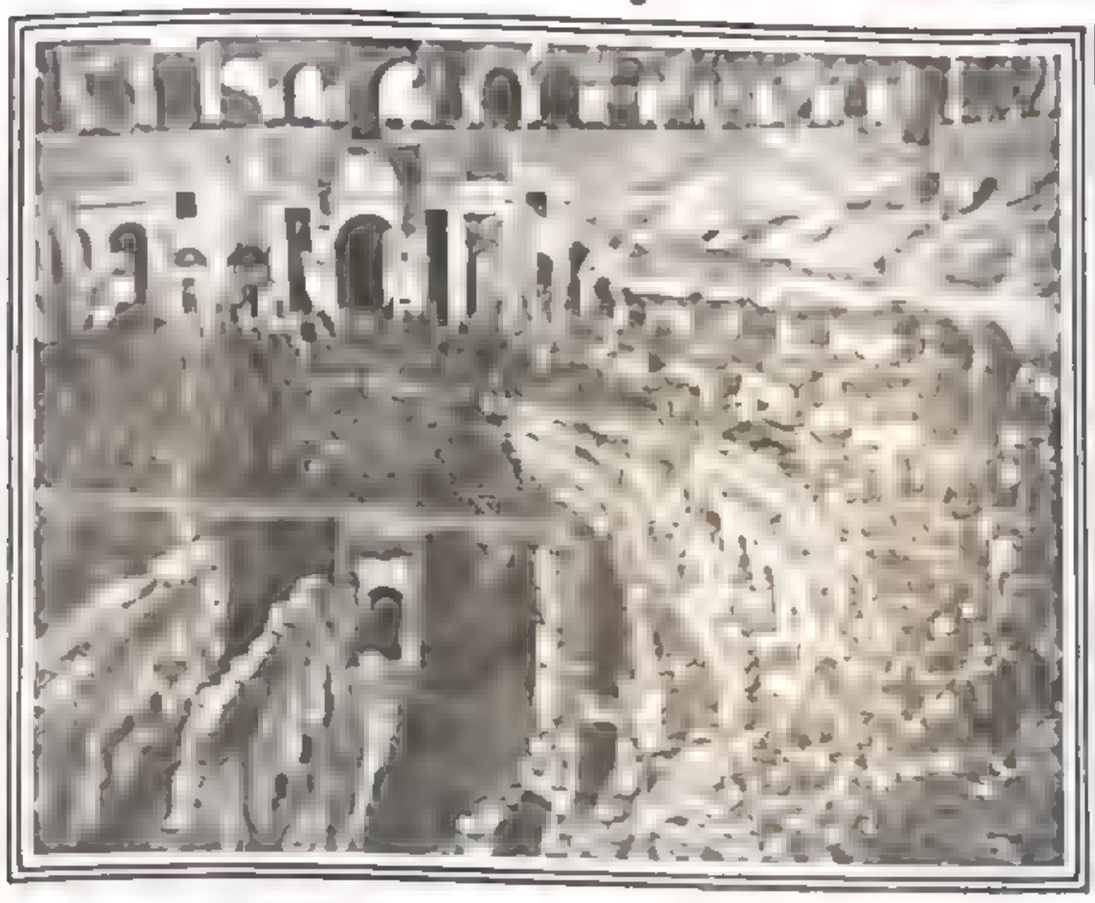
...TROYER FLOTILLA PASSING DOWN THE LINE.

... battleship passes *Deck of British † submarine* DRAWN BY WILLIAM McDOWELL. 1918

...E OF SUBMARINES GOING OUT ON PATROL

...gineers and physicists, and the best scientific brains were brought to bear on the problem. From all parts of the world suggestions were received as to new methods which might be employed in combating the submarine, and all these suggestions were investigated, either at the Admiralty or by the Board of Invention and Research under Lord Fisher. Attention was also directed to the adoption of further means for the protection of merchant ships. For effective measures against the submarine, every device, both offensive and defensive, had to be utilised, and their elaboration was a matter of time. In many cases scientific research, extending over many months, was necessary before action could be taken. Day by day the naval departments specially concerned gained fresh experience of the manner in which the enemy was conducting his operations, and fresh expedients were examined. In circumstances of much difficulty the Admiralty adopted measures of all kinds with the object of reducing the losses of merchant ships at sea, and eventually of overcoming entirely the submarine menace."

The Anniversary of AMERICA'S Declaration of War.



April 5—Anniversary Celebrations in Rome

The anniversary of the declaration of war by America was celebrated at the Coliseum in Rome, and was attended by a distinguished gathering

The Italian-American Celebration—The Duke of Connaught in the Coliseum

The anniversary celebrations in Rome were attended by the Duke of Connaught. The American Ambassador, Mr Thomas Nelson Page, is seen just behind his Royal Highness

WAR WORDS AGAIN. By E. V. Lucas.

It is obviously impossible in the space of a third of a page of THE SPHERE to mention more than a few of the more striking words which the war has given us; and that is why my article of three or four weeks ago was so incomplete. Let me supplement it to-day and begin with the most glaring of the omissions—"camouflage." I cannot remember any instance of a foreign word so peculiarly un-English as this not only being so rapidly and universally adopted but also being so rarely mispronounced. I still often overhear knots of men who in their talk about the war refer to the Kay ser, and the utter anglicisation of French battle names by public house military experts is perhaps the most charming feature of their discussions; but "camouflage" remains as French in sound in this country as in its own, and everyone uses it. Here, however, it has become so elastic as to be the recognised term for any kind of pretence whatsoever. I am not sure that Sir Walter Raleigh should not have added "camouflage" to his list of our Gains in the War, as enumerated in his recent lecture.

I have been astonished recently by examples of the hold of "camouflage" on all types of mind. Journeying the other day from a Sussex station to London, under war conditions—fifty of us standing all the way in the guard's van—I had some talk with the guard, who, on removing his cap to wipe a heated brow, revealed himself as bald as the dome of St. Paul's. It caused him no distress: some men, he remarked, would camouflage it with a wig, but not he. Earlier in the day my host, a vigilant and suspicious reader of the press, had dismissed an optimistic article on current events as "mere camouflage." The next day a schoolboy back for the holidays two weeks in advance of the proper time said that a scare of measles had brought about that desired result: at least, that is what the schoolmaster said, but personally he thought it was just camouflage to cover the fact that grub was getting so jolly expensive. And a little later a facetious gentleman near me in a restaurant asked the wine waiter to bring him some claret instead of the camouflaged water which he called whisky. Probably the word is in the nursery by this time.

Another French word which also gets its full native value in the Anglo-Saxon mouth is "barrage" but "barrage" has no general usage. The word "raid" is as old as the Scottish border, but will never again be employed, I imagine, except in association with attacks by air. At first we always said "air raid," but now "raid" alone is sufficient. Should the enemy find any other way of hitting at the heart of us there will be another word than "raid" to describe his efforts. And to these I would add that early flower of Armageddon speech, "moratorium," which for a while most of us took to be the name of a new liner.

Perhaps the most notable slang phrase that the war has produced is "to get the wind up," meaning to upset, or "rattle," or put the fear of God into. But I speak only from the point of the home-keeping observer, aware merely of such expressions as get into London parlance. Soldiers on active service no doubt could supply columns of new terms.

Here let me thank many correspondents for their communications regarding my previous article. It is hardly necessary to state that most of them are concerned with the origin of "Blighty," the derivation of that word having been a national industry for about three years now. One gentleman even goes so far as to say that I asked for the information, whereas no one has any idea how careful I was to do nothing of the kind, having a head only too full of devastating memories of the Hindustani word, "Wilayati," or "Balati," meaning foreign or English, and its gradual transformation by Mr. Atkins in India into the now familiar (and very ugly) term for home. "Blighty's" adventures are ancient history, but it was new to me that, as a reader kindly points out, "'padre,' in its meaning of clergyman, was carried to India by the Portuguese and adopted into Indian languages long before the first English chaplain set foot in India. Like other Hindustani words used in our army, such as 'rooty' for bread and 'dixie' for camp kettle, it was brought home by our soldiers from India many years ago."

In my strictures on the word "Hun" I was too sweeping. I said that to borrow the name of invaders of the past with which to stigmatise invaders of the present was tame. But another correspondent reminds me that it was the Kaiser himself who first applied the term. In the time of the Boxer rebellion in China the Kaiser issued a bombastic proclamation to the German contingent in Pekin under Count Waldersee bidding them to behave like the Huns of Attila. This gentleman goes on to make the very interesting suggestion that some lexicographers should collect the words which each of our great wars has added to the language.

A Gathering of American Delegates on the Terrace of the House of Commons

The delegates, who are the guests of the Ministry of Information while in this country, came from America in order to judge for themselves the war conditions obtaining here. At a luncheon given to the visitors at the House of Commons on April 15 speeches were made which reaffirmed America's determination to fight to a finish. Mr. James Wilson and Mr. Edward T. Meredith, representing the Labour and Commerce of the States, declared that the whole American democracy was pledged to that end. It was very gratifying to hear the tone of satisfaction with which the delegates spoke of the war efforts of Great Britain, and especially of the thoroughness with which the various huge tasks were undertaken.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS HAVE ALL DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY, EITHER IN ACTION, FROM WOUNDS, OR OTHER CAUSES DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR

Captain F. R. Hudson

R F C He was the son of the Rev A R Hudson, and joined the Flying Corps in 1915

Captain W. Lister Read, M.C.

Cheshire Regt. He served on the Western front and in Palestine. Son of Mr. W. J. Read

Captain M. C. Bonsor

Yeomanry. He was the eldest son of Mr H C O Bonsor. Served in Gallipoli. Educated at Eton

Captain F. N. Stansfeld

Middlesex Regt. He was a scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge. Killed in action

Captain A. N. Wills

Yorkshire L I He died of wounds received in action, and was the son of Mr and Mrs H Wills

2nd Lieut. E. W. Winton

R G A He obtained his commission from Woolwich in June, 1917, and went to the front last November

Lieutenant N. Woodyatt

Indian Infantry. Only child of Major Gen N. G. Woodyatt, C B , and Mrs. Woodyatt

Sub-Lieutenant C. H. Sargent

R N V R. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. C. Sargent and Mrs. Sargent

2nd Lieutenant G. C. Williamson

Essex Regt. He was the only son of Mr. W. William son and Mrs. Williamson

2nd Lieut. J. N. Gough

R F.A. He was an exhibitioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the son of Dr. Gough of Northwich

Captain D. D. G. Hall, M.C.

Yorkshire Regt. (attd. Royal Flying Corps). Aged 30 Captain Hall died on March 27 from the effects of wounds

Lieutenant A. Macfarlane

R F A. Son of Mr. R. C. Macfarlane. Served in the German W African campaign

2nd Lieutenant R. L. Curtis

R F C. He died of wounds, and was the son of Mr and Mrs Curtis, Rainham

2nd Lieutenant C. H. Bovill

Coldstream Guards. The well known revue author Son of Major C S Bov ll

Captain S. P. Gamon

Royal Flying Corps He was educated at Uppingham, and went to the front in February, 1915

Lieut.-Colonel G. H. S. Dimmer, V.C., M.C.

K.R R.C. He went to the front with the first Expeditionary Force, and won the Victoria Cross at Klein Zillebeke. His death in action has now been reported

Captain C. F. A. Ley

R F.C. He had served in Gallipoli and afterwards joined the R F.C. He was about to return to the front when he was accidentally killed while flying. Second son of the late Sir Francis Ley

Captain L. Moysey

R A M C. He was educated at Repton and at Caius College, Cambridge, and was the son of the late Mr. John Moysey and Mrs. Moysey

Captain F. D. Livingstone

A S.C He died of wounds on March 22, and was the younger son of the late Canon Livingstone and the Hon. Mrs. Livingstone Captain Livingstone was thirty-two years of age

Lt.-Col. F. H. A. Wollaston, D.S.O.

Rifle Brigade. He was educated at Eton, and joined the Rifle Brigade in 1899 He was twice mentioned in despatches, and awarded the D S O Son of Mr and Mrs. F Wollaston

Pro Patria mori

A LITERARY LETTER : A VISIT TO BATH.

A Memorial to Thomas Gray

Which has just been erected in Cornhill to mark the site of the house where the author of "An Elegy in a Country Churchyard" was born in 1716

LONDON, April 22, 1918.

The other day Sir Herbert Warren unveiled a bronze tablet to mark the house in Cornhill—or rather another house on that site—where Thomas Gray, the author of the *Elegy*, was born on December 26, 1716. The tablet is the work of Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, the well known sculptor.

For the first time in my life I have had my luggage put into the train by a poet—or at least this is the first time it has been done consciously. For all I know every porter on every line in England has written verse, but the porter at Bath station, who was good enough to accost me with the statement that he knew my name, has actually published a volume of poems. What is more, they are given to us with an introduction by the president of Magdalen College, Oxford, and a former Professor of Poetry. *The Day, and Other Poems* (John Lane), by Henry Chappell, has an introduction by Sir Herbert Warren. I think, by the way, that these scholastic gentlemen accept other titles because they desire to shirk that of "professor," which Mr. Matthew Arnold disliked so heartily to share with corn doctors and conjurers.

Sir Herbert Warren tells us in his introduction the circumstances under which he discovered Mr. Chappell's poem, "The Day." This poem originally appeared in *The Daily Express*. There is no doubt about its having met with a deserved success. One or two other poems in the volume are also excellent. Not all of them perhaps rise above rhetorical verse-making, but Mr. Chappell has a sound sense of the meaning of words, and I have an idea that he may go far in prose if not in poetry, because he has had unique experience. What a novel a railway porter should be able to write!

Not one of us knows the life of the railway from the inside, and if "no man is a hero to his valet," how unheroic most of us must seem to the railway porter who fixes us in our carriage and reads our character perhaps not by the tip but by the method of its delivery. Mr. Chappell, in spite of his comparatively humble calling, is quite a celebrity in Bath, and is certainly entirely unspoiled by his success. Some years ago I recall a postman-poet. I remember that my friend, Richard Garnett, obtained him a pension on the Civil List. We never, I think, heard of him afterwards. Let us hope Mr. Chappell will do better than a Civil List pension. Bath has other glories to-day than its porter-poet. I suppose it always has had its full share of glory from the days of the Romans to our own.

It was my good fortune on this visit to be conducted over the Roman baths by the architect for the corporation, Mr. Alfred J. Taylor, who has written a useful catalogue of the Roman remains in Bath, but whose verbal description of the work which has been achieved in the way of intelligent investigation and reconstruction was better than any printed matter could possibly be. Only those fortunate people who know Bath are conscious of what a vivid piece of Roman Britain is here revealed to us. I have visited such baths in many places in Europe—in Rome, in Nimes, on the shores of the Adriatic, and elsewhere—but whatever other ruins of the kind may have the advantage in splendour, not one that I can recall is actually being utilised for the purposes of health as here.

I have no little enthusiasm for the Bath which has been written about so frequently—the Bath of the eighteenth century, when Beau Nash flourished. Every worthy, or unworthy, person is commemorated at many points, but perhaps Jane Austen and Fanny Burney interested me most in connection with that epoch. I visited a comparatively little known church out of Walcott—where I found a memorial to Fanny Burney, another to her husband, yet another to Christopher Anstey, whose own copy of *The New Bath Guide* it is my privilege to possess, another to William Hoare, the artist, and [illegible].

I found Mr. John Lane, the publisher, busily engaged in celebrating the achievement of this last Bath worthy. I already knew from his publication, *The Bodleian*, that Mr. Lane was spending in Bath with his gifted wife, the author of *According to Maria*. Yet another publisher, Mr. Perry, lives in princely state in one of the [illegible] houses in that beautiful city. The last time I was in Bath I held pleasant converse with Mr. Clark Russell, the novelist. This time it was my privilege to meet that distinguished literary veteran, Mr. Frederic Harrison, who bears very lightly his eighty-seven years. There have been moments when my old affection for Mr. Harrison—and it is long since as a young man I looked with the eye of a disciple upon a great teacher—had abated, but to meet him amid the soothing surroundings of this beautiful city was assuredly to restore all the old feeling of regard.

In Pulteney Street—where, you remember, the heroine of *Northanger Abbey* stayed with her friends—I met Mr. Thomas F. Plowman, whose book, *In the Days of Victoria*, I referred to in a recent Letter, and very pleasant it was to meet him in the flesh. Every house in old Bath seems to have a tablet to commemorate some well known personality of the past, and I am not surprised that there is a triumphant consciousness of worth among its present inhabitants. One whom I have always found particularly interesting is Mr. George Gregory, the bookseller, whose collection of rarities impressed me greatly.

I have mentioned Jane Austen in connection with Bath. Who does not remember one of her heroines—I think it is in *Persuasion*—indicting the hero for his "bad habits"? Here is the quotation:—

> We saw that there had been bad habits that Sunday travelling had been a common thing, that there had been a period of his life (and probably not a short one) when he had been, at least careless on all serious matters; and, though he might now think very differently, who could answer for the true sentiments of a clever, cautious man, grown old enough to appreciate a fair character? How could it ever be ascertained that his mind was truly cleansed?

I am afraid Bath since the days of the sober Jane has developed bad habits in an unusual degree, for on Sunday I found a fairly crowded picture gallery in which were a number of fine Gainsboroughs from the Royal Collection of Windsor Castle, and I had the advantage of conversation with the gifted custodian. I found another interesting collection of pictures lining the walls of the Pulteney Hotel, and I may add that both at this caravansary and at the Empire Hotel I found the tide of life at its full—with little to remind me that a great war was waging, although every family in Bath, I am told, has a son in it.

But perhaps my greatest literary "find" in Bath was a copy of *The Scribleriad*, which I purchased from Mr. George Gregory. The book, it amused me to discover, had been seen by Mr. Frederic Harrison, who has written about it in one of his series of articles entitled, "Obiter Scripta," which are appearing in *The Fortnightly Review*. This is a large quarto volume, with a number of copperplates engraved by Boitard. One of them, which I reproduce here, describes a combat in the air between a Briton and a German. Here is the quotation:—

My swelling heart unable to restrain,
I rose, and thus addressed the listning train.
Behold yon matchless beast ordain'd to grace
The rapid victor in th' aerial race
None from ourself that prize should bear away
But not for triumph is this mournful day
For other thoughts my sorrowing hours employ
And sad contrition holds the place of joy
Let bolder youths their active nerves prepare,
Fit their light silken wings, and skim the buxom air
Mov'd by my words, two youths of equal fire
Spring from the crowd, and to the prize aspire
The one a *German* of distinguish'd fame
His rival from projecting *Britain* came
They spread their wings, and with a rising bound,
Swift at the word together quit the ground
The *Briton's* rapid flight outstrips the wind
The lab'ring *German* urges close behind
As some light bark, pursu'd by ships of force,
Stretches each sail to swell her swifter course,
The nimble *Briton* from his rival flies
And soars on bolder pinions to the skies

A Forecast of the Flying Machine

From "The Scribleriad, An Heroic Poem," published by Dodsley in 1751, the author of which was Richard Owen Cambridge

Sudden the string, which bound his plumage, broke
His naked arms in yielding air he shook
His naked arms no more support his weight,
But fad him sinking from his airy height
Yet as he falls so chance or fate decreed,
His rival near him urg'd his winged speed.
Not unobserv'd (despair suggests a thought)
Fast by the foot the heedless youth he caught,
And drew th' insulting victor to the ground
While rocks and woods with loud applause resound

The author of *The Scribleriad* also gives some space to the description of a submarine episode, so that we may say that both the aeroplane and the U boat are described by Scriblerus, who gathered some of his ideas from Bishop Wilkins, the Warden of Wadham College. Wilkins, it may be remembered, was a brother-in-law of Cromwell and a friend of Isaac Newton. In his *Mathematical Magick*, he describes how a man may go to any coast of the world invisible without being discovered or prevented in his journey, and he declares that it may be a very great advantage against a navy of enemies, who in this way may be undermined in the waters and blown up. It is thus that *The Scribleriad* describes the event:—

(For near a spacious river's bank we stood)
A Bark emergent rose, with oars well-tim'd,
Cut the smooth wave, and o'er the surface skim'd
Then sunk again, but still her course pursu'd,
Clear was the stream, and all beneath we view'd

The Scribleriad is an important book in the bibliography of Alexander Pope. Its author was Richard Owen Cambridge (1718–1802), and it was a continuation in a way of Martinus Scriblerus. It is imitated from the *Dunciad*, and is a parody of Pope's *Homer*. Altogether it is a book that I am proud to add to my library.

I have received the following communication for publication:—

> Readers who come across instances of waste of paper should communicate by letter with the Paper Controller, 23, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

The only instances of waste of paper with which I am acquainted are in the various documents sent to me by Government departments, particularly of that of the Food Controller, but I have an excellent example before me sent out from the office of the Ministry of Labour. This consists of no fewer than twenty-eight pages of good foolscap paper containing the report of the Commission of Enquiry concerning the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. There might possibly be some sense in despatching this document of impossible length to daily newspapers, although one doubts if even these can spare more space than would fill one side of foolscap, into which the report might very well have been digested. To send these numerous closely-written pages of typescript to the offices of weekly newspapers was obviously a great waste alike of paper and of typist's energy.

The successive parts of *Hansard* make interesting reading just now, and exciting withal. In the issue for April 12 I find a Minister makes a statement, reported in cold blood by the stenographer, on p. 1914, and the same Minister contradicts his statement on p. 1979—that is to say, a few hours later. One enterprising member made the assertion that the editor of *The Morning Post* was of military age, which was unkind, as Mr. H. A. Gwynne was born in 1866. But I do not think political journalists can help us in the war in any capacity.

C. K. S.

Don't stop having nice things because eggs and sugar are scarce, and the flour unusual—try these *real war recipes*

IF *your* family is one of those that *simply must* have something good to eat, here is good news for you.

Miss Elsie Mary Wright, "Cordon Bleu" Medallist of the National School of Cookery, whom everyone now knows as one of the most famous cooks in London, has just devised a fine new series of real war-time recipes — attractive, though not dear cakes and sweets—especially for your needs.

These recipes save sugar, save eggs, and show how by using GOODALL'S Egg Powder, you can get over the difficulty of the present flour into the bargain.

With your own recipes too you'll find GOODALL'S Egg Powder a tremendous help—you can use one-third the usual eggs (or even none at all) and still get splendid results.

Almost all good grocers have it now—write us if yours hasn't. Note the economical prices too—1½d. per packet, large tins 7d. and 1s. 2d.

Why not try this?

TREACLE SPONGE—½ lb. flour, 4 ozs. suet, 1 teaspoonful ground ginger, 1 tablespoonful Goodall's Egg Powder, ½ cup of treacle or syrup, one egg, milk to bind.

METHOD.—Mix the flour with the ground ginger, a pinch of salt and the suet finely chopped; warm the treacle slightly and mix it in the flour with the beaten egg and sufficient milk to form a soft mixture. Beat in a level tablespoonful of Goodall's Egg Powder at the last, turn into a greased basin, cover with greased paper and steam 2 hours

Miss Wright Reports:

Elsie Mary Wright
"Cordon Bleu" Medallist of the National Training School of Cookery, Domestic Editress of "Everywoman's Weekly" &c., &c., and one of the best known cookery experts in London

"With the present war-time flour it is often a problem to produce light and delicious pastry, but Goodall's Egg Powder completely solves the difficulty . . . . its great advantage over other Egg substitutes is that it contains a minimum of Baking Powder, the consequence being that cakes, etc., made with it retain all their richness instead of being dry and tasteless. Analysis also shows that Goodall's Egg Powder contains valuable albumens and phosphates.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds

"This alone is health and happiness!"
—*Longfellow.*

"What avat s the largest gift of Heaven,
When drooping health and spirits go amiss?
How tasteless then whatever can be given!
Health is the vital principle of bliss."
—*Thomson.*

There is a certain state of body and mind which scientists call *euphoria*, and which should be the normal heritage of every man and woman

This is due—they tell us—using another of their pedantic words!—to *eucrasy*: that is, a perfectly healthy functioning of the human body, in which every organ yields an intense sensation of happiness and well-being, so that it is literally "a joy to be alive."

Why not endeavour to attain this enviable condition—or at any rate, get as near to it as you can?

"Surely," writes Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, "we should take an aesthetic pride in our own bodies—not to mope over their processes in a cowardly fear of disease, or to defile them by over indulgence; but to study how we can keep the human machine most efficient in all its parts."

And this famous poet and man of letters ascribes his own radiant health chiefly to the use of Sanatogen, which, he says, "I have taken regularly with results for which I shall be grateful all my life."

Get the Genuine Original

SANATOGEN

And Begin Taking it To-day.

As a *food*, too, you will find Sanatogen invaluable. for two doses yield as much protein nutriment as a pint of whole milk, though the latter is not used in its manufacture

And Sanatogen costs you only twopence per dose, for your chemist still sells it at the original prices, from 1/9 to 9/6 per tin. Don't blame him, however, if he is out of stock just now, for the demand from military hospitals, &c., has caused a temporary shortage. Don't put up with substitutes either, but wait for a week or two for genuine Sanatogen

GENATOSAN, LTD. (British Purchasers of the Sanatogen Company), 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C. 1. (Chairman: Lady Mackworth).

Note.—To protect you against substitution Sanatogen will later on be re-named Genatosan

WOMAN'S SPHERE. By Olivia.

This is the time when bit by bit
The days begin to lengthen sweet
And every minute gains its joy

This is the time we clock the night
Of a whose [illegible] of eyesight
When song of linnet and thrush is heard

This is the time when sword blades green
With gold and purple damascene
Pierce the brown crocus bed a row

Katharine Tynan

Yes, this is that time! And yet the very beauty of the earth—"as if God's finger touched, but did not press, in making England such an up and down of verdure"—almost seems a mockery when we think of what is going on only a hundred miles or so away. One can find it in one's heart to be glad this sad spring if one's lot is cast in a big town and in London—the hub of things—where contrasts are sharp, where grief and gaiety meet and wal[illegible]ly, to find [illegible] some fair, peaceful side, where the very peace must seem unreal while Armageddon rages in fears and fire. In London one meets the men back from the scene of war, which we have always so luridly before the eyes of our imagination, and sees them plunge into all the delights of life with ardour—going to the theatres and restaurants, laughing and jesting, and partaking of all the old [illegible] joys—and the sight reassures us and does us good. Even to see the wounded arrive at Charing Cross after the first days of this offensive, to hear the ringing cheers that greeted them, and see the spring flowers thrown upon them as they passed us in the ambulances, gave us a feeling of sharing in some of the poignant moments.

Wanted—a New Art of Life

The bare fact that in the midst of so much pain, so much joy should exist—the joy of nature, the joy that the men who are fighting in this hideous struggle can still take in life—is a standing miracle and an evidence that after the moral winter that Europe is passing through is over, spring will come again. But of what moral revision do we stand in need? After the war we must build our bridge again, and build it stronger. Never, perhaps, have we had a clearer vision of Utopia than when, with Europe turned into a bear garden, we have felt so desperate a need for it. Our struggles to remould the fabric of our social life into something better and stronger during the war have been both pathetic and magnificent. Someone has said that the world needs a catechism of human experience to guide it in the future and help it to profit by the mistakes of the past—the mistakes that have culminated in this world war. It is clear that the human race needs some such document of the art of living as shall keep it in the future from turning its wondrous but misguided energies into channels that lead to self-annihilation. "What is the poison in peace that emerges in the carbuncle of war? When is patriotism a virtue, and when is it a menace to the human family? Where does [illegible] that counts? In a world scattered and 'peeled' it is not reconstruction of this fond [illegible] fibres that must [illegible] but a revision of his purposes under the sun. What [illegible] What at last can be read of the things that belong to [illegible] from the dust of projects, from the [illegible] wisdom of the sleeping generations, it is time to extract those laws of well-being which man cannot elude and God will not repeal." That is the task that confronts the philosophers of the present and the future.

A magnificent Louis Seize clock in an inlaid case of tulip-wood and king-wood enriched with ormolu. £125

In Messrs. Shoolbred's Antique Galleries, Tottenham Court Road, W.

The Vindication of the W.A.A.C.'s

Every woman must have felt a thrill of vicarious pride at the praise given to the W.A.A.C.'s last week by the War Office, and at the honour done them by Queen Mary in becoming their commandant. Henceforth their initials will be O.M.W.A.A.C. over their badge of Tudor roses. Rumour hath it that Her Majesty has been fitted for a special khaki W.A.A.C. uniform—and very well it will become her! It was good, too, to hear that the committee appointed to investigate the slanders about them, have vindicated the honour of the corps absolutely. There are, of course, black sheep in every fold, and a vast army like the W.A.A.C. could scarcely help containing a few, but there is little doubt that the slanders were of enemy origin to a large extent, and partly due to chagrin on the part of men ousted from safe and "cushy" jobs by the girls. Anyhow, let us hope we have heard the last of them. One day, perhaps, we may be told the thrilling story of how a large body of them marched away in good order and without the smallest sign of panic, under shell fire, from a town which was taken by the enemy early in this offensive, after nobly sticking to their posts until the last possible moment. It will make a fine page in the history of the war. A new sphere of W.A.A.C. activities is for country members of the corps to act as orderlies in officers' messes, to form ration parties, and do various other duties in connection with camps hitherto done only by men.

Fine Furniture at Messrs. Shoolbred's

War has so greatly affected the furniture industry that there is a distinct shortage of furniture everywhere. Fine pieces are at a premium, and even the more prosaic everyday kinds difficult to get. The huge prices fetched by the furniture at Christie's sale for the Red Cross last week showed how the value of good pieces has increased, and how keen we all are to possess them. Wandering through the Antique Galleries at Messrs. Shoolbred's the other day, I was impressed by their still large and varied stock of fine furniture—Dutch marqueterie, Chinese lacquer, English painted satin wood and oak, pieces from the great French periods, all at quite moderate prices. A magnificent marqueterie bureau, with its spacious cupboard top complete, was £48 10s.; and a fine Dutch roll-top bureau of the same, elaborately inlaid, was only £27 10s.; while an elegant Louis Seize oval table, with marble top and legs of powdered gilt, was a bargain at £47 10s.; as was also a genuine Louis Seize marble and gilt clock and a pair of candelabra to match, at 40 guineas. A magnificent red lacquer clock, 9 ft. high, was 70 guineas; and the *pièce de résistance* in the way of a bargain for the connoisseur in such things was an exquisite Louis Seize clock by Barbas,

Harrods
Military Kit Bags

Wonderfully roomy and convenient, almost everlasting in wear, strong and secure, no frame to break, nothing to "give way." This Bag is a Man's Bag—a bag to depend on.

Harrods own make. In brown waterproof mail canvas, stiffened leather base, 6 in. leather round sides, opening wide. Strongly hand-sewn, fitted with lever padlock.
Sizes—18 in. long, 18 deep, 10½ wide, 72/6 20 ins. long, 19 deep, 11 wide, 85/-
24 ins. long, 25 deep, 12 wide, 95/-

HARRODS LTD *Woodman Burbidge Managing Director* LONDON S W 1

Satisfied

It is a common experience for a mother to try several foods for her baby before finding the right one.

Savory & Moore's Food has so often proved to be the only Food baby could take, though many others were tried, that it has very special claims to be regarded as the "right" food, and the mother who decides to give it a trial will find baby will take to it at once, and thrive so well on it that there will be no need to make a change, and she will be relieved of further anxiety.

Send 1d. stamp for postage of FREE BOOKLET, "THE BABY," to—Savory & Moore Ltd., Chemists to The King, 143, New Bond St. W. 1

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD

The Home - Made Frock.

THIS afternoon in comes Betty like a whirlwind, demanding tea and my instant verdict on her new Frock.

Really, she did look sweet, but then it was Grafton Voile, so I told her she couldn't take all the credit.

"I made it all myself," she bubbled out breathlessly, "'cut, make and trim,' as the tailor people say. Isn't it lovely, and it cost ever so little, too, thank goodness. The man showed me heaps of dinky patterns, my dear, but a plain colour always suits me best, don't you think?"

GRAFTON'S Cotton Voile is far and away the best washing fabric at all times for indoor wear, and in Summer for light, cool and dainty dresses.

There are over 200 delightful figured designs, and a host of beautiful PLAIN shades. And also plain Black and White, 40 inches wide

40 inches wide Printed or in Plain Art Shades

For Blouses, Tea Gowns, Frocks, and Evening Wear.

2/11½ per Yard

When buying ready-made garments of Grafton Voiles, please see that the tab "GRAFTON VOILE" is on the collar.

If you purchase Grafton Voile in the piece the name is always plainly stamped on the selvedge.

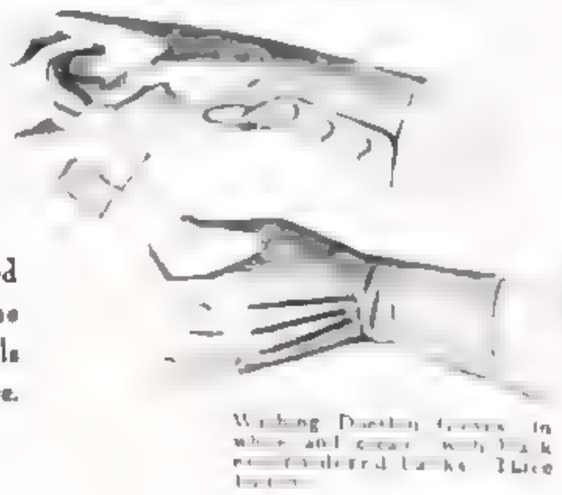
If your local draper is out of stock, write to Grafton's, 69, Watling Street, London, E.C. 4, who will see that a good selection of Patterns are sent to you, Post Free.

GRAFTON
Cotton Voile
The Perfect Washable Dress Fabric.

GLOVES of PERFECT QUALITY

THERE is a subtle beauty about JAYS' Gloves which gives additional elegance to every costume and gown. They fit just as if they had been made for the wearer, and there is always a very extensive stock from which to select.

Silk Wash Suede Gloves, in all shades. 6/11, 9/6 and 12/6 per pair.



Washing Doeskin Gloves, in white and cream, with black embroidered backs. Three buttons.

5/11 per pair

JAYS' Gloves are famed for durability, because none but the best materials are used in their manufacture.

An interesting illustrated booklet of SPORTS COATS, UNDERWEAR, etc. will be sent to any address post free on request.

JAYS Ltd.
REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1

An Active Service Coat
THE TIELOCKEN
Burberry Weatherproof

is the soldier's Main Line of Defence against the elements.

Illustrated Naval or Military Catalogue Post Free.

It excludes wet, yet is faultlessly self-ventilating—turns heavy rain, yet is free from rubber, oiled-silk, or other air-tight fabrics—is airylight on mild days, yet, owing to dense weaving, luxuriously warm in chilly weather

Quickly adjusted. A strap and buckle hold it securely—no buttons to fasten or lose.

The collar can be worn (1) open; (2) closed to the throat; or (3) turned up, when it forms a snug storm collar.

Every Burberry Garment bears a Burberry Label

Officers' Complete Kits in 2 to 4 Days or Ready to Put On

SERVICE WEATHERPROOFS.
BURBERRYS CLEAN and RE-PROOF
Officers' 'Burberrys' Tielockens, Burfrons, Trench-Warms, and Burberry Air Warms ***FREE OF CHARGE*** *during the War*

BURBERRYS Haymarket S.W. 1 LONDON
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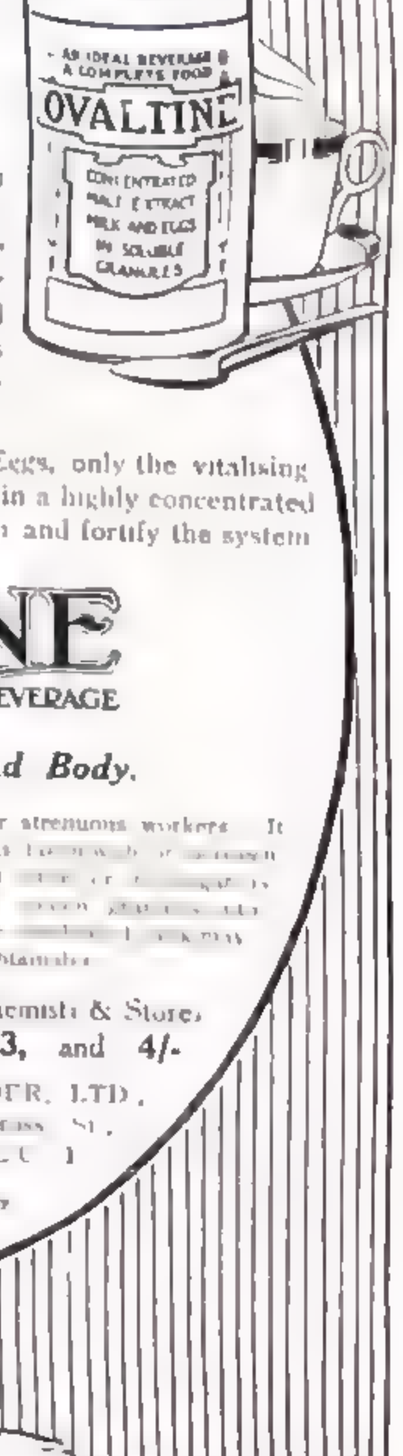
Growing Children



For children who are outgrowing their strength or whose bodily or mental development is retarded, "Ovaltine" should be the daily beverage, and should supersede milk or cocoa or harmful tea or coffee. Its high food value, combined with the ease and completeness with which it is digested and absorbed, make it the ideal food for building up brain, nerve and body

"Ovaltine" is prepared from Malt, Milk and Eggs, only the vitalising and reconstructive elements of which are retained in a highly concentrated form in just the proportions required to build up and fortify the system

OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve, and Body.

P 256

"Ovaltine" is also invaluable for strenuous workers. It makes a delightful beverage, and is [illegible] meals, having the advantage that [illegible] required. Merely stir the crisp [illegible] hot milk or milk and water [illegible] be substituted if fresh milk is not obtainable.

Sold by all Chemists & Stores at 1/4, 2/3, and 4/-

A. WANDER, LTD., 60, Cowcross St., London, E.C. 1

By Appointment to H.M. the King and H.M. the Queen of Italy

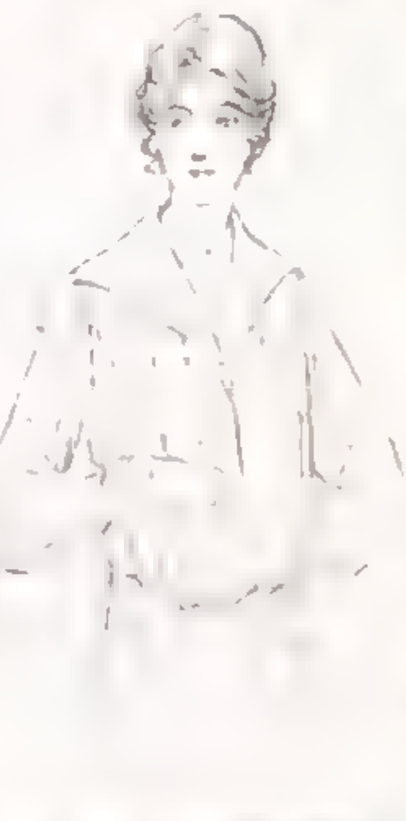
...we illustrate, in inlaid case of tulip-wood and king-...ready ...with ...mello, for £125

Blouses of Charm and Distinction at Messrs. Liberty's

Go where you will there are no fabrics like the Liberty fabrics either for wear or for sheer beauty, and ...models in Liberty blouses are a revelation of ... and ... in price. The three ... are excellent examples of their ... and pretty ... such it is, of course, impossible to convey in black and white the rich quality of our materials and the loveliness of ... colourings. The best is made of ... Tyrian silk in a great ... with ... and ... An inverted ... at either side of the front is held ... by some fancy stitching. Its ... is 32s. 6d. The other blouse is ... white silk, stitched with silk, ... admirably finished, for the modest ... The ... picture ... very graceful jumper in the ... soft, clinging "Viyella" silk, ... got in such delicious ... colourings, and it is hand-... with motifs that blend ... A narrow sash run ... at ... drapes so beautifully—smocked on the shoulders in colours to tone, and finished with a rounded collar of Ieta satin, the ... of which ... is £7 15s. Messrs. Liberty are ... a dainty illustrated booklet of their 1918 blouses, which will be sent post free on request.

In hand printed Tyrian silk in a great variety of colourings

A ... in ... or ... embroidered motifs, 5 guineas



A ... silk, 1 guinea

At Messrs. Liberty's, Regent Street, W.

The Growing Importance of the Shop Catalogue

Now that travelling ... becoming increasingly difficult, people who live out of London will be more than ever dependent on the catalogues issued by the great London shops at the opening of each season. Of late these ... have grown ... elaborate and exhaustive, ... beautifully illustrated and carefully compiled that they are quite ... apart from the ... information ... contain about the changing modes and the ... interest ... in the return of dress, which, after all, affect our comfort and well-being far too much for even the most austere among us to ignore them entirely. The time is rapidly coming when they will be ... trades to ... it will probably be the ... method for people who ... in the country of getting the latest ... from the metropolis. I ... of writing about clothes and such things ... serious and useful aspect.

A Valuable Catalogue of Spring Clothes

A ... for ... department of ... logue issued by Messrs. Harrods. In it is illustrated every conceivable garment and *et cetera* of dress required by ..., whether ... or merely ... essential from ... to ... about ... waterproof ... workers ... for ... and ... underneath. ... waterproofs and ... boots and shoes, millinery, ... all have their place in its pictured pages, tailored coat-frocks and suits from 6 guineas and less, warm wrap coats from 4½ guineas, a splendid trench coat in rainproof twill with Raglan sleeves and expanding pockets being only ...

While in the smart white or black rubbered sheeting they ... from ..., featherweight Jap silk mackintoshes ... Suits for all occasions in tweed, coating ..., Georgette, and crêpe de chine are ... At ... houses there are literally dozens of ... shown, at all prices. Lingerie, chic ... and charming ... novel and most attractive ladies' pyjama ... suits from 14s. 9d., the smartest of sports coats and the ... types of the new sweaters in wool or ... requirements admirably por... ... *brochure*, entitled "Spring," ... which Messrs. Harrods of Brompton Road, S.W., will send on request.

Eggs for the Wounded

The need for new-laid eggs for our ... was never so great as it is at ... present moment, and the eggs never so difficult to obtain. Monday, May 27, has been appointed National Egg Day, and the committee earnestly appeal to ladies, if unable to devote the whole day, to give at least part in assisting ... the selling of flags and emblems to raise money for this great charity. All those willing to assist should write at once to The Organiser, National Egg Day, 4, Rupert Street, W. 1.

Cretonne Kit-bags for Week-ends

Have you seen the new cretonne ... for week-ends? They are the ... receptacles, amply large ... to contain all one needs for a ... stay, and as light as a feather ... to carry. Made in gay cretonnes, just ... shape of a man's kit bag, deep and roomy, and with two comfortable handles at the top, they constitute a most useful and attractive item of a woman's war-... travelling equipment, and should ... invaluable to week-enders in these ... porterless days.

OLIVIA.

The National Refuges

"The ... is continually sending its lads into the Mer... ... ping depôt of the society last ... boys on their second and other ... with twenty-seven other boys who ... years besides 152 who had called ... progress, and others lived at the ... One poor lad went down with ... sunk hospital ships and torpedoed ... sent to sea again. This is the brave ... human material ... the old frigate is turning out. We trust that Britons all the world over will see that it does not lack support. The office is at 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.

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& POTATO CAKES
MAKE A DELICIOUS LUNCHEON

... OXO Limited, Thames House, London, E.C. 4

The "ARMY" Expanding Wristlet.
In Solid Silver with Gold Springs.

Is the most handsome, comfortable, and strongly-made of all watch wristlets. It is the preferred choice of Naval and Military Staff and other Officers and ranks. The double expanding sliding bar springs give up to ½in. expansion. The finely tempered gold springs (rustless) are of just the right tension to hold the wristlet and watch in any desired position without slipping or sliding. Never any slackness. Solid Silver Curb Chain and Clips. Cannot get out of order, and will outlast all other forms of wristlets. Everlasting service and satisfaction. Willingly sent on approval on receipt of price, 21/- (27 frs.), post free.

In three sizes: 3½ in., 3¾ in., and 4 in., expansion ½in. (This is the size of the Wristlet only. The "Land and Water" Watch measures 1¾in. from a screw to a pebble.) Smaller sizes ...

The "Q" Pocket Alarm Watch.

A perfect timekeeper—it is guaranteed for two years—the ... Pocket Alarm Watch assures punctuality in keeping appointments. The ... may be set to within a minute of the desired time, and its note is soft and mellow, yet distinct and unmistakable. Even surrounded by noise its vibrations compel one's attention. At night time the back of the case opens, so that the watch may be stood at the bedside ready to awaken one in the morning. Fully luminous hands and figures, it is in every way a perfect watch.

Oxidized, £5 5s. (133 frs.) Silver, £5 5s. (158 frs.)

Black Dial, 5/- (7 frs.) extra.
Unbreakable Glass, 3/- (4 frs.) extra.

BIRCH & GAYDON, LTD.
Technical and Scientific Instrument Makers to the Admiralty (Department D)
153, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.
West End Branch: 19, Piccadilly Arcade, S.W. 1.
(Main Entrance)
Illustrated Catalogue post free

The "Land & Water" Wrist Watch illustrated is dust and and damp proof. The movement is fully jewelled and fitted with Micrometer Regulator to give fine adjustment, by means of which it can be regulated never to lose or gain more than 4 seconds per day. Each watch is adjusted and compensated for all positions and temperatures, and is guaranteed to stand all shocks, jars, and strains to which a wrist watch is subjected under the severest conditions. By far the best watch for men in the Naval, Military, or Air Services.

The "Land & Water" Wrist Watch,
in solid Silver Case, with unbreakable glass, and fully luminous dial,
£5 0 0 (126 frs.).

The Regent St. House of
PETER ROBINSON LTD
LONDON W

Inexpensive Tailor Coats

THERE is to be found in our Regent Street Mantle Salon a large and varied assortment of the newest and smartest styles in Tailor-made Coats. They are not only stylish but practical, and moderate in price at the same time. Here is an example:—

R.S. "BADMINTON."

Tailor made Coat in Black and Navy Cheviot. The collar, cuffs, and pockets are trimmed with black and white check, partly lined silk **£5 15 6**

Peter Robinson's
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Peter Robinson Ltd

The Home Beautiful

Tottenham Court Road London

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CRETONNES

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CRETONNES from 1/0½ to 1/10½ per yard

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CRETONNES TAFFETAS and OMBRES, from 2/7½ to 4/6 per yard

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CRETONNES, TAFFETAS and OMBRES, 50 ins wide from 2/9 to 9/11 per yd

"ROSE BLOOMS" CRETONNE.

2/9½ per yard 50 ins wide
EVERY LENGTH GUARANTEED

THE "ORMISTON" DIVAN.

Comfortable Chair Covered in plain Lining with Loose Cover in "Ormiston" Cretonne as Illustration **£7 3 0**

Resist Tropical Sun **"Sunpruf"** See Air and Washing
UNFADABLE FABRICS

"SUNVEIN" COTTON, 31 ins wide from 1/4½ per yard
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CASEMENTS.

CASEMENT COTTON, 11½d. per yard 31 ins wide
DORA CASEMENT CLOTH Fast Dye 1/2½ per yard 31 ins wide
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JAVA CLOTH, 1/11½ per yard 50 ins wide
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BOLTON SHEETING, 2/4½ and 2/11½ per yard 50 ins wide

"BAYFIELD PHEASANT" CRETONNE.

3/0 per yard 31 ins wide
PATTERNS POST FREE.

Williamson & Cole Ltd
HIGH STREET, CLAPHAM, S.W. 4.

LIBERTY's SILK BLOUSES
IN HAND-PRINTED DESIGNS

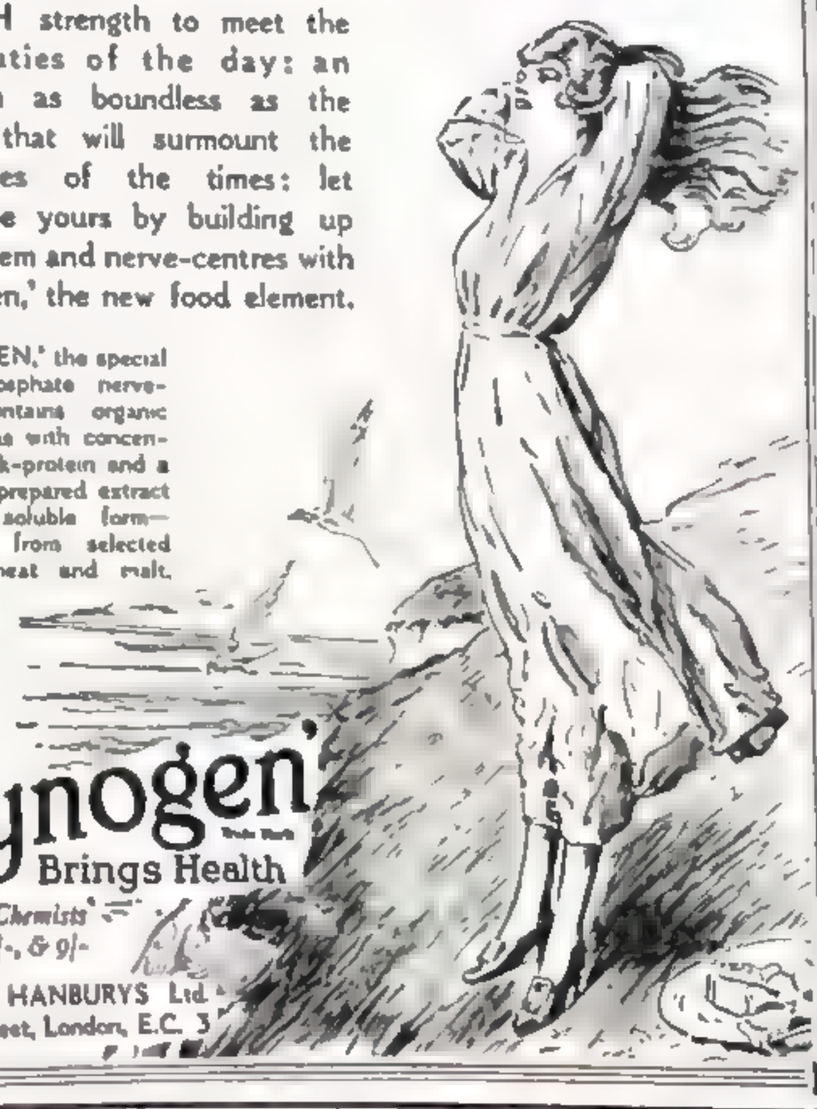
READY TO WEAR
MADE OF TYRIAN SILK WITH CUFFS & COLLAR OF MET **25/9** IN A VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL LIBERTY COLOURS

LIBERTY & Co. LONDON W 1

THE JOY OF LIVING

FRESH strength to meet the duties of the day: an optimism as boundless as the ocean, that will surmount the difficulties of the times: let these be yours by building up the system and nerve-centres with 'Bynogen,' the new food element.

'BYNOGEN,' the special glycerophosphate nerve-food, contains organic phosphorus with concentrated milk-protein and a specially prepared extract—in a soluble form—obtained from selected whole wheat and malt.



'Bynogen' Brings Health

Sold by all Chemists at 1/9, 3/-, 5/-, & 9/-

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd
Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3

All Old C.T. Coats and Skirts are to be seen in a variety of becoming designs at the Linen Hall. Full particulars and prices will be sent post free on request. We illustrate a characteristic example:—

Scarboro'.—A well-tailored Suit with fancy yoke across front with flat pleat from yoke, large pockets finished with flaps. Belt at waist. A waistcoat (open shirt finished with band at waist. Can be had in a variety of light weight tweeds and various shades in covert coatings. Suitable for town or country wear. Tweeds **7 Gns.**

Robinson & Cleaver Ltd
The Linen Hall, Regent Street, London, W. 1.

GONG SOUPS While so many articles of food have risen in price, Gong Soups are still sold at the original price of 2d. per packet, each making three portions of delicious nourishing soup.

WHICH SCHOOL?

IF SEEKING
A BOARDING SCHOOL or TUTOR,
THE EDUCATIONAL CONSULTANTS
send exclusive reliable information free. Mention age of pupil, district favoured, and approximate fees.

Address ED. J. BURROW, LTD., 44 Southwich House, High Holborn, London, W.C. 1.
Phone Museum 2161

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c.
Goddard's Plate Powder
Sold everywhere 6d. & 2/6 & 4/6

IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

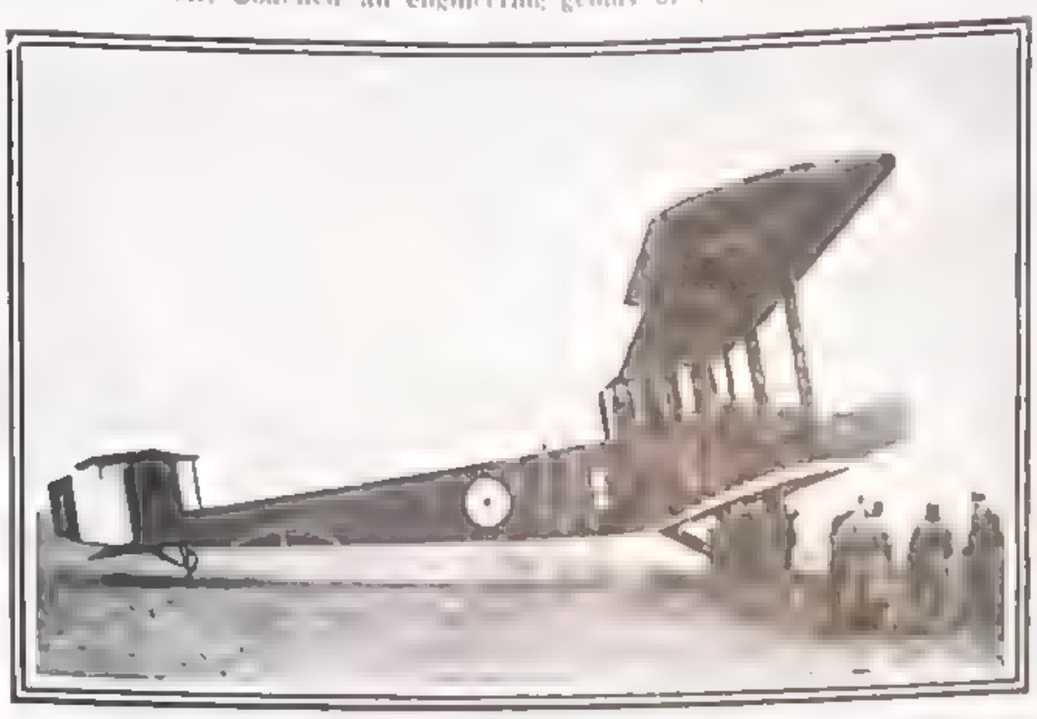
The work done by the Sunbeam Company and Mr. [illegible] during the war [illegible] out very prominently and when we review our commanding position in the air to-day we must not forget the debt owed to firms like the Sunbeam for giving us such magnificent aerial [illegible]

Without a really good engine the best aeroplane is of little use, and we can have no better proof of the quality of the Sunbeam-Coatalen engine than to find it employed, amongst many other purposes, for use on the giant Handley Page bombing machines. These great aeroplanes represent the latest achievement in big machines, and they call for the very finest engine.

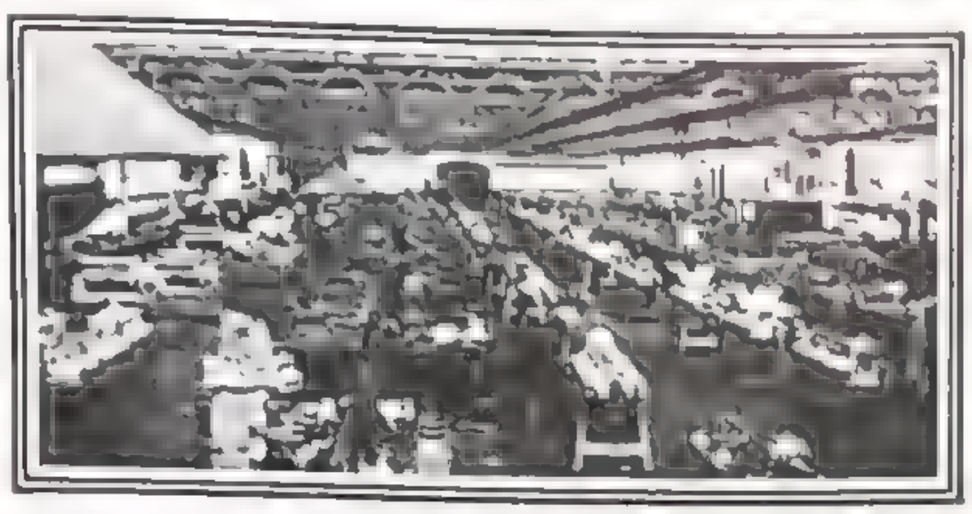
It may be said that the Sunbeam aerial engines have been used almost throughout the whole range of aeroplane design, as even before the war Mr. Coatalen had fitted an engine to an aeroplane of his own, and since this experience he produced a number of different models which have served the most varied purposes.

Since 1914 the power of the Sunbeam-Coatalen engines has advanced by rapid stages from 150 h.p. to 500 h.p., and to-day we hear of aeroplanes which have four sets of these 500 h.p. engines [illegible] a total horse-power of 2,000 h.p. Still bigger engines are being designed.

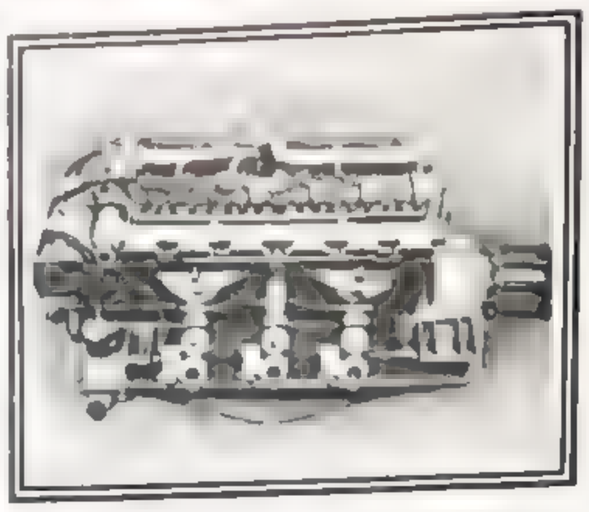
In weight-saving as in efficiency the Sunbeam-Coatalen engine stand out remarkably. For example, the 500 h.p. motor has an average weight of 2½ lb. per horse-power. That is, the whole engine weighs only 1,250 lb. When it is borne in mind that the aerial engine in war work is called upon to give maximum power for long [illegible] period under the most [illegible] conditions, for Mr. Coatalen's [illegible] so efficient. Indeed, beyond any doubt, we have in Mr. Coatalen an engineering genius of the first order.



A Handley-Page Bombing Machine fitted with Sunbeam-Coatalen Aircraft Engines.



A Main Assembling Shop, showing the Cylinder Blocks being Placed on the Crank-cases.



Side View of the Famous 475-b.h.p. Eighteen-Cylinder Sunbeam-Coatalen Aircraft Engine.

He has made good in both motor-car and aerial engineering, and his [illegible] labour has been of immense service [illegible] country. France owed to the country of his adoption, England.

An unusually interesting and splendidly-compiled publication is that issued by the Vauxhall Company entitled *Letters from the Front*. It consists of letters received from drivers and officers who have been favourably impressed by the performance of Vauxhall cars at the front. It is justly claimed by the company that the success of the 25 h.p. Vauxhall in fulfilling the important functions assigned to it as a staff car is one of the outstanding features of the part played in the war by motors.

That useful appliance, the Wood-Milne patent foot-pump for tyre inflation, has, during the war, proved itself of great value in a host of operations, which bid fair to extend almost indefinitely its sphere of utility. For example, these pumps are being used in engineers' machine shops for forced lubricating and testing, for inflating air beds in hospitals, for tea and potato plant spraying, for testing radiators and tanks on motors, in the art studio for aerograph work, and in the dental mechanics' shop. These are but a few of its uses. The Wood-Milne Company advise us that they are prepared to adapt these pumps for any purpose where the hand pump is not suitable or the power-pump too elaborate. Inquiries should be sent to their head offices, 21, Albion Street, Gaythorn, Manchester. We are asked to mention that owing to the increase in prices of raw materials, etc., the charge for Wood-Milne motor foot-pumps is, for the standard size, 47s. 9d., and for the large garage pump, 60s. 6d.

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Preference for a Humber Car is proof of good judgment. Willingness to wait for one is evidence of sound patriotism. The necessity for this exercise of patience is to be found in the accompanying picture

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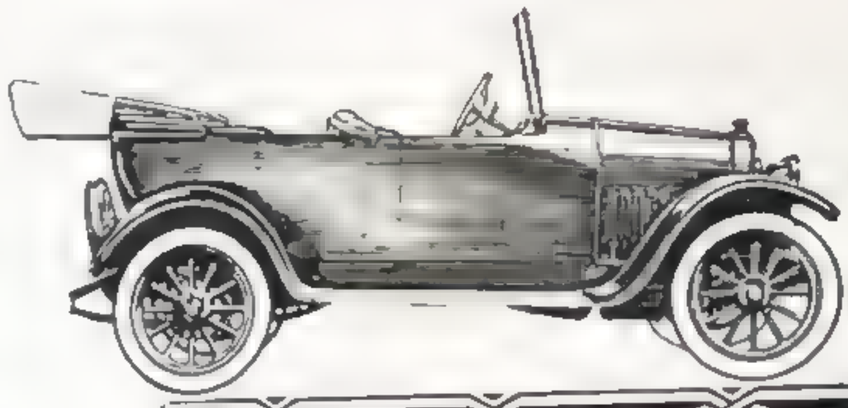
Covering Aeroplane Wings and Fuselages with [illegible] at the Works of the Humber Motor Company. Experience gained from this Department was devoted to the Upholstering of Humber Car Bodies.



THERE is an allied excellence in every Maxwell—for each car embodies the highest standard of power, comfort, elegance, speed, material, and construction possible at the price.

Maxwell

And it is the most economical car, not only in first cost, but in mileage and upkeep as well. Serviceable and sociable the Maxwell is pre-eminently the car for you.

Every car is completely equipped, including electric starting and lighting equipment.

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VARICOSE VEINS CURED.

Great and Immediate Success of Wonderful New Device.

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BEST WASH FOR WOUNDS
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BEST AIR PURIFIER.
DESTROYS ALL DISEASE GERMS

Clean
Fragrant
Non Poisonous
Does not Stain Linen
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A New Idea in Waterproofs.

OF GUARANTEED QUALITY

A SPECIAL OFFER

Elvery's world renowned special light weight Stormproof, fitted with adjustable Belt, best London finish ... **35/6**

A unique feature of this Model is that the Cape can be raised and slung over shoulders by means of the Buttons.

To prevent delay owing to unusual conditions Home Coats are stocked in Warehouse and can be sent by return of post free of postage.

ON APPROVAL. Send for Self-Measurement Form, together with patterns. All monies refunded in full immediately on receipt of garments returned.

Elvery's Waterproofs are highly recommended for War Workers and Nurses on Active Service.

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STYLE 0498

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SAXONE BOOTS ARE BUILT FOR SERVICE

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Street [illegible]

WELCOME ALWAYS KEEP IT HANDY
GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY

MAZDA
DRAWN WIRE
ELECTRIC LAMPS
will save you a lot of money; while giving you a lot of light
BRITISH MADE IN RUGBY ENGLAND
All Dealers sell them
MAZDA

Ration Hints—1.

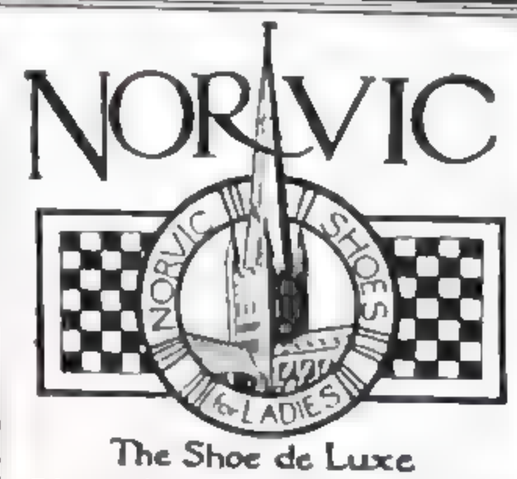
Don't restrict your use of Lea & Perrins' Sauce to MEAT; try it with VEGETABLE and with EGG DISHES, CHEESE and other War-time fare.

Lea & Perrins

SEEGEROL
FOR GREY OR FADED HAIR
"You simply comb it thro'"

2/6

NORVIC



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The perfect result of over 70 years' experience in the manufacture of Ladies' Boots and Shoes

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VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES
20's 1/2 · 50's 2/9 · 100's 5/6

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SERIOUS SHORTAGE of MOTOR DRIVERS
FOR WORK [illegible]
URGENT NATIONAL IMPORTANCE
500 LADIES WANTED
17 to 45,
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THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF MOTORING, Ltd.,
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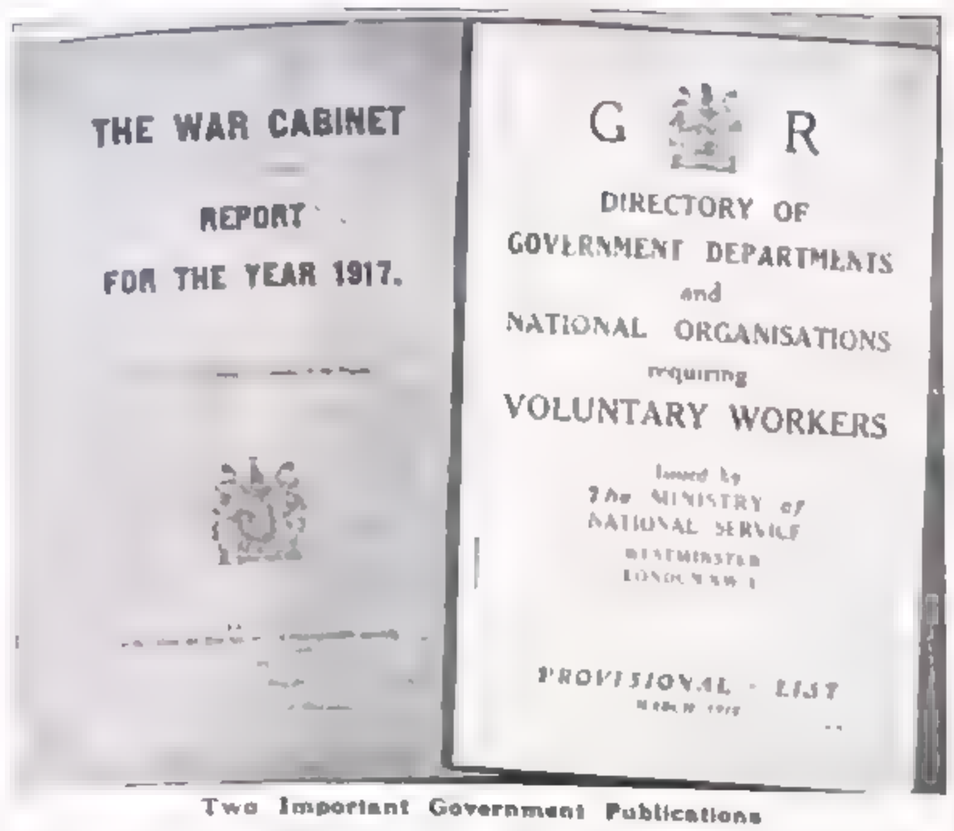

Two Important Government Publications

"The War Cabinet" gives a remarkable survey of work in 1917. There are chapters covering all the main fields of war effort during the year. Readers will find it an excellent shilling's worth, and very useful to have by them.

How shall I utilise my spare time? This question is answered in the very useful handbook published by the Ministry of National Service. It can be obtained on application to the Ministry, Westminster, S.W.1.

Physical Drill at the Guildhall

The Incorporated British College of Physical Education does excellent work in stimulating and maintaining interest in educational gymnastics in this country, and it is gratifying to find that its efforts are continuing in spite of the disabilities of the war. The seventh annual drill competition recently took place in the Guildhall before the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, the latter presented the shields and medals. Forty-three teams of girls took part in the elementary grade, thirteen in the intermediate, and five in the advanced grade. The girls looked very smart in their various costumes.

Newspapers and Magazines for Sick and Wounded Soldiers

The Editor begs to inform hospitals in Britain, France, Egypt, and other places that he has a certain number of illustrated weekly newspapers, magazines, and books which he will be pleased to forward (post free) for the use of the wounded. French magazines and illustrated weekly newspapers can be included in the parcel if there are French patients in the hospital, convalescent home, dressing-station, or ambulance train. Requests should be addressed to the Editor of THE SPHERE, Great New Street, London, E.C., and should bear at the top the words, "Newspapers for the Wounded."

NEWS NOTES OF THE WEEK

"The Germans as Others See Them"

Two of the most trenchant pamphlets on the war that we have seen are written by men who presumably have some German blood in their veins or at least have German names—Sir Isidore Spielmann and Mr Otto Kahn, the well-known American—which fact should be a warning to us against undue prejudice towards the bearers of German names, for of the loyalty of these two gentlemen to the Allies there can be [illegible] before us a [illegible] Spielmann entitled *The [illegible] Others See Them*, a very [illegible] letter to Herr Maximilian H[illegible] which seems to put the case a[illegible] Germany [illegible] objective [illegible] interest by [illegible] Thomson [illegible] strange con[illegible]dels cate illustrations of eighteenth cen[illegible]

Earthquakes in Guatemala, Central America

The devastation caused [illegible] earthquakes in Guatemala resulting in the almost total d[illegible]on of the capital and a number of neighbour[illegible] homeless more than 50,000 people, the [illegible] majority of whom have been reduced to extreme poverty, and are now entirely dependent for food and shelter upon [illegible]. The [illegible] ness of this terrible disaster has enlisted the sympathy of his Majesty the King, who has cabled to his Excellency the President of Guatemala, Señor Estrada Cabrera, in the following terms:—

"Mr President,—I have [illegible] sufficient information concerning the earthquake to allow me to appreciate the terrible hardships and losses which have befallen the people of Guatemala, and I hasten to offer your Excellency, the Government of Guatemala, and the sufferers by the disaster my most sincere [illegible] sympathy.—George R.I."

In these circumstances a committee has been formed for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of the victims and also as a practical proof of British good will for a country which was one of the first in Spanish America to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. Subscriptions are earnestly invited, and may be sent to the Consul General for Guatemala, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

Mr Hugh Thomson's Illustration to Sir Isidore Spielmann's Pamphlet, "The Germans, as Others See Them"

The Sunday Musical Union

A series of concerts is being given at Queen's Hall under the auspices of the Sunday Musical Union. It consists of afternoon and evening concerts, at which the programme announced for each afternoon is repeated the same evening. The concerts commence at 3.30 and 7 p.m. and terminate at 5.10 and 8.40 p.m. respectively, [illegible] being permitted in the evenings. On April 29 Mr Robert Radford will be the vocalist, and the programme will include the overture from *The Meistersinger*, Mendelssohn's Concerto No. 1 in G minor, and [illegible] Peer Gynt" suite.

"Military Explosives of To-day"

This week Mr James Young, chief science instructor at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, completed the third and final lecture on "Military Explosives of To-day" at the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi. The practical difficulties of finding explosives insensitive enough to stand the shock of propulsion from the gun and yet to detonate effectively, were dealt with.

Every Crumb of "BERMALINE" nourishes the growing body.

Its delicious flavour, crisp brown crust and soft texture have particular attraction for the little ones.

They eat it with relish, and what they enjoy does them the more good. Besides, it is more satisfying and much more easy to digest than any other bread, because the malted barley pre-digests the insoluble starches contained in other breads.

Mothers will find in these days, when eggs, butter, rice and other "children's foods" are scarce, that "Bermaline" contains exactly the nutritious elements for building strong sturdy children.

Let the children have plenty of "Bermaline."

"Bermaline"

RECO TRADE MARK
BEST BROWN BREAD

"It's a meal in itself."

6d. per lb. loaf from bakers everywhere

The Proprietors of the trade mark "Bermaline," MONTGOMERIE & CO., Ltd., Ibrox, Glasgow, supply the special ingredients for making "Bermaline" Bread to Bakers, who are agents, throughout the United Kingdom.

A2

GAMAGES

Value is measured not by what you pay, but by what you get for your money. The splendid wear-resisting qualities and excellent fit of Service Trenchers from the HOUSE OF GAMAGE make them *double value*. They have never failed to justify the faith placed in them.

Kits Completed & Uniforms made to measure in 24 hours.

Finest Fit & Style Guaranteed

Naval & Military Catalogue Post Free on request.

THE 'SUMMER' TRENCH COAT.

This coat is made from a specially prepared fabric scientifically treated by a new process. Rainproof to a degree hitherto unattainable, smartly cut and well tailored. Light in weight. Lined same material as outside of coat and interlined oil fabric. All sizes in stock for immediate wear.

Price

70/-

Post Free U.K.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

We are always pleased to send a representative to any London Hospital to take instructions for new Kit.

TERMS CASH.

Special to Officers in the R.N.A.S. and R.F.C. The new Uniform for the

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Correct in detail, made to measure in 48 hours.
Patterns and Prices Free on Request.
A model of this Uniform on view in our Tailoring Department.

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DAINTY FROCKS
IN SILK GEORGETTE

These Frocks are copied and adapted from the newest French models, and are made in our own Workrooms by highly-skilled workers from rich quality materials, and are so daintily finished that they are suitable for both afternoon and restaurant wear.

DAINTY FROCK, in good quality Silk Georgette, simple bodice with sailor collar daintily finished with embroidery and deep vest of contrasting material with fringe ends. Elbow, straight hanging skirt. In navy, black and a good range of colours.

Price
8½ Gns.

NOTE.—This establishment is closed on Saturdays.

Debenham & Freebody.
Wigmore Street, (Cavendish Square) London W.1

Famous for over a Century for Taste, for Quality for Value

KNITTED COATS

PRACTICAL, useful, and becoming, in a variety of exclusive designs.

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Price
73 6

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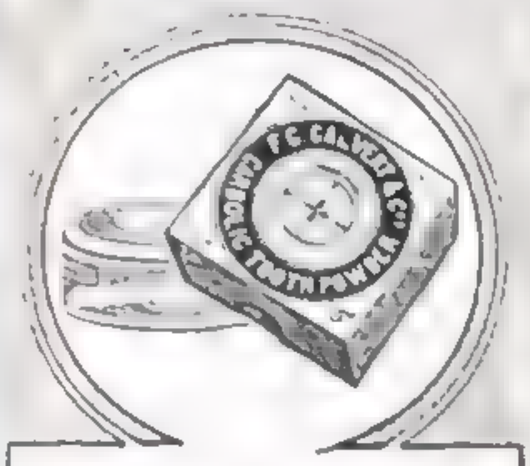
LONDON W.1

NOTE.—This establishment will be closed on Saturdays until further notice.



A new style of package

The famous round tin is temporarily replaced by a card box specially prepared for

Calvert's
CARBOLIC
Tooth Powder

Owing to National requirements we cannot obtain our usual supplies of tin boxes.

Individual users who wish, can easily empty this "Refill" into the tin they have just finished, although for obvious reasons, old tins are useless to us.

Two sizes, 5d and 10d, containing respectively the same quantity as the 6d and 1/- tins.

Only the package is altered, not the quality of the contents.

F. C. CALVERT & CO.
Manchester.

A Delightful Surprise.

Everything is so dear and you don't know *what* to get for a change. Here is something entirely new—quite different from anything that has ever been sold in this country before. It is "Jack Tar Tuna"; a delicious fillet of fish; tender and delicate and tasting like chicken.

Ask your Grocer for a tin. You will be delighted with this new fish food.

[illegible] Newcastle-on-Tyne

JACK TAR TUNA FISH

Healthy Liver Healthy Life

Your liver—healthy or clogged, active or sluggish—makes all the difference between vigorous, cheerful life and low spirits and failure. Banish headache, indigestion, biliousness and nervousness and clear up sallow blotchy pimply skin with the tried family medicine,

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Purely vegetable
Small Pill Small Dose—Small Price
GENUINE must bear signature

Brent Good

The Shape for Healthy Feet

Footwear that saves the Feet and the Pocket.

Spare young feet the discomfort of cramped toes and you will increase the health and stability of the whole body

HALL & SONS' Gold Medal SANDAL-FORM FOOTWEAR FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

give perfect ease and preserve the natural shape of the foot. They wear longer than ordinary shapes through lack of strain.

SPECIAL TYPES FOR SCHOOL AND COUNTRY WEAR.

We are prepared to send a Box of Boots for selection carriage [illegible]

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[illegible] "Care of the Feet," should be out of hand.

LAUNDRY.

FAMILY WORK WANTED

By this well known Model Laundry. Expert staff, good service, reasonable prices. Customers all parts of country.

ALBANY ELECTRIC LAUNDRY Co., Ltd., Eastwood Lane, Westcliff-on-Sea.

'K' SERVICE BOOTS

for severe wear and real comfort.

'K' BOOTS & SHOES

for civilian wear are in short supply, but are worth waiting for. *They last so long.*

LITERATURE : Some New Books of the Day.

A Sculptor and his Friends

S[illegible] usually outcasts—[illegible]

[illegible] best fits to the supreme difficulty and triumph, [illegible] object in marble [illegible] of the mere [illegible] in at the moment. Out of t[illegible] by the last moments of [illegible] soul jects their friends and [illegible] *Life in Letters* (Chapman and Hall). [illegible] perous and excellent diarist, most [illegible] in the volume itself. To have [illegible] a book we should [illegible] a poet only but [illegible] as himself. Writing [illegible] of Gladstone who sat for him [illegible] he says: "I found him a most fascinating man [illegible] and instructive."

If Woolner had only noted and recorded [illegible] conversations Tennyson seems to have impressed him yet more profoundly in being the adulation expressed in letters to the poet's wife, among the most interesting in the volume. But indeed Gladstone and even Froude in letters to Woolner acclaim Tennyson as almost another Shakspere! *Apropos* Shakspere,

Woolner, who had taken more likenesses from casts after death than any contemporary, agreed with Chantrey in the opinion that the Stratford bust was taken from such a cast. It was taken, however, by an competent sculptor and after [illegible] deserted the lower part of [illegible] Last,

BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE SPHERE

Publishers are requested to state the price in all cases.

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

[illegible] By Zane Grey. [illegible] Novels.

[illegible] BOOKS ABOUT THE WAR

[illegible] Hodder & Stoughton.

[illegible] By H. Rider Haggard. Cassell.

[illegible] Hodder & Stoughton.

[illegible] By H. Rider Haggard. Cassell.

Tennyson—of Browning, Rossetti, Coventry Patmore, Ruskin, Carlyle, Kingsley, and Dr. [illegible], and he seems to have had the gift of drawing out in letters and in conversations what was best in each of them with the exception of Ruskin. Hence the literary interest of the letters, which in place of its present motto—apotheosising all the devotion of a Smiles—might more aptly have had the quotation, however hackneyed, from Browning:—

[illegible] see Shelley plain
[illegible]

Mr. Leighton's New Novel

Every Man has his Price, by Marie Connor Leighton (Ward, Lock and Co.). Mark Welstead, the curate of Trentham, loved Jess Langley, the daughter of the wealthiest man in the county. On the very day in which [illegible] was wrung from him, and he discovered that his [illegible] urned, a murder took place in Ulvercroft House, [illegible] not home of Mr. Langley. Many people [illegible] the crime. But it was finally, through circumstantial evidence, brought home to the young curate, who was [illegible] of wilful murder. Through an accident to the train [illegible] him to prison Mark managed to escape, [illegible] changed into the clothes of a clergyman who had been [illegible] thus giving the impression that he had perished. He returned to see Jess, and then hid himself from public notice in the north of England. But his troubles were not [illegible] for he was pursued by the animosity of a certain George [illegible] who had given himself out as the rightful owner of the Ulvercroft estate, being the presumed child of an elder [illegible]. In the end, however, the right triumphed, and Mark found himself in possession of wealth and of the beautiful and faithful Jess, who had clung to him through good and evil report.

MACMILLAN'S LIST.

Pitt.
By [illegible] ROSEBERY. Library Edition [illegible] 8s. 6d. net.

Fourth Thousand.

[illegible] H. ASQUITH

Occasional Addresses, 1893-1916.
[illegible] 6s.

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By the Hon. J. W. FORTESCUE. With Maps. Extra Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d. net.

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By JAMES STEPHENS. Author of "The Crock of Gold," etc. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.

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By Sir RABINDRANATH TAGORE. Crown 8vo. 5s. net.

Mashi and Other Stories.
By Sir RABINDRANATH TAGORE. [illegible] from the Bengali. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Swinburne and Landor: A Study of their Spiritual Relationship and its effect on Swinburne's Moral and Poetic Development.
By W. HOUGHTON DRAYTON HENDERSON. Crown 8vo. 6s. 6d. net.

ALGERNON BLACKWOOD'S NEW STORY

The Promise of Air.
By ALGERNON BLACKWOOD. 6s. net.

*** [illegible] a most first-class Ghost story, written [illegible]*

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Belgium and North-East France.
Showing Main Roads and Railways. 25 × 20 in. Coloured. 6d. net. Cloth Folded. 1s. 3d. net.

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40 × 30 in. Coloured. Unmounted. 1s. 6d. net. Cloth Folded. 3s. net.

MACMILLAN & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.2

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WILLIAM KIDDIER,

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A new Book of Essays for the Painter and all Lovers of Colour

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No other book has ever had such sales. No other book has ever been so widely quoted. No other book has ever caused such hearty laughter.

A REMARKABLE NEW NOVEL.

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By HARRY TIGHE.
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[illegible]

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"From beginning to end the book makes delicious reading."—*Daily Graphic*

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Mostly men. The author of that well [illegible]

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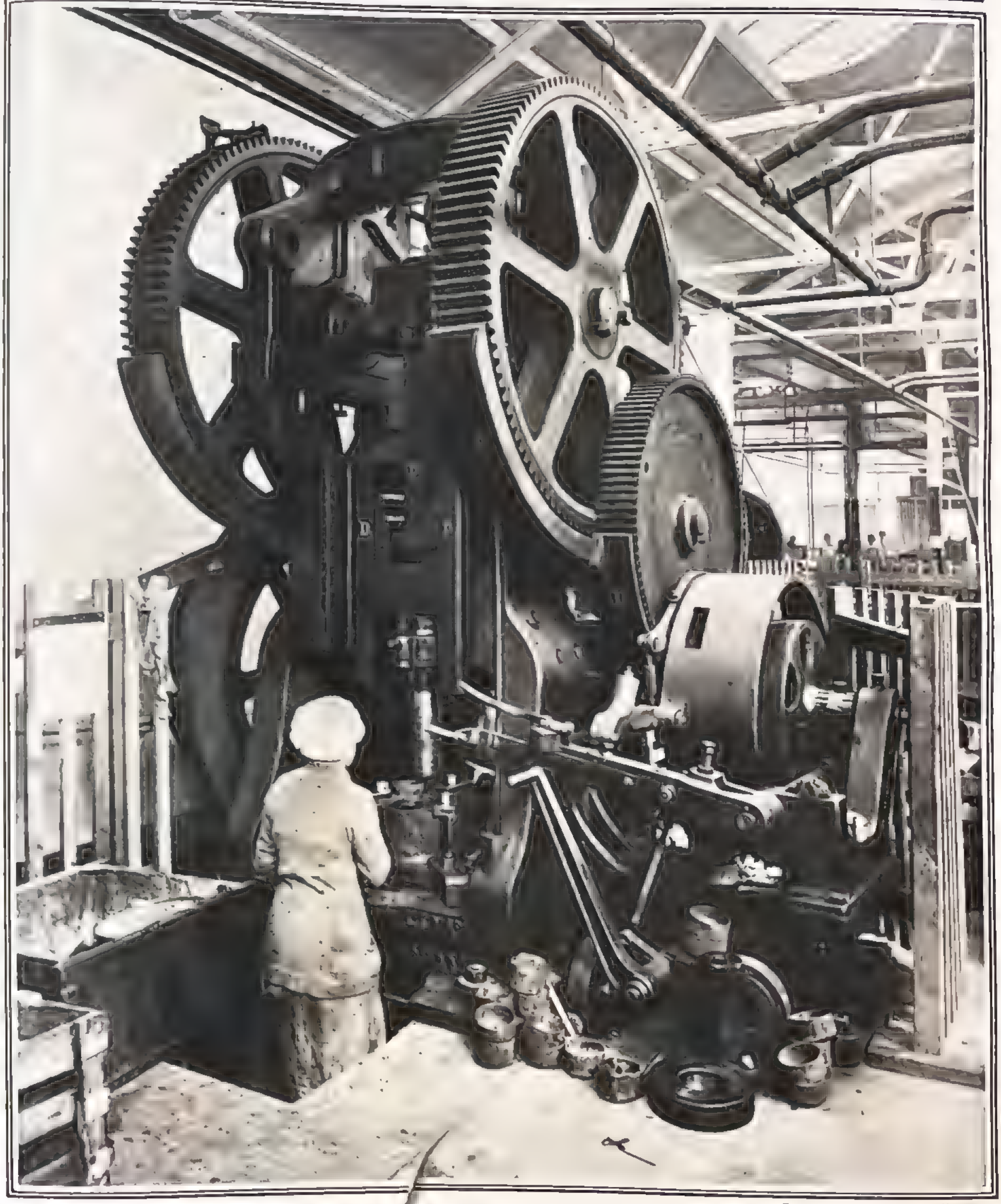


By courtesy of the Ministry of Munitions

IN A MUNITION FACTORY—A WOMAN MAKING 4·5 CARTRIDGE CASES

We reproduce above an interesting picture of munition-making. The girl-worker is engaged on the manufacture of 4·5 cartridge cases, and is "feeding" a Taylor and Challen drawing press. This is only one of the many operations connected with the making of munitions which are being successfully carried out by women. The metal is forced into the desired shape by great pressure. Just below the big control lever to the right of the worker are some of the dies and also the portions of cartridge casing with which she is dealing

THE GREAT WORLD WAR: WEEK BY WEEK.

There's not a pair of legs so thin, there's not a head so thick,
There's not a hand so weak and white, nor yet a heart so sick,
But it can find some needful job that's crying to be done
For the Glory of the Garden glorifieth everyone.

Then seek your job with thankfulness and work till further orders,
If it's only netting strawberries or killing slugs on borders;
And when your back stops aching and your hands begin to harden,
You will find yourself a partner in the Glory of the Garden

Oh Adam was a gardener, and God who made him sees
[illegible] gardener's work
is done upon his knees
So [illegible] work is hallowed you can wash your hands and pray
For the Glory of the Garden that it may not pass away!
And the Glory of the Garden it shall never pass away!

[illegible] by Rudyard Kipling
[illegible] courtesy of Mr. Rudyard Kipling

General Friedrich von Bernhardi.—The [illegible]

Brigadier-General G. [illegible] Carey, C.B. [illegible]

CONTINUED GERMAN ASSAULTS UPON THE YPRES SALIENT

During the past week operations were [illegible] and Amiens sectors of the Western front, but those about Armentières were by far the more important the enemy High Command having resolved to concentrate their efforts in this sector against the southern face of the Ypres salient.

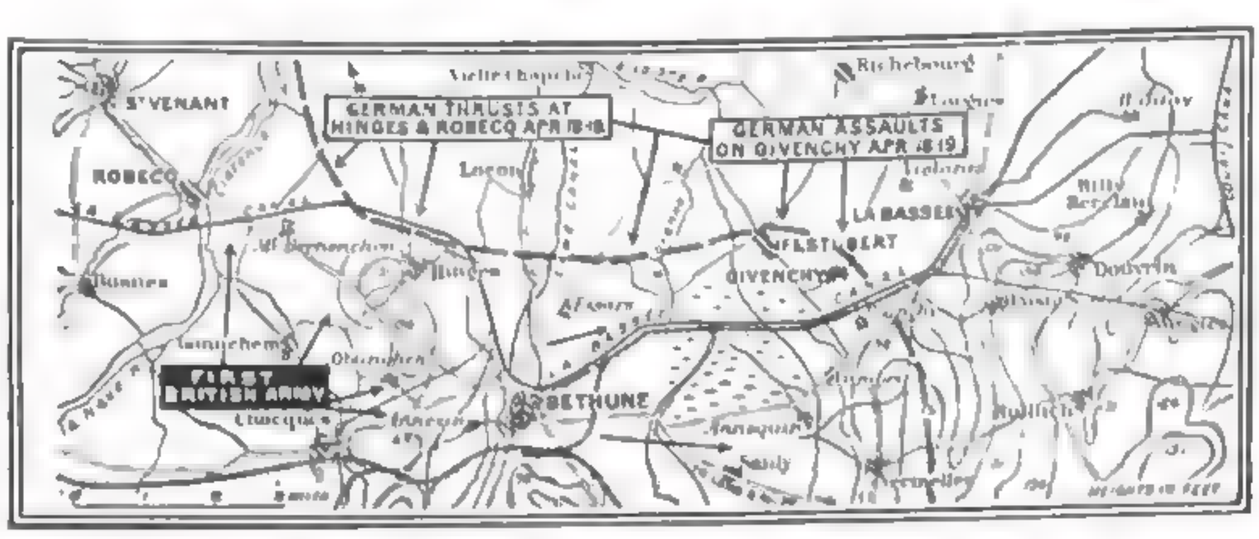
The main supports of the position in this quarter were Kemmel Hill and Locre Hill, both some 500 ft. in height. On April 23 infantry attacks were directed against Dranoutre, [illegible] Kemmel Hill. They were repulsed after sharp fighting by the French defenders. On April 24 the situation remained unchanged, but next day the enemy launched a fresh attack by at least four divisions under Generals Sieger and von Eberhard. The French garrison of Kemmel Hill made a gallant resistance, but was at last overpowered, though it held out for seven or eight hours after being cut off and surrounded by the advance of the Germans on both sides. St. Eloi was captured very early in the morning under cover of mist, Dranoutre went next, and after a bitter struggle the last remnants of the French troops on Kemmel were destroyed. The German losses were [illegible] heavy, but they [illegible] 6,500 prisoners, and had won Kemmel Hill.

The occupation of this important height by the enemy was a [illegible] event. A distinguished officer of high position" summed up the situation when he stated that "It is a most important tactical feature, an isolated hill covered with trees, and it gives good observation to the north. It is possible to hold on to Ypres even if (as the Germans) are holding Kemmel Hill, but it would not be convenient. On April 28 the Germans were still holding the hill, and our line east of Ypres had had to be drawn in nearer to the ruins of the town.

The German success was, however, incomplete so long as we held Locre. On April 26 fierce fighting left the French troops still in possession of the village and its hill. Their British comrades held stoutly on to Ridge Wood and Voormezelle, and captured several hundred prisoners. Fresh attacks on Saturday and Sunday had no better result, and in spite of their really important tactical success at Kemmel the Germans were still held up, and could only advance at a foot's pace.

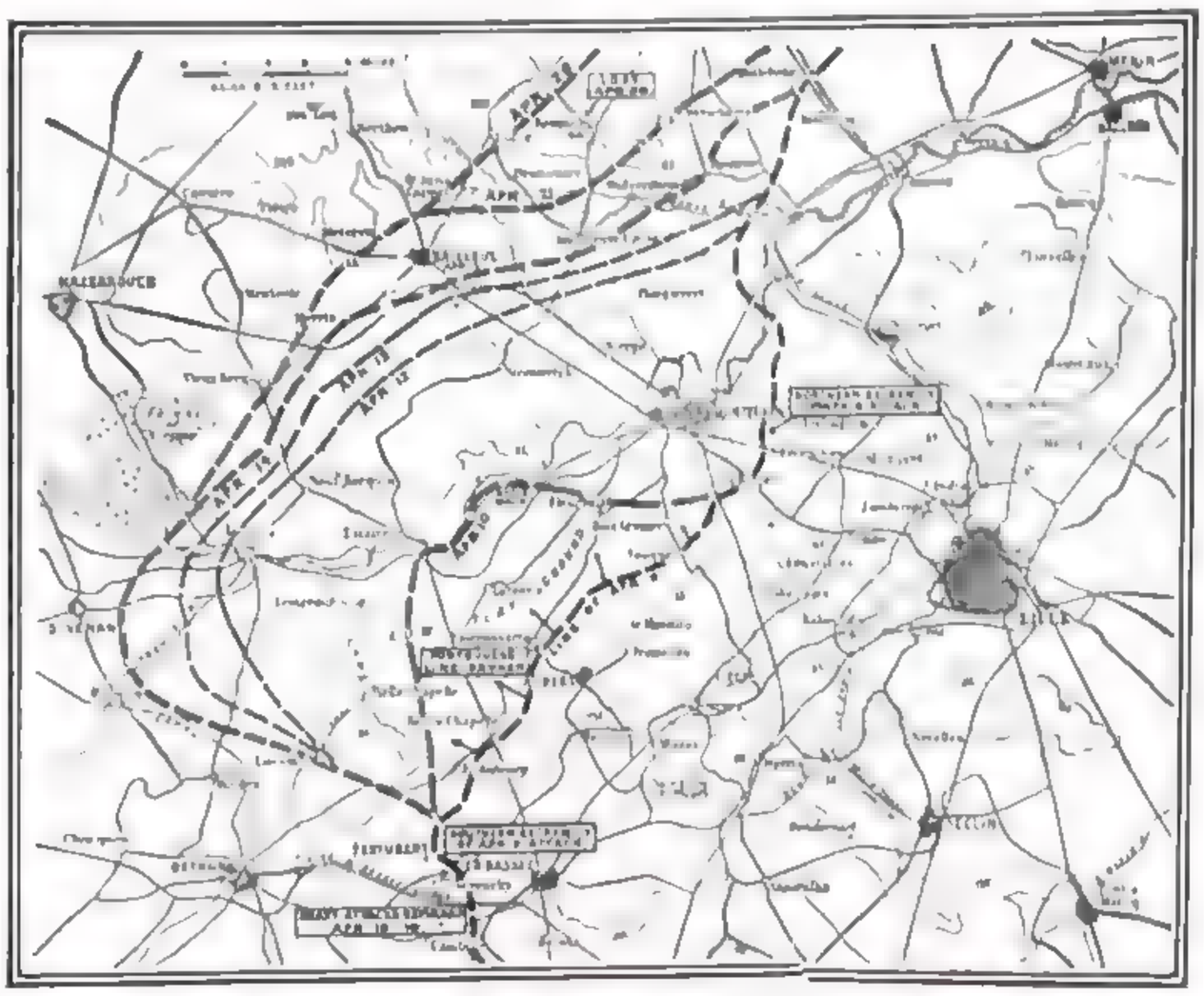
On the south side of the Armentières salient the German advance, since their defeat at Givenchy-Hinges (April 18-19), came to a complete standstill, and we have even improved our line here by various well-conducted minor actions.

South of the Somme the Germans made a considerable attack on April 24 on the Franco-British front between the Somme and the Ancre. After fierce fighting Villers-Bretonneux was captured, but it was retaken by the British, and some 900 prisoners fell into our hands.



The Holding of the Germans at Givenchy and Hinges

On the south side of the Armentières salient the Germans have been held from the first. Their great attack on April 18-19, directed against the front of the First Army from Hinges to Givenchy, was a complete failure.



The Rapid Slowing of the German Advance Pat Armentières

It will be seen that while on the first three days the Germans made an advance of about seven miles, on the next three they only progressed about one, and little more than one in the six days, April 15-21. On the south side of the salient they scarcely advanced at all.

QUEEN MARY'S MESSAGE TO THE ARMY

It was [illegible] means to give [illegible] work done by women in this [illegible] Queen Mary has always taken a keen interest in women workers, an interest which has taken a practical form in the many royal visits paid to munition factories and other places where women are doing valuable work for their country. Princess Mary, too, shares this interest, as is evinced by her recent visits to Oxford and Cambridge in order to distribute badges to workers on the land. [illegible] mark of royal approval was given when Queen Mary decided to honour the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps by becoming its Chief Commandant in Chief. The proclamation issued by the [illegible] title of Commandant in Chief. The proclamation issued by the Secretary of the War Office on April 8 runs as follows: "As a mark of her Majesty's appreciation of the good services rendered by the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, both at home and abroad, since its inauguration, and especially of the distinction which it has earned in France by its work for the armies during the recent fighting on the Western front, the Queen has been graciously pleased to assume the position and title of Commander-in-Chief of the Corps, and to bear the name of Queen Mary's Women's Army Auxiliary Corps." This announcement followed closely upon the publication of the report of the committee charged with the investigation of scandalous reports circulated respecting the corps and which were proved to have been entirely without foundation. It awoke new enthusiasm for the W.A.A.C.

The Queen has always been solicitous for the welfare of the fighting forces, and has just sent the following message to the forces. It is dated Windsor Castle, April 26.

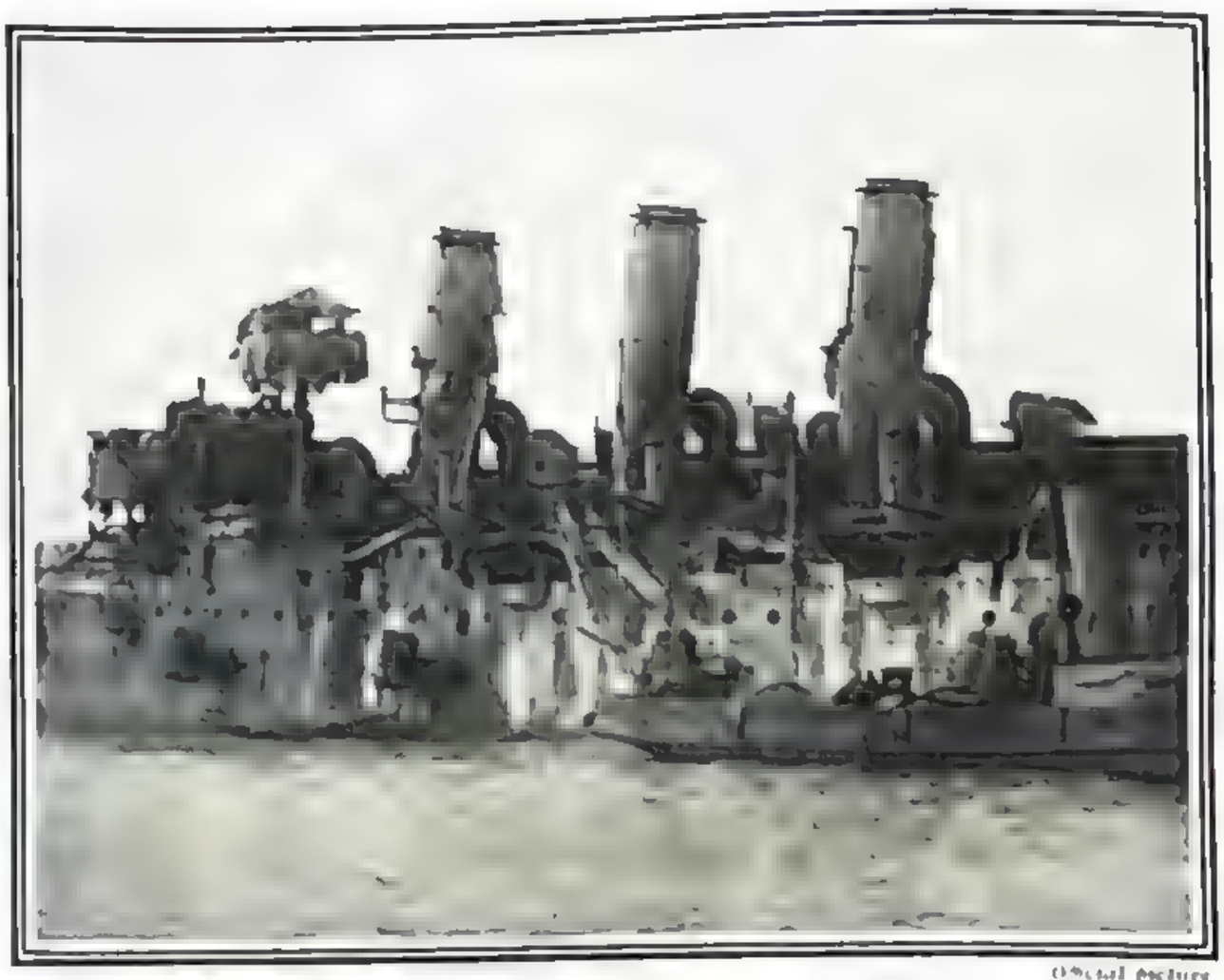
"To the men of our Navy, Army and Air Force,—I send this message to tell every man how much we, the women of the British Empire, at home, watch and pray for you during the long hours of these days of stress and endurance. Our pride in you is immeasurable, our hope unbounded, our trust absolute. You are fighting in the cause of righteousness and freedom, fighting to defend the children and women of our land from the horrors that have overtaken other countries, fighting for our very existence as a people at home and across the seas. You are offering your all, you hold back nothing, and day by day you show a love so great that no man can have greater. We, on our part, send forth with full hearts and unfaltering will the lives we hold most dear. We, too, are striving in all ways possible to make the war victorious. I know that I am expressing what is felt by thousands of wives and mothers when I say that we are determined to help one another in keeping your homes ready against your glad home-coming. In God's name we bless you, and by His help we too will do our best."

THE RETURN OF H.M.S "VINDICTIVE": *The Scars of Battle.*

Official picture

The Damaged Foretop and Conning Tower

The foretop and conning tower of H M S "Vindictive" were in need of al the special protective measures which had been taken before the attack The holes made by the shot can be d stinctly seen in the picture



Official picture

Port Side of H.M.S. "Vindictive" as seen in Harbour

The view shows the protected fighting top above the bridge, the bow being to the left of the picture The forward funnel shows the greatest amount of damage A large number of the ventilator cowls have been shot through The landing "brows" are seen at all angles Fenders of wood hang at intervals along the ship's side

WAIT FOR THE BEST

The Editor of THE SPHERE *begs to announce to his readers that next week's issue will deal in extenso with the epic of Zeebrugge. The whole of the main incidents of the narrative will be told in a special series of pictures prepared by* SPHERE *artists. There will be drawings in full colours by naval artists of* THE SPHERE *in the same issue. Those who desire copies of this issue should order them at once from their newsagents. Price as usual, 9d*

The Bridge of H.M.S. "Iris"

The view shows the bridge of the "Iris," part of which was blown away early in the attack on Zeebrugge. The "Iris" and the Daffodil were formerly used as ferry steamers on the Mersey

The Specially Protected Fighting Top

There were three officers and seven men in the "Vindictive's" fighting top when the attack on Zeebrugge began; at the end there was only one survivor, and he had served his gun throughout the engagement

Official picture

Another View on Board H.M.S. "Vindictive"—A Perforated Ventilation Cowl

The "Vindictive" returned to port bearing many scars after the great part she played in the raid on Zeebrugge The view shows how her ventilation cowls were shot through and through so that they were completely riddled by hundreds of small holes

From a drawing by W. B. Wollen

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Women Lend a Hand on Board a Yacht in War Time

Yachts can now only be used for fishing purposes, and this being so many yachtsmen go out with a trawl to add to the food supplies of the nation, being aided in not a few cases by their daughters who take the places of members of the crew who are now serving on more important craft

WOMEN'S WORK IN WAR TIME.

A modern Rip van Winkle, falling asleep in those far off days of peace and waking in the present day, might well rub his eyes in amazement at the war time change which has come over our English Eve. Four years—or nearly so—of war have made her free of the most jealously guarded masculine preserves; she has entered practically all the professions, she has discarded her petticoats, she has a vote. Ten years ago she was not allowed to ride astride without being called immodest; to-day she walks down Piccadilly in smock and breeches and not a head is turned (except a few feminine ones who envy her complexion!). In this issue of THE SPHERE you will find sundry pictures of woman doing the work of man or what used to be considered his. But it has been impossible to deal with every phase of her activities, only with some of the most salient—sturdy Eves in our garden of England growing the food that is going to bring the U-boat campaign to confusion; munition girls turning out shells and handling complicated machinery with as much ease and aplomb as if they were a sewing machine [illegible], of which it is difficult to say anything, because nothing could be good enough for those and others you will find.

Put [illegible] in what manifold guises you find Eve to-day and how varied are the tasks which she undertakes. You meet her at every turn. A postwoman brings your morning letters and a girl brings the milk for your morning tea. When you take your walks abroad you will see women driving the Royal Mail vans besides a goodly proportion of the other vans of London, and there are girls, uniformed or not, at the wheels of [illegible]s that pass. If the tubes claim you, a lift girl [illegible]s down, and a trim and capable damsel clips your [illegible] if you go by train, women will handle your luggage and if you choose by tram, the conductress in her smart uniform has long been a familiar figure in our streets. Familiar, too, are the blue overalled window cleaner with her ladder, the myriad messenger girls, the khaki-clad members of the W.A.A.C., besides the legion of Government clerical workers who are doing a not inconsiderable share in keeping the wheels of the great war machine running smoothly. You cannot get away from Eve to-day; she has replaced the club waiters and sells you your evening paper—even your important telegram is brought by a pigtailed messenger. If you are the stuff of which adventurers are made, you can even be shaved by a woman; if you are minded to create a disturbance of the peace, you may quite conceivably be "moved on" by a policewoman, a member of the force which is one of the most valuable and efficient products of the war. Best known and most important of all, apart from the land [illegible] are the three official corps [illegible] briefly known as the Wrens, the Wrens and the Penguins, the latter attached to the Royal Air Force, for they are in blue, and the feminine counterparts of the naval and military forces to which they are attached. The W.A.A.C., the eldest sister of the three, has just been awarded a special honour in that Queen Mary has become its Commandant-in-Chief.

Lafayette

Miss Damer Dawson and Miss Allen

Commandant and Sub-Commandant of the Women Police, a corps which is doing invaluable work, especially when dealing with girls and women in crowded districts and in large munition making areas

Hoppé

Dame Furze, D.B.E.

Dame Furze is Director of the Wrens

Hoppé

Miss Crowdy

Deputy Director of the Wrens

Hoppé

Mrs. Wallace

Deputy Assistant Director of Training

Hoppé

Miss Morson

Deputy Assistant Director of Inspection

W.R.N.S.

SOME OFFICERS OF NOTE IN THE WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE

W.R.N.S.

Hoppé

Miss H. Hornblow

Area Controller of the Southern Command. Miss Hornblow's two sisters occupy positions of authority in the W.A.A.C.

Hoppé

Miss F. H. Durham

Chief Woman Inspector, Employment Department, Ministry of Labour. She is in charge of recruiting for the W.A.A.C.

E. H. Mills

Commandant-in-Chief of the Q.M.W.A.A.C.

Queen Mary became the Commandant-in-Chief of the W.A.A.C. on April 8, and now the corps is to be known as Queen Mary's Women's Army Auxiliary Corps

Miss Edith Thompson

Controller of Inspection W.A.A.C. attached to headquarters London Command. She was Mayoress of Aldeburgh for seven years

Hoppé

Mrs. Burleigh Leach

Controller of the W.A.A.C. at headquarters, Devonshire House. She is the wife of General Burleigh Leach, C.M.G.

Q.M.W.A.A.C.

COMMANDANT-IN-CHIEF AND OFFICERS OF QUEEN MARY'S WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Q.M.W.A.A.C.

A HOSPITAL FOR HORSES STAFFED BY WOMEN.

WOMEN WORKERS IN THE HOSPITAL GIVING A PATIENT A PHYSIC BALL

A well-known horse hospital in North London is now staffed by women, who carry out their male predecessors' duties most efficiently, as may be judged from the accompanying picture, in which a patient is seen swallowing a physic ball from the hands of his nurses. Sick animals, like young men, seem to take very kindly to the care of women, and large numbers are successfully dealt with in the hospital in question.

British official picture

A GROUP OF WOMEN AMBULANCE DRIVERS OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS WITH THEIR MASCOT

During a visit of their Majesties to the Western front, Queen Mary took a special interest in the work done by women behind the lines. A party of Red Cross ambulance drivers are here seen with their mascot, a great Dane. The drivers wear a very neat dark blue uniform with close-fitting cap and silver badge.

LIFE IN THE W.A.A.C.

It is difficult to imagine any occupation connected with the war being "fun," yet the general impression given by the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is a smiling one. It is not the smile of smug self-satisfaction, nor is it a light-hearted affair due to lack of responsibility—it is the smile born of a healthy, happy life, with plenty of hard work, and the comfortable feeling underneath that one is taking a really active share in fighting the great enemy of the free nations of the world.

It is calculated that every four women who join the Corps send three men automatically up the line. There is food for thought in that statement. It may be a little difficult to realise that a girl hitting a typewriter or washing dishes at some base camp is helping her country in the great fight, but in her way she is playing her part very efficiently.

The Women's Army was of mushroom growth. It was in February, 1917, that the War Office unexpectedly sent an investigator post-haste to France to report on the possibilities of employing women behind the lines. The following month the Corps was actually in existence. Before Easter the first draft was sent out for service in France.

Of course a certain amount of confusion was inevitable. Such a gigantic machine could not be expected to run smoothly at a moment's notice. It has taken time and the wonderful ability of the two Chief Controllers to oil the wheels and straighten out the kinks and twists. But the unavoidable difficulties and delays of those early days gave rise to foolish rumours. Most of them were entirely without foundation. The recent report of the Commission of Inquiry has cleared up all these and other matters.

The corps does not undertake to *train* its members, so it is useless for the qualified shorthand typist to think she would like to join as a motor driver for a change—a warning that is not unnecessary, as experience has already proved. There is plenty of clerical work in connection with pay books, general administration, libraries, and so forth, for which women are needed, and the remuneration is upon a liberal scale. The girl who can drive a car and carry out simple repairs is also in request, while those of an energetic disposition can be employed in the garages and workshops as washers, cleaners, and even for repainting the cars.

Girls with gardening experience are asked for to tend the soldiers' graves; telephonists, telegraphists, and sorters are required for postal work; cooks, waitresses, laundresses, and housemaids are especially in demand, and even unskilled workers can be employed as packers, messengers, and so forth.

Again, there are administrators, who correspond to officers in the regular army. Candidates, who should be well educated and at least twenty-five years of age, may write direct to Devonshire House, though for the next few weeks this category is closed, to allow of promotions from the ranks.

Altogether there is scarcely a trade or occupation which is not represented in the W.A.A.C., and almost any woman who joins may be sure of turning her previous experience to good account. The time has now come when it behoves every able-bodied woman to consider whether she is expending all her energies in the best possible way, and decide upon the branch of work for which she is most fitted in physique and temperament.

Not long ago a plaintive voice came over the telephone to Devonshire House, "I want to join the Women's Army—I don't know what to do."

That was at least a step in the right direction, though it is scarcely the best method of approaching a desperately busy organisation. A sensible girl would first review the situation and decide upon the branch of work for which she is most fitted. Recruits who wish to join the rank and file as "privates" should arm themselves with three references, and apply to the nearest Employment Exchange or the Recruiting Office at Trafalgar Square.

Let us follow up the fortunes of an average recruit. She fills up various formal documents, states whether she is willing to serve abroad or not, and goes home until her references have been proved satisfactory.

Then she is called to face the Selection Board, composed of a representative of Labour, a representative of the W.A.A.C., and a technical expert in the particular work she has chosen. It is a very human affair, this board, in spite of its formidable sound, for its main object is to find out whether she is really capable and in every way "desirable." But it is just as well for a girl to make up her mind beforehand as to why she considers herself eligible for the Women's Army—it is not enough to announce airily, as one recruit did the other day, "I am a very exceptional woman!"

From this ordeal she is sent immediately to the Medical Board, and as soon as possible after that she is "called up" and goes to a hostel for a preliminary course of training to prepare her for life in the army.

If she is sent to Connaught House, the largest hostel in London, any rumours she may have heard of plank beds and kindred hardships are quickly dispelled. The rooms are large and light, the white-tiled bathrooms little short of luxurious, the beds, with their neatly-folded brown army blankets, clean and comfortable.

Life is made very easy for the recruit who has volunteered for France. During her stay she has to be vaccinated and inoculated, and due allowance is made for temporary ill effects. Suitable and not over-tiring drill in the open air, regular attendance at meals, and a few lectures on such subjects as hygiene and discipline make up the daily round. There is plenty of freedom, and a whole day's leave is granted before she is sent abroad.

Her kit, for which she receives a grant, consists of an army overcoat, a khaki coat-frock with three dark-brown collars, a hat, strong shoes, two pairs of stockings, and two overalls. A neat brown suit case is also provided at a minimum cost to carry her additional belongings.

Drafts are sent off almost daily—and daily they provide a little thrill of excitement for everyone concerned. Whether they march proudly through the streets to the strains of a band, or walk quietly to the station some twilight evening, there is in the heart of each girl a sense of embarking upon a great adventure. An administrator takes charge of them on the journey, and after the crossing they are allowed twenty-four hours to rest and settle down.

Whenever it is possible, big, sunny houses are chosen as "billets," and they are managed by two or more administrators according to the number of girls in residence. The rules are few, simple, and wise; the food is ample and good. The hours of work vary, of course, according to different occupations, but plenty of healthy recreation is encouraged. Tales of nun-like seclusion are quite unwarranted. True, the rank and file may not speak to army officers without permission, but men friends may always be invited to concerts and dances, and such entertainments are of frequent occurrence. In summer bathing and hockey are very popular at the seaside camps. Surely that is not a life to which parents and guardians can take exception. As for the girls themselves—well, one has only to remember that big, infectious smile.

* * * * *

And are they really useful, really needed?

A few days ago an officer came home from France. "Never again," he said earnestly, "will I say one word against women's work. They are the smartest lot—in all senses of the expression—that you can possibly imagine. The help they are giving us is invaluable."

ISA GIBSON.

The WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS : *Official Pictures Taken in France.*

Pleasant Quarters in a French Town

In those French towns frequented by the British Army is also to be found the Women's Army—khaki-clad and efficient. The girls are sent to France in drafts, and go first to special hostels at the base

Waitresses at an Officers' Club Somewhere Behind the Lines

Officers from the firing line for a brief spell of rest find it pleasant to be waited on by English waitresses in the trim brown uniform of the W A A C.

Studying the "Orders for the Day"

Although discipline in the Women's Army is necessarily strict, the girls do not lack recreation. They play games strenuously, and their health improves wonderfully when living in camp

Some of the Huts in which the Members of the Corps are Housed

The girls who join the W.A.A.C. do not expect to lead a life of luxury, and are proud to be able to share some of the soldiers' discomforts. In camp they live in huts, as will be seen above; one of the dogs who figures in the picture rejoices in the name of "Wipers"

Girl Clerks at Work in a Motor Transport Depôt

The girls seen here are at work in an advanced motor transport depôt; they are very keen on this work, which they carry out most efficiently. Every branch of service is represented in the Women's Army, including clerks, needlewomen, and waitresses

British official pictures

A Happy Group of "Brownies" in France

The "Brownies," as the girls of the W.A.A.C. have been christened by the soldiers, work hard, but enjoy their life, which is regulated on military lines, though they do not have to "rough it" in the same degree as the men

THE MILKWOMAN ON HER ROUNDS : *Another War-time Figure.*

Special Service picture

A MODERN PHYLLIS CARRYING THE MORNING MILK PAIL

The milkwoman, a trim figure in smock and breeches, a leather pouch slung over her shoulder, has made her appearance, can in hand, at a great many doors. But the milkwoman does not strike the same modern, almost revolutionary, note as do the tram conductresses and munition girls : she is the lineal if lawful descendance of the dairy beloved of her grandmother, though there is a wide gap fixed between the good woman who carried her butter to market on a pillion and her twentieth-century descendant.

THE LAND GIRL IN THE HAYFIELD : *Ready to Load.*

A HAYMAKER HELPING TO LOAD A HAY CART IN THE FIELD

The haymakers' job is a heavy one, for it is no easy task to gather a fork load of hay and pitch it up to the waiting cart, and to keep on doing it as the pile grows higher and higher. The land girl undertakes this with the good will she brings to all her work, and her help has proved to be very valuable indeed; even the farmers, who are proverbially never satisfied, have had to admit that in her case they are

WOMEN MUNITION MAKERS AT THE MACHINES.

A Vertical Drilling Machine in Operation

The woman operator is working a vertical drilling machine, one of the many operations connected with munition making which have been successfully undertaken by women.

Hardening Off a Cutting Tool

The above picture shows the phase in the making of a cutting tool when it is being hardened. This work is also done by women.

The Manufacture of Cores for Shell Moulds—Working a Rainham Moulding Machine

We reproduce above, by the courtesy of the Ministry of Munitions, some pictures showing women engaged in various operations connected with the making of munitions. The number of women employed in Government munition factories has been increased during recent months at the rate of 10,000 women per month, making a total of about 704,000. The work done by them is very satisfactory, and there has been a steady decrease in the percentage of faulty shells.

ON BOARD A WARSHIP : Fitting Electrical Wires.

WOMEN INSTALLING ELECTRIC WIRES ON BOARD H.M.S. "——"

Women are being employed as electricians with great success, and three of them are here shown fitting electric wires on board a battleship. It is a branch of mechanics at which women should do well, as it necessarily demands a certain deftness of touch which they can supply. This picture is published by courtesy of the Ministry of Munitions.

Trimming the Conical End of an 18-pr. Shell

Manipulating a Complex Tool-holder into the Required Position in Front of the Work which is Revolving on the Lathe

WITH THE GIRLS IN A MUNITION SHOP

A Personal Experience

Once the term munition shop would have meant little or nothing at all to a girl. Now nearly every phase of this wonderful industry of munition making, with its acres of sheds springing up as if by magic on wide, grassy meadows, is familiar to the women of this country; and besides these brand-new towns of huts and sheds there are the older shops which have been adapted so as to increase the flow of weapons to the front.

To adapt "shops" often involves as much, sometimes more, trouble than specially constructing new ones. Look round this big, cavernous shed alone, which would hold a tennis court comfortably. Until lately it was used for copper refining. All manner of heavy appliances had to be removed. Then those dozen or fifteen great barrel-like furnaces (supplied with gas through pipes the thickness of a man's wrist) had to be brought and installed; and that big trench dug all along the side of the sheds to accommodate them. That little mountain of yellow sand, those two smaller heaps of red and of black "dust," had to be thought of too. That great moulding machine worked by compressed air is an important item. All those box-like frames of iron to hold the moistened sand in which are made the impressions for the rough castings of the aluminium grenade-centres—every detail tells of thought and expense involved in the calling of this scheme of work into being. And look at the tons upon tons of metal, too . . . . And yet this is but a fraction of what is going on all over the country—even but a small part of the work done in this factory.

The men lift the lid off a furnace. Inside is a crucible which bears a great resemblance to an *art-nouveau* washstand jug. The jug is red hot, but the metal it contains is still partly in silvery chunks. In the next furnace the metal is a glowing rose liquid in a glowing rose jug. Were a drop of water to find its way into the jug at this moment the whole of it (and much besides) would be flung up to the roof.

Clank! clank! clankety-clank! Squeak-rattle-rattle-whirr-r-r goes the machinery. And one must shout even when speaking in the ear of one's next door neighbour. Clang! clang! clang! . . . . again and again. Are they church bells? No—more machinery in another shed. A great trolley load of bunches of silvery centres from the foundry is thundered over to where big Jack and his mate saw them off their stalk-like runners. Sometimes he leaves on a little too much, and then each of such little stumps of metal is held for a few seconds against a wheel—how it jars the arm, in spite of muscles being braced for the shock!—but on no account must too much be trimmed off, for the form of the casting would thus be impaired.

One centre is popped into the jaws of the vice, its plinth projecting not too far beyond for fear of bending its shaft, the stumpy bit of the runner being placed upper most. Scrape, scrape, scrape, for some twenty or thirty seconds, and as quickly and strongly as possible. The big file has reduced the stump until it is flush with the rest of the plinth's side, and the strokes of the tool must, of course, follow its circular shape. Plunk! plank! The file drops on to the table. The bolt of the vice falls after the worker has given it a quick twist. The centre is now in her gloved hands, being smoothly finished with some deft strokes from a second and finer file. Is there any roughness on the pillar which would not suit the grip of the boring machine? . . . . That is also quickly smoothed off, and the little silver "soldier" finds himself completing a row of ten others on the parade ground of the vast table.

Fifty an hour is the output of the men at some famous works. The minimum fixed for women here is forty-five per hour. How proud was the worker who was fastest with sixteen per hour when she first started! But it was not long before many were able to attain sixty when required, and even more. And these castings soon achieved the reputation of being the best in the country.

At eight o'clock, even on the coldest and wettest mornings, the women must be in their places to start once more the strenuous scraping of their files. . . . . 'oom-burr-bur-r-r! The various wheels are set in motion. Faster and faster work the files. Then the din settles down to a steady rhythm; and after a time there swells into the torrent of organ-like sound a distinct pattern—a tune. And the church bell-like chimes of clanking in that other shed ring on. Each man and woman is but a screw or cog in a vast machine—one instrument in a huge orchestra if you prefer it. But it would take from three weeks upwards to replace any girls who dropped out from this particular work—quick filing is not learned in a day.

The hands of the big clock creep up towards twelve o'clock. Then the buzzer speaks outside above all the other sounds. A nod of permission from the forewoman, and the girls fly out. Soon they are seated in a clean, white-walled room at two long trestle tables covered with clean cloths, set out for a mid-day meal.

Good complexions have been attributed to munition making. But it appears to have other excellent effects which are not merely skin deep. On the other hand, when two of this very shift burst into the spacious and brightly-illuminated entrance of a select Mayfair hotel that same evening, the various footmen and pages seem a little alarmed at such o'd tweeds and blanket coats and thick boots being sported within doors over which they preside. It is a positive *outrage*, even on a very wet evening in war time! But the visitors are recognised all right by the friend they have come in to see on their way back from work. No doubt it is a little puzzling when these two young ladies appear in the same hall the following Saturday evening (Sunday being an off-day unless there is a great rush of work) attired in silk and satin and furs, and looking *clean*. No doubt, too, there are some who on seeing them step from the portals of a theatre consider that such frivolous beings should be suppressed in war time!

It has been asked so often what were all these women doing before the war! Take this one shift. It represents as many different callings as any one of the new army's battalions. One girl is a dressmaker by trade, employed at a Regent Street house until lately; another woman was a cook-housekeeper; a third had taken up singing; a fourth had served in a small baker's shop; a fifth is a recent war bride whose husband (an N.C.O.) is back at the front; there is the independent girl who has fallen out with her family; an ex-Salvation lassie we have also; and yet again there are those who "have not had to work before."

After a few weeks' constant work weary backs do not ache *quite* so much, nor do tired arms and sore hands feel quite as bad as they did at first, and it becomes easier to stand at your work all day—for this particular job allows of no sitting down. Thick gloves are worn off hands after a few hours, but if it means that you have done a few more than the next girl, what does this matter? The work has to be done—time is passing and machinery is not always to be bought, to say nothing of being set up, at a moment's notice.

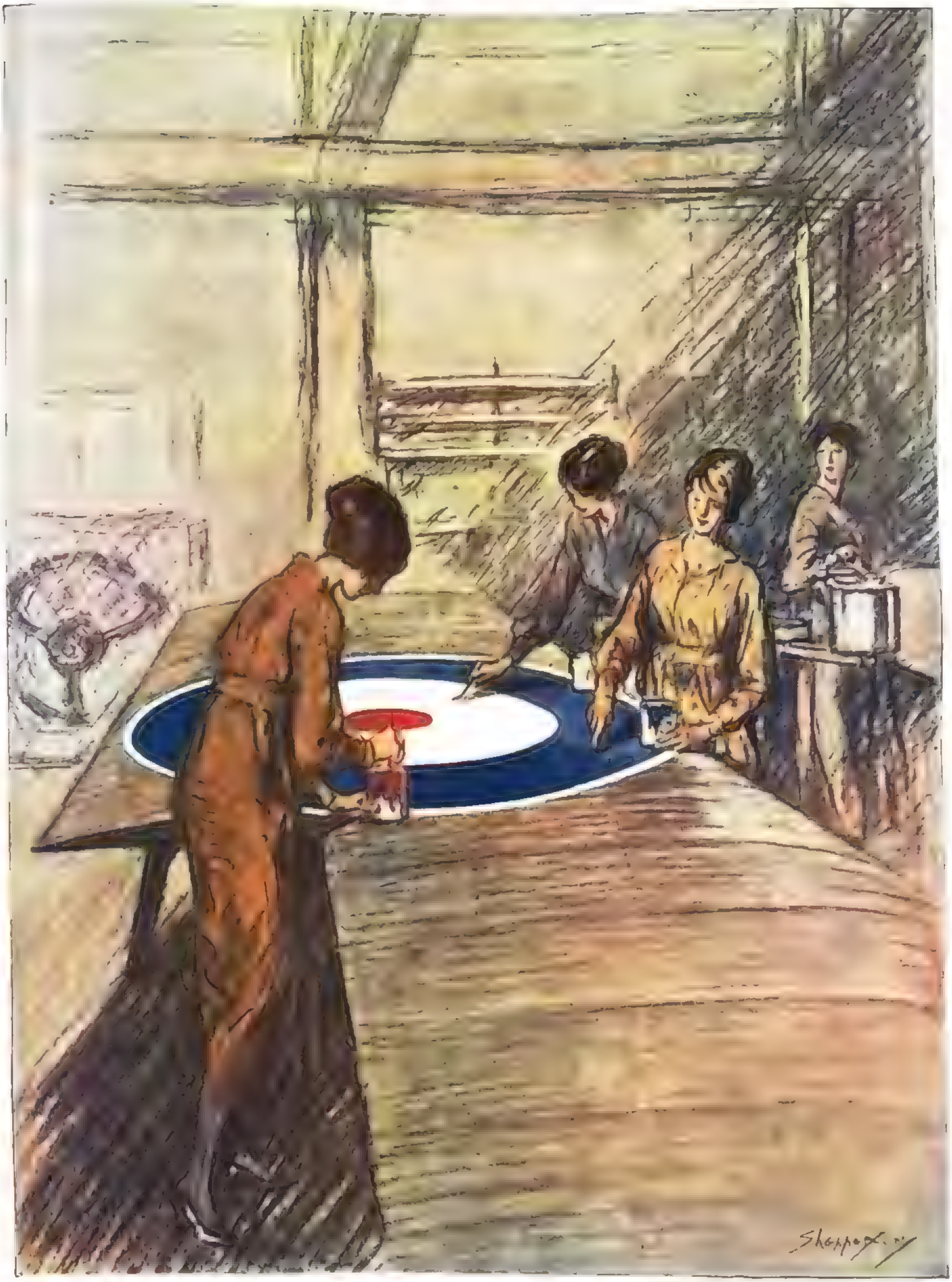
There comes a time when the "old lot" find themselves "putting on frills" with those who have just arrived to enlarge the shift. One of these latter shouts cheerfully above the din of the machinery, "It's very easy work really, isn't it?"

"H'm!" grimly laughs the old hand she addressed.

Then the forewoman comes round and finds the first speaker in the very act of letting her file scrape on both the backward and forward strokes, instead of only on the forward. Also that the plinths of the centres she has been trimming have been badly backed. Later the newcomer begins to wonder if she can possibly keep up this incessant scraping for a fourth hour on end. Once again she loudly accosts her next door neighbour. "My! I won't 'alf mind my 'alf pint of four-half, will you!" There are moments when even the noise of machinery has its uses.

E. C. H.

Women Workers Punching Eyepieces for Gas Masks



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DRAWN FOR "THE SPHERE" BY CLAUDE SHEPPERSON

PAINTING ON THE BADGE OF COURAGE—WOMEN WORKERS IN AN AIRCRAFT FACTORY

These women are engaged in painting on the bright circles of colour—red, white, and blue—which form the distinguishing sign of the Allied aircraft, the badge of courage as it may well be termed. Certainly no happier device could have been thought of, and it is in vivid contradistinction to the black cross which denotes the presence of the enemy

WOMEN WORKERS for the LAND in TRAINING

Land Army Workers Resting After a Day's Training

These girls are in training at Theydon in Essex for land army work. After a day in field and shed they return to their club room for rest and refreshment.

WOMEN'S VILLAGE COUNCILS : *Specially Described for "The Sphere."*

In July, 1917, Government announced that it was proposed to build about 200,000 State aided houses for the poor, both in towns and in country districts, as a step towards reconstruction after the war. A member, speaking in the House of Commons, suggested later on that 500,000 such houses would most probably be the number required.

The housing question is one in which women take a most natural interest. This is specially true of the working women whose labours are often most enormously increased by the bad conditions of their house. The women who live in cottages are often far worse off in respect of convenient houses than those who live in towns. The water supply, for instance, for many cottages is often at a considerable distance from the house, and even then the water is bad in quality. Cottage bedroom accommodation is rarely adequate for the bringing up of a large family in decency and health, and the rooms of the average cottage are too often dark and ill ventilated. Cottage building, moreover, has not kept pace with the needs of the villages, and many a family has reluctantly migrated to the town for want of a cottage in which to settle.

Now the villages have their chance. It rests with the parish councils to state the number of cottages required for their villages, and a strong public opinion should insist that these new cottages should be free from the defects of the old ones. It was these reasons which led to the formation of the first Women's Village Council at Findon, a Sussex village not far from Worthing.

The First Women's Village Council

A group of the members at Findon in Sussex.

The first meeting of the council took place in October, 1917. A working woman was elected president, and two honorary secretaries were appointed to help her. The first meeting ended by the passing of a resolution, which was sent up to the Local Government Board. It ran: "We have pleasure in reporting to the Local Government Board that the Findon Women's Village Council (for the purpose of collecting evidence for the State aided housing scheme) has been formed, and we beg that we may be recognised as representing working women in Findon, and that we may be consulted in all reforms and schemes connected with State aided cottages in our village."

The council holds monthly meetings, at which discussions are held about questions of interest to women, e.g., child welfare, food economies in war time, and news is given of the results of correspondence with local bodies, such as the parish council and the rural district council. The remarks of the councillors are often shrewd and well worth hearing. One very practical piece of work has been the survey of the cottages of those women who freely offered them for inspection.

Four other women's village councils have since been formed, viz., at Washington, Wiston, Storrington (all in Sussex), and at East Runton in Norfolk. These, and all other councils which may be formed, will be joined into a confederation, thus giving more weight to the opinion of a class of women who have hitherto been overlooked.

Government has not yet recognised these councils, but sympathetic notice has been taken of them by the Ministry for Reconstruction.

Women, besides being intensely practical, are idealists, and this way lies salvation for our country—

> Till we have built Jerusalem
> In England's green and pleasant land.

G. H.

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"A ROYAL FLYING CORPS DRIVER" FROM A PAINTING BY HARRINGTON MANN

The artist depicts above a typical women driver attached to the Royal Flying Corps. That branch of the present R.A.F. has employed women drivers for its cars for a considerable time past. The picture has been on exhibition at the Grosvenor Galleries

WOMEN AT WORK IN A SOUTH LONDON

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WOMEN CHARGING A GAS RETORT

The scene represented by our artist seems at first sight to represent a passage from Dante's Inferno. Actually the operation in progress was taking place in a London gasworks. One of the perpendicular tubes which, filled with coal, had been burning for ten hours was being emptied. Steam is seen coming off as gas into the perpendicular tubes which form, as it were, a wall of fire, lighting up the background of the picture. Cascades of fire were falling from the [illegible] gas across the background of the picture. Cascades of fire were falling from the [illegible] row of tubes which had been cleaned in readiness for the arrival of the "pusher" [illegible] The instrument thrusts a ring on rods, operating alternately with a twin one here on the further side of the retort. It either pushes the contents of the tube by means of a hydraulic ram or receives a load of incandescent coke on its end which does so. It then through the opening in the floor below. At the moment the picture was taken the [illegible] on the far side the shovel throwing the coal out towards the spectator. The men are clad in jersey and strong serge trousers are standing round with heavy iron rods to push down any lumps which, in striking a projection, get spread over the floor of the [illegible] into a trough leading through to the vaults below, where women [illegible]

GASWORKS : SPECIAL "SPHERE" PICTURE.

AT A SOUTH LONDON GASWORKS

DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON

coke with hose pipes sending great clouds of steam up into the retort house. At intervals along the front of the retort are square openings to the furnace. The heavy iron lids of the retort tubes glowing red are lifted by the woman with dexterity. Following the pusher machine at a little distance comes the charger machine also controlled by a woman. This carries the coal on an endless chain of buckets and so recharges the still glowing tube. A woman on the machine closes the doors of the tubes with a heavy iron auger. Both the pusher and the charger are worked by hydraulic power. This daring and most successful experiment in the substitution of women workers for men is due to the enterprise of the engineer of the South Metropolitan Gas Works. Against the prophecies heard on all sides that the women would never stand it he persevered and succeeded in training sufficient women to work the retort houses and has nothing but praise for the way in which they perform their duties. The fact that many women working in the coal yard ask to be taken into the retort houses clearly indicates the popularity of this work among the women themselves.

THE OLD ADAM AND THE NEW EVE—HARV

The gardeners have gone to the war, and the old gardens have become the domain of woman. Woman in smock and leather leggings does the ... amused with disapproval, at the strapping and very modern Eve who stands in front of him. Everything has changed in his garden, and the old ...

DRAWN BY B. UUO

STING THE FRUIT IN AN ENGLISH GARDEN

aging and planting and gathers the fruits of her labours. Against the warm-tinted brick wall an old man sits and looks with wonder, not altogether must perforce look on with gentle resignation at the transformations wrought by inexorable war. And Eve, repeating history, tempts him with an apple

NURSING THE WOUNDED, SPRING, 1918

THE RED CROSS NURSE

She's a modest, cultured girl, with noble aim,
And she freely leaves her home at duty's call;
She neither seeks for fortune nor for fame,
She takes her place while empires stand or fall

By Tommy's bed of misery and woe,
For she knows he guards the home against the foe.
So she nobly plays her part,
With a cheerful, loving heart,
She's a Florence Nightingale! We'll call her Flo.

SOLDIERS' SONG.

WOMEN JAM MAKERS AT WORK

To Supply the Army's Needs.

Copyrighted in the U.S.A.

DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON

A SCENE IN A JAM FACTORY IN WAR TIME

In this picture we have women workers busy on the very essential jam supply for the army. What it's means will be realised when it is said that the army needs 100,000 tons of jam yearly for its consumption. The scene, taken in a large jam factory somewhere in England, is among the boilers, where twenty-two steam heated copper boilers are ranged in rows under a huge canopy of zinc and glass to take the steam. On the right of the picture are the tanks containing the fruit pulp—veritable lakes of semi-liquid fruit, which are constantly fed by moving streams of the fruit pulp held within wooden channels. Two women are constantly carrying the proper quantity of pulp to the boilers, another brings 56 lb. of sugar in a large square tin. After the jam has been boiled and stirred, it is run off into large aluminium pans and carried by stalwart women to the cooling slabs, whence the jam is squeezed down further channels till it comes to the "filling" department. Each of the boilers makes about seventy boilings per day, over 1,500 in all. A single boiling represents 70 lb. of jam, so we have 105,000 lb. as the day's output at this factory.

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DRAWN BY W. EDWARD WIGFULL

WOMEN FARM WORKERS LOADING UP A CART WITH ROOTS FOR CATTLE

There is no branch of farm work in which women have not proved themselves to be efficient workers. They have undertaken it all—ploughing, digging, milking, and the care of stock, in which they succeed quite admirably, better in the case of young animals than did the men they are replacing. The roots for cattle food are gathered, carted, and chopped by the girls themselves, all in the course of the day's work.

WOMEN UNLOADING A FORAGE VAN

Outside a Veterinary Hospital.

SOME OF THE WOMEN WORKERS ATTACHED TO A HORSE HOSPITAL IN LONDON

Women undertake all branches of work connected with the successful running of a big veterinary hospital in London. They deal with all the horses used by the General Post Office up to the stage where they are introduced to the public between the shafts of the familiar red vans. Amongst the work done by women is included the fetching and unloading of all the forage used in the hospital, and some of them are here shown at work unloading a van.

NAVAL AND MILITARY JEWELLERY

FROM A COLLECTION AT

THE GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY, Ltd., 112, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

Jewellers and Silversmiths to H.M. The King

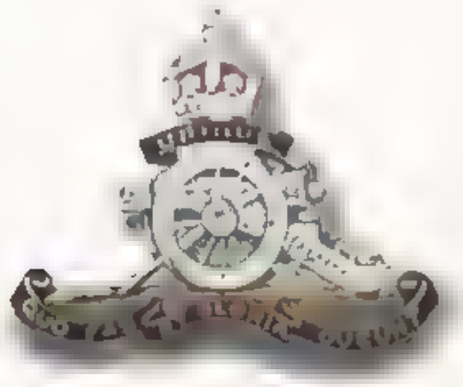
Army Service Corps
£4500

£ 0

The Rifle Brigade
£3000

The Northumberland Fusiliers
£ 2700

18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars
£5100



Royal Artillery
£4000

Royal Engineers
£2500

9th (Queens Royal) Lancers
£1010 0

1st Life Guards
£7000

Royal Naval Crown
£3500

Royal Air Force
£10000

Royal Naval Cap Badge
£3200

These Jewelled Badges are from a collection exhibited by the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company, 112, Regent Street, W. 1, the well known experts in Naval and Military Jewellery. The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, who are Jewellers to H.M. The King, are famed for high quality and fine workmanship in their productions, and the specimens that are illustrated above show with what care and thoroughness Naval and Military Emblems are executed by this famous firm of Jewellers.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO LORD ROBERTS

takes a most practical form and one which the late Field Marshal had so much at heart, the finding of pleasant and profitable work in congenial surroundings for those who have all but died for their country. The Tribute is now more than half completed. £200,000 is still necessary to acquire and equip the workshops that so worthily bear his name.

Will you send a CHEQUE?

The PICTURE ABOVE

shows where the existing workshops are located and what the men make at each shop. Visit the one nearest to you and you will then be most glad to help.

NO Soldier or Sailor permanently injured on active service is refused a chance to earn a living. He is taught a trade and paid while learning. He keeps his pension as long as he is employed at the shops. He is free to leave if he chooses. He is happy and will tell you so. In the workshops he has found a chance again—when he thought his opportunities were gone—when he lost his hand or leg or was suffering the terrors of shell shock or gas. This is the most practical means of helping our wounded men, and it is carried out in co-operation with the Ministry of Pensions Training Scheme. Will you, who have not suffered from the War, help those who have? If so, please send a donation—NOW.

Make Money Orders or Cheques payable to Major-General

The Rt. Hon. Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.V.O.,

CHAIRMAN,

THE LORD ROBERTS MEMORIAL HEADQUARTERS,

122, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 2.

Right Hon. Sir F. Milner, Bart., P.C., Honorary Treasurer.
Major A. Tudor Craig, F.S.A., Comptroller.
Charles Frederick Higham, Hon. Appeal Organiser.

IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

From an Italian correspondent I have obtained some interesting information as to the organisation of military motor transport between France and Italy. This organisation first came into play when Allied troops were sent to the assistance of the Italian forces during the great Germano-Austrian drive of last November.

The railroads over the Alps into Italy being inadequate to carry all the troops required within the very short time available, it was necessary to make use of every road over the mountains. For several weeks there was an unending procession of Allied motor convoys passing over the Alpine passes at altitudes of 5,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. and to it several thousands of motor vehicles passed into Italy in this way, travelling over the road which had been used by Napoleon and his legions one hundred years before.

A Great Park of French Army Motor Vehicles in Italy

All the freight carrying lorries were divided into groups of eighteen or twenty, those in each group being of the same make, and in charge of an officer who travelled on a Fiat touring car. Every vehicle had aboard enough fuel for 250 miles' running. Each group had attached to it its own mechanics, with hand tools sufficient for carrying out all general repairs; also a reasonable stock of spare parts was provided for each group. At intervals of approximately ten groups a motor repair shop was provided for handling more extensive repair work than could be undertaken by the troop mechanics. One motor lorry in each group was fitted up as a travelling kitchen, inside which it was possible to prepare coffee and soup while travelling. In practically all cases arrangements were made to reach a town or village at nightfall, thus making it possible to billet the men in farms, private houses, or public buildings. The average daily distance was ninety miles, this being as much as could be done in daylight on winter days.

Special arrangements had to be made to keep the roads in condition. On one of the Italian Alpine passes 2,000 soldiers were constantly employed in widening dangerous turns, repairing damage done, and clearing away snow. New signboards were erected with special instructions in either English or French. Under the most severe tests the motor lorries have proved to be as regular and as reliable in their arrivals as the general train service, and have shown a lower percentage of accidents and mishaps.

The Picturesque Butterwalk, Dartmouth, with a Crossley Car

Wolseley Armoured Cars and Lorries Leaving the Works

The committee of the National Egg Collection desire it to be as widely known as possible that in cases of spinal wounds and gassing fresh eggs are not only vitally necessary but practically the only food that the men can take. Owing to the exceptionally heavy demand now being made on the resources of the National Egg Collection, it is earnestly hoped that all who are able will help along the Flag Day on the 27th inst. Cars are urgently wanted either for a half-day or the whole day. Apply to the Organiser, 4, 5, 6, Rupert Street, Leicester Square.

Its the man who "Delivers to Time"

—that gets the order to-day and builds up goodwill for to-morrow. Never was there greater need for prompt delivery. And never were there better tyres for the job than "CLINCHERS." Their resilience means long life to engine and chassis, the quality of the materials used in the making ensures freedom from trouble and delay. Long mileage is a feature of every pattern. These are the qualities that will make your delivery service prompt and efficient.

"Clincher" Solid Band Tyres are guaranteed for 10,000 miles.

Commercial users should write to-day for special terms.

"North British" CLINCHER TRADE MARK Motor TYRES

THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO., LTD., Edinburgh London and Branches

"I can't see what Farver likes about them."

"I'M the 'man about the house,'
Now that Farver's gone to fight,
I've a pop-gun near my bed
To defend my Ma at night;
In the hall my sailor-hat
Hangs for burglars to see,
If they wish to steal our spoons
They must get past Dash and me!

"SOMETIMES I'm afraid that Ma
Still considers me a kid,
Though, when baby sister yells,
I swear just like Farver did;
When I 'grouse' about the 'grub'
Same as Farver used to do,
Does Ma say 'I'm sorry, dear?'
No! She spanks me wiv a shoe!

"I REMEMBER in old days
Farver often came home late,
But I hear of it from Ma
If I'm not tucked in by eight!
Just to prove I'm quite a Man
I've been smoking Oh! my head!—
Farver's funny Cigarettes
Make me wish that I was dead!

"I CAN'T see what Farver likes
In Abdulla's Cigarette.
Why is it the Champion 'Smoke'
That all Soldiers love to get?
Think I'll drop this grown-up 'stunt'
And be just a little Boy—
Guess I'll have to grow for years
Ere Abdullas give me joy!"

ABDULLA CIGARETTES

Austin

POINTS ABOUT CARS

No. 6—Petrol Consumption.

Economy is the order of the day, and it should be specially aimed at in the case of the all important item of petrol.

Substitutes may come and go, but petrol goes on for ever ' in the sense that many consider that no substitute approaches it in suitability for motor car use.

This being the case, the present resources must be husbanded to the fullest extent, we can safely claim for the "Austin" that it has done and will continue to do its part in assisting in the necessary retrenchment.

May we not add your name to our Priority List?

THE AUSTIN MOTOR CO., Ld.

Head Office & Works - NORTHFIELD, BIRMINGHAM
Telephone—Kings Norton 203 Telegrams—' Speedily Northfield
LONDON - - - - 479 483, OXFORD STREET, W.1
Telephone—Mayfair 6230 Telegrams— Austinette Wesdo
MANCHESTER - - - - - - 130, DEANSGATE.
Telephone—City 5573 Telegrams— Austinette
NORWICH - - - - 18 22, PRINCE OF WALES ROAD.
Telephones—1034 and 1213 Telegrams— Austinette

And at PARIS

THE *Lanchester* POST-WAR MODEL

will be evidence of the same consummate skill that produced its predecessors. Indications are not wanting that it will be in great demand when its manufacture becomes possible.

THE LANCHESTER MOTOR CO., LTD.,

Armourer Mills, Birmingham. 95, New Bond St., London, W.

WOMAN'S SPHERE. By Olivia.

"A great call has been made to the womanhood of this country, and on the whole it has responded nobly. In fact, if it were necessary to strike a balance between the sexes, I believe the scales would incline towards women where war work is concerned."—MAY PEMBERTON.

A fine testimonial from a man! And he is only voicing the sentiment of every man in the country who is not a churl. The march past of the W.A.A.C. and the Women's Land Army detachments last week on their way to St. Paul's was one of the most moving and significant sights that London has seen in the days of war, and must have stirred a feeling of genuine pride in every man and woman who saw it. Is it not significant, too, that a periodical like THE SPHERE should be devoting a whole number to the achievements of womanhood during the war? Who would have dreamed of such a thing four years ago? Terrible as it has been, this world conflict has brought woman into her kingdom—a kingdom whose boundaries are stretching further and further every day. Seemingly nothing else could have done it except this tremendous upheaval. Thus has one great good already emerged out of the great evil of war.

The Call of the Land

"Girls! Your country calls you!" Splendidly as the women and girls of the country have done during these four years, there is still much more for them to do. The urgent call of the land must be answered by at least 10,000 more girls a month for the next three or four months if the harvest is to be saved and the enemy beaten. The saving of the harvest and the production of a great deal more food by our own land alone can carry us through the gravest and most critical year of the war. The need for labour on the land is absolute and urgent, and it is essential for every able-bodied woman to lay aside even the work she may be doing and go to answer this most pressing need of her country. It means sacrifice, but it is a sacrifice worth making; and every woman who comes to the rescue now will be a real soldier, who will have deserved as much gratitude of her country as if she had faced the massed legions of Germany. Will everyone willing to serve her country and our cause in this way write for particulars to the Secretary, Food Production Department, 57, Palace Street, S.W.1? Or she can enrol at once in any town or village where she may happen to be.

The New Plays at the New Theatre

Those who seek distraction from the grim tragedy of real life in these days could not find it better than in the new pieces at the New Theatre, *Monica's Blue Boy*—a charming war-time idyll—and *Belinda*, by A. A. Milne, aptly described as "An April Folly." Both are delicious, and Miss Irene Vanbrugh's frocks, both gossamer affairs of chiffon—the first pale orchid and the other moonlight-blue—are dreams of daintiness and delight. The latter had the high collar that fashion is trying gently to insinuate into our favour, though it was of nothing more burdensome than the finest net. The different uniforms worn by the three girls in

A Pretty and Useful Overall

Of strong zephyr cloth, in any colour, daintily smocked on the shoulders, and arranged with box-pleats to give it plenty of fulness. The price is 10s. 6d.

Monica's Blue Boy are smart and attractive enough to make any girl long to join one of the women's services, even if there were no other inducement.

Some New Notions

One of the newest notions is the facing of black satin coats and of cloth or satin frocks with silk jersey.

Some of the new sports coats are made of fine Indian cashmere and faced and girdled with this artificial silk tricot, which makes a pretty contrast.

The latest sweaters are quite short, only just touching the hips.

Lace is being much used as a trimming, especially on hats, the brims of which are often made of it. It is *chic* to wear a collar and cuffs made of the same lace.

The short, straight fringe has come back into vogue, and adorns many refined.

The curfew has tolled the knell of the low-cut evening frock, which will not be seen again until the war is over.

Masters of underlingerie do not anticipate any diminution of the craze for the pretty when the new taxes on them are imposed.

The "Christus" Picture Story

One of the most beautiful spectacles going on in London at present is the great "Christus" cinematograph at the Philharmonic Hall, which is the story of the life and times of our Saviour, reproduced in the sacred places of Palestine and Egypt and presented in historical and chronological order by a series of magnificent moving pictures. Now that Oberammergau is closed to us, this vivid and reverent presentment of the sacred story may worthily take its place for English people.

A Tasty Vegetarian Soup

A delicious vegetarian soup may be made of four large potatoes and four large carrots, washed, scraped, chopped quite small, and boiled in a quart of water, to which, when boiling, may be added 1 pint of boiling water, a bayleaf, a chopped onion, and chopped parsley. These should be boiled in an earthen pan over a slow fire, and two tablespoonfuls of oatmeal mixed in. Rub through a sieve, season with salt and pepper, add a little boiling milk, and serve hot.

To Increase Butter

Here is a recipe for increasing butter to more than twice its original amount, while it remains perfectly hard and solid. Take ½ lb. of butter, 1 gill of milk, 1 egg, 1½ oz. cornflour, 1 small teaspoonful of salt. Make the milk, cornflour, and yolk of egg into a custard. Let it cool, but not get quite cold. Then warm the butter just enough to soften it, and beat it together with the custard. Whip the white of egg and beat it in at the last.

Mappin & Webb LTD.

Silversmiths to His Majesty King George V.

Tortoiseshell
Inlaid Sterling Silver
Toilet Service

The Toilet Service illustrated is typical of the many designs to be seen at the Company's London Showrooms. A visit of inspection is cordially invited or a fully illustrated Catalogue will be sent post free.

Hair Brush	£3 3 0	*Brush Tray*	£7 15 0
Hand Mirror	£4 19 0	*Scent Bottle*	£1 10 0
Comb to match	£1 10 0	*Powder Jar*	£2 2 0
Hat or Cloth Brush	£1 12 6	*Hatpin Box*	£1 15 0
		Trinket Box	£2 2 0

London Showrooms

2, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4 172, REGENT STREET, W.1. 158/162, OXFORD STREET, W.1

Manufactory: The Kirby Works, Sheffield

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Sefton Fabrics

Irish Sherelene & Irish Sherevoile

WOMEN of distinctive taste will find in these Fabrics a rare opportunity for the expression of individual preferences in bold designs and rich colours. Indeed it has been said, to our knowledge, that the hand of a fairy godmother might have brought forth these delightful Dress Goods, so exquisite are they in texture, so delicate in sheen, so charming in colouring, so unique in their variety of design.

They are devised in the extreme of fashion and are remarkable for their big and bright decorations—features which, unfortunately, it is not possible to reproduce within the limits of this advertisement. *Their original character must be seen to be realised.*

SEFTON SHERELENE 36 in. wide double width **2/-** per yard

SEFTON SHEREVOILE 40 in. wide double width **3/-** per yard

Stocks of Sefton's Sherelene and Sherevoile are carried by all leading high-class and Specialité Drapers and Stores in the Provinces and by the following Houses in London and District:—

Harrods Stores Ltd	Brompton Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morley & Lancaster [illegible]	Peckham Rye Road
Swan & Edgar Ltd	Oxford Street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Higgins Ltd	Peckham
Wm. Whiteley Ltd	Bayswater	[illegible]	[illegible] Palace Road	Frank Bearman	Leytonstone
D. H. Evans & Co., Ltd	Oxford Street	[illegible]	[illegible] Street	John Sanders Ltd	Ealing
Debenham & Freebody	Wigmore Street	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. B. Hall [illegible]	Crouch End
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Defies King Sol and Boreas

Wind may roar or the sun may pour forth its hottest rays; but the man or woman clad in **Aertex** Cellular remains comfortable always—cool and trim on hot days—proof against penetration when Boreas blows his utmost. The secret is this: To be clad in **Aertex** Cellular is equal to being clad in multitudinous cushions of air—the best non-conductors of heat—the surest means of maintaining an even temperature of the body whatever the degree of heat outside.

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ANDOVER.—Parsons & Hart, Waterloo House.
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Spring Hats at Messrs. Woolland's

There is real charm about the hats of this year. It is not to be perhaps to their [illegible] of fussy trimming, but to the studied artistry of their lines and curves. Moreover, they look comfortable. They fit the head closely, and therefore show its outlines and their own—to the best advantage. They are really designed as every [illegible] should be, a frame-work for the face, as well as a suitable covering for the

A Chic Turban of Draped Satin Ribbon, in Black, Nigger, Navy, or Grey, Trimmed with an Osprey. Price 3 and 3½ guineas

At Messrs. Woolland's, Knightsbridge, S.W.

head. At Messrs. Woolland's of Knightsbridge, where a very large department is devoted exclusively to them, I saw some delightful spring models, two of which are reproduced here. The larger one, of fine straw, has the most beautiful and becoming curves, which throw a pretty shadow over the eyes. It is turned up slightly at the back of the head, and trimmed with reversible ribbon and pinks leaves. Its price is 2½ guineas. The other [illegible] is trimmed at the side with an osprey. This is 3½ guineas. The department contains every conceivable kind of hat, either for town or country, to suit all faces and purses. Those who cannot visit it in person should send for [illegible] catalogue, which is [illegible] illustrated and will be sent on request.

Smart and Useful Overalls at Messrs. Shoolbred's

The overall is the best friend of the woman who [illegible] her own household or in a [illegible] sphere of the manifold [illegible] in which every patriotic woman is now engaged. It [illegible] time. Its title [illegible] one of highest honour when [illegible] four dollies and [illegible] expended upon making it [illegible] and becoming. The high level to which [illegible] fashion has attained is shown by the very charming illustration on page [illegible] one I saw at Messrs. Shoolbred's of Tottenham Court Road. This overall is made of strong washing zephyr [illegible] and in a large range of colours, such as mauve, [illegible] pinks, navy or butcher blue, old rose, and its price is 10s. 6d. The smocking and the [illegible] pleats with which it is cunningly arranged give ample [illegible] for freedom of movement so that it looks equally well on a slim or stout figure, and it has a yoke at the back, holding the pleats in place, and a belt which is stitched down at the back and therefore never gets out of place or looks untidy. Messrs. Shoolbred have an infinite number of different models in overalls, but this smocked one struck me as being distinctly pretty and [illegible]

Beautiful Tea Frocks at Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove's

Some of the busiest women I know say that their sartorial needs are sufficiently met by one or two good tailormade suits and a supply of tea frocks and rest gowns. At Marshall and Snelgrove's I found the latter in immense variety and at really moderate prices. A particularly graceful model in Georgette, with a cross-over bodice and Raglan sleeves, trimmed with hand-veined bands of contrasting colour, was 5½ guineas, or could be had in dainty spring voiles at 49s. 6d. Another lovely model at 98s. 6d. is made in crêpe de chine in all colours and black, with chiffon sleeves to match, and a vest of gold lace veiled with chiffon. The waist is girdled with a wide sash of crêpe with fringed ends. Very handsome, too, was one in flowered brocade, cut on dignified lines and beautifully draped, from 12½ guineas. An illustrated booklet of these [illegible] will be sent free on request. OLIVIA.

The National Refuges

As showing the kind and enthusiastic desire to aid wounded [illegible] the minstrel troupe of that well known training ship the *Arethusa* (the office for which is at 164, Shaftesbury

A Charming Hat, which may be had in any Colour, Trimmed with Reversible Ribbon and Toned Leaves. Price 2½ guineas

At Messrs. Woolland's, Knightsbridge, S.W.

Avenue, London, W.C. 2, recently gave a special performance in the village hall at Greenhithe for their benefit. Officers of the ship and the *Arethusa* lads formed the troupe, and raised about £10 for the wounded Tommies. All this is indicative of the excellent training of these lads, and the committee trust that it will not be without its effect upon would-be donors. There is no want of help, and it is hoped that it may reach them from a [illegible]

For the Nurse and Munition Workers.

Now so many ladies are engaged in nursing our wounded soldiers they find it a matter of considerable difficulty to keep their hands nice. The continual use of water and disinfectants ruins the skin and makes the hands rough and harsh. The way to avoid this trouble is to apply a little La-rola every time the hands are washed

BEETHAM'S **La-rola**

(the best substitute for Glycerine)

is a delicately scented toilet milk neither sticky nor greasy, and is easily absorbed by the skin. It is very economical to use, a good-sized bottle, costing only 1/1½, will last you some time

From all Chemists and Stores

PALE COMPLEXIONS may be greatly IMPROVED by just a touch of "La-rola" Rose Bloom, which gives a perfectly natural tint to the cheeks. No one can tell it is artificial. It gives the BEAUTY SPOT! Boxes 1/-

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Dressing Cases

Harrods can show you a selection second to none in the country, every article being of "Trustworthy Quality." The Fitted Dressing Cases shown here are examples of Harrods Workmanship.

LADIES' FITTED CASE

Finest quality blue morocco leather, lined rich quality blue moire to match, very completely fitted with engine turned silver, as illustration. Complete with waterproof cover. Size 20 × 15 × 7

£45

GENTLEMAN'S FITTED CASE

Finest quality butt leather, lined black polished roan, completely fitted with silver-mounted fittings and ivory brushes. Size 27 × 17 × 7½

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Harrods have a Special Department equipped to-the-minute with the best of requisites for Service Men, and Harrods experts will consider it a privilege to advise freely upon any and every phase of Officers' needs at a personal visit or by post.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

HARRODS can supply the new Uniforms correct to Regulation

Khaki Whipcord Service Jackets, from	£5 5 0
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Rank Lacing and Cuff Badges extra	
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R.A.F. Cap and Badge	£1 10 0
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Harrods are Registered Military Tailors, and hold stocks of all Government Cloths.

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A FEW SELECTED TITLES.

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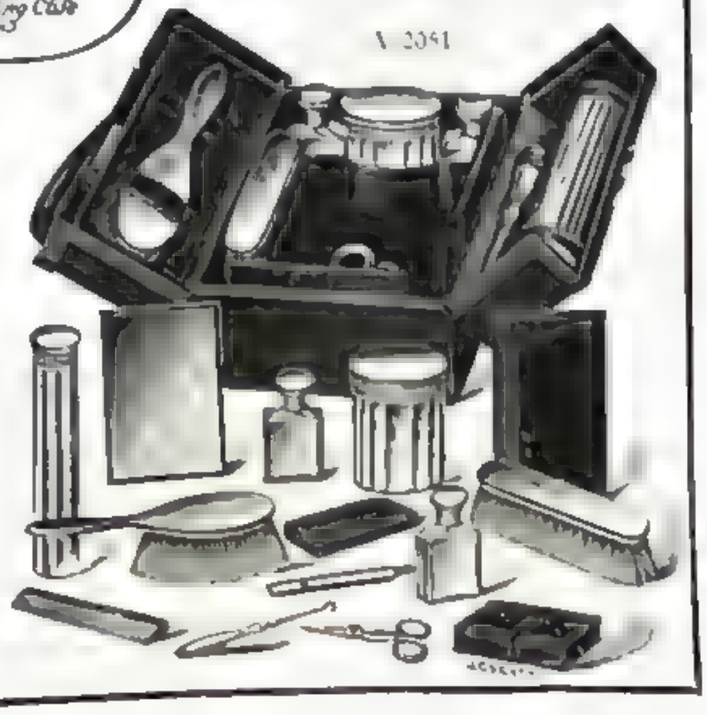
Call and see Vickery's unrivalled Collection of Novelties, or write to-day for Catalogue, sent post free.



A Silver Fitted Dressing-Bag, for 10 Guineas.

A splendid little miniature Dressing Bag for week-ends and short visits (very easy to carry), fully fitted in Sterling Silver, as illustrated, useful fittings, very compact and convenient. Green, Blue, or Violet, Leather Bag, lined Silk, only ... ... **10 Gns.**

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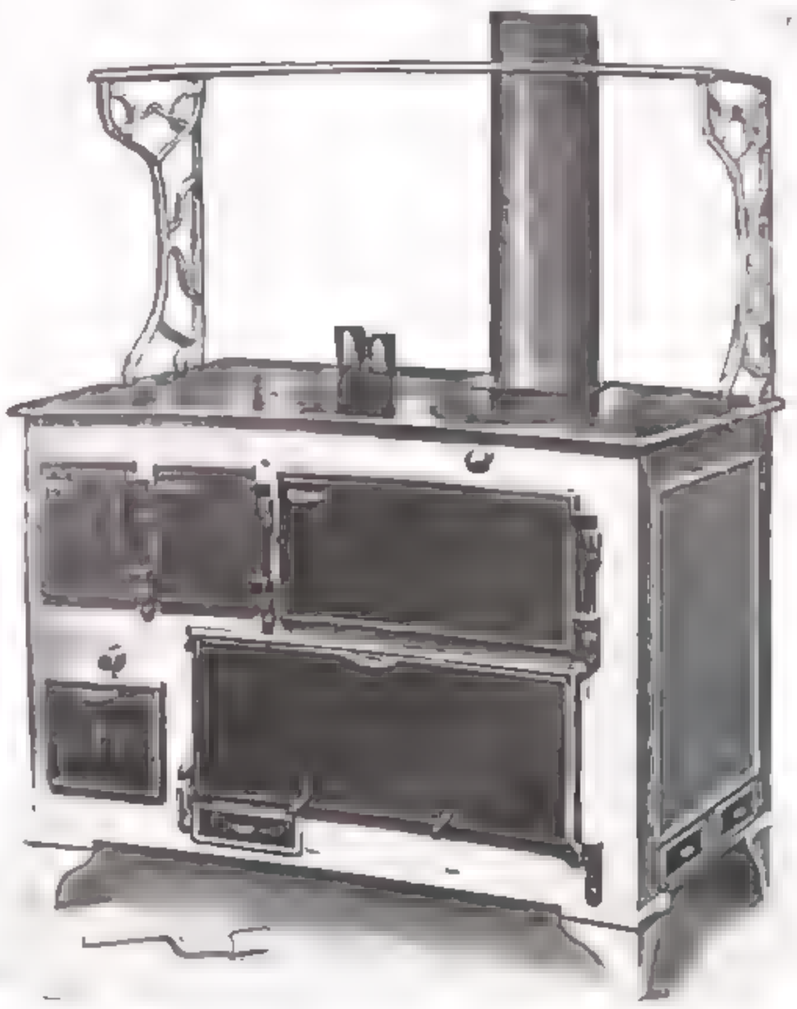

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Hot Water Day & Night.

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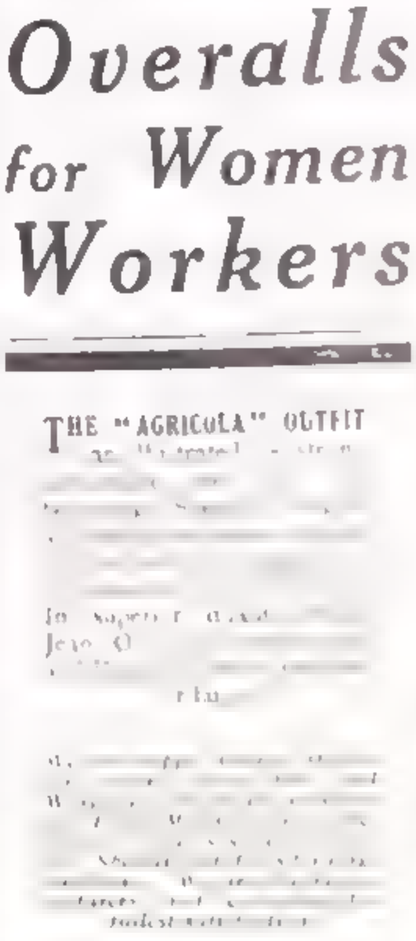
Overalls for Women Workers

THE "AGRICOLA" OUTFIT



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Overall and Breeches complete,

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Puttees, per pair, 2/3

Mob Cap, 1/3, or Dutch Cap, 1/-

Just the thing for the Children

"Jack Tar Tuna" is one of the most wholesome and nourishing foods you can give growing children. They will like it because it tastes just like chicken, and it is good for them because it is rich in the oil so necessary for children and so hard to get now.

It is a delicate slice of firm fish, easily digested, most economical, and needs no cooking; just open the tin and turn out the delicious pink-white fillet, ready to serve.

To Grocers and Stores: Send to Andrew Watson & Co., Dept. D 18, Newcastle-on-Tyne

JACK TAR TUNA FISH

Write oftener.

BY JOHN OXENHAM.

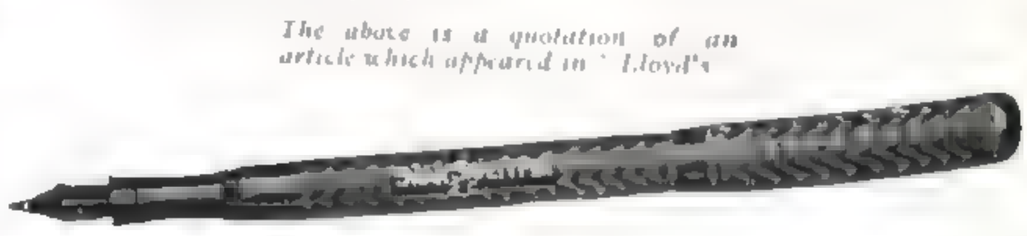
"ONE of my padre friends at the front begs me to ask and ask and ask and to keep on asking all the folks at home to write and write and write and to keep on writing to their men out there. He says no one knows how the home letters are valued by them—no matter how simple they are, nor how small the things that are written about. It is, after all, the small things that make up the greater part of life.

"He says he censors thousands of letters and nearly every one of them plaintively asks, 'Why don't you write oftener?'

'Now this a matter in which every one of us can do our bit and help our friends out there to carry on to the bitter end—the bitter end which will be the beginning of brighter times for all the world.

"Every such letter—if it is a right letter—is to the men out there like a gleam of sunshine on a black and stormy day—like a glimpse of the far-away home-light on a dark and dreary night."

The above is a quotation of an article which appeared in "Lloyd's



The "Swan" Fountain Pen is the best [illegible] of meeting this big need

THE "SWAN" FOUNTAIN PEN

At pre-war prices from 10/6

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Illustrated Catalogue post free

'The Finest Polish I know'

Both at home and abroad Lutetian Cream has proved unrivalled for all brown leather—boots, shoes, leggings, and Sam Brownes.

"I would not be without Lutetian Cream" writes an Officer, "as it is absolutely the best polish I know. I used it in France and it not only kept my feet dry by preserving the leather but always produced a beautiful shine when we had anything special doing."

Lutetian Cream

Lubricates and softens the leather, renders it damp-proof, prevents drying or cracking

In four shades—Light, Dark, Extra Dark, and Toney Red

Obtainable at all Expeditionary Force Canteens in France

If any difficulty in obtaining, send for nearest retailer's address to—

E. BROWN & SON, LTD., 7, Garrick Street, London.

AWAY back in the ages her figure stands out sharp and clear—silhouetted against the grey walls of old time. The Puritan maid!

FASHION sits humbly at the feet of the Quaker girl. It knows that she had her own priceless secret in the art of dress.

HER secret was Cambric. Cambric white as the lily; lustrous as silver; cool as her own brow.

DORCAS Cambric is the Puritan Cambric made again. It is the perfect white; the white that washes; the garment that lasts. Dorcas garments come back from the wash beautified.

IF you have any difficulty in getting Dorcas Cambric we shall be glad to send you the name of the draper who sells it. Also, on request, a folder in which you will find samples of Dorcas before and after washing.

DORCAS

CAMBRIC

J. & N. PHILIPS & CO. LTD.
Manufacturers and Merchants
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The price is 1/11½ the yard. The width is 50 ins. The words "Dorcas Cambric" are woven in the selvedge.

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The "Studington"

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For TOWN and COUNTRY WEAR

Made from our "Wetoga Cloth," which is absolutely Weatherproof.

From 4½ Gns.

Also Scotch Tweeds and Fleeces

IN EXCLUSIVE COLOURINGS AND DESIGNS

From 5 Gns.

Obtainable only from

UNBIASSED OPINIONS.

Southampton
Studington" Coat received to-day. It is both smart useful, and eminently satisfactory.—Miss R. A.

Mrs. C. is very pleased indeed with her [illegible] Coat the cut and finish being perfect [illegible] and is much obliged at promptness of delivery.

Sir,—I write to thank you for my Studington Coat received yesterday. I am very pleased indeed with it, I shall recommend you to my friends.—Yours truly, E. D. K.

STUDD & MILLINGTON LIMITED
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS
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WITH a view to the present need for economy we have designed a number of attractive and inexpensive silk frocks, similar in character to the garment illustrated. These frocks are made in our own Workrooms on the premises, adapted from the newest Paris models, and are so daintily finished that they are suitable both for Afternoon or Restaurant wear.

AFTERNOON GOWN in good quality Crêpe de Chine [illegible] with [illegible] collar and cuffs [illegible] and daintily finished with [illegible] at front. [illegible] straight [illegible] skirt [illegible] back and a few good [illegible]

Price
98/6

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NOTE.—This establishment is closed on Saturdays

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Dear Madam,—I am so pleased to tell you the "Dara" Treatment was quite a success, therefore there is no need to make any appointment with you. I must confess I had no faith in the "Dara" when sending for it, which makes my gratitude to you all the more real. I must thank you very much for your wonderful remedy, and remain,

Yours gratefully, —

(Original of above, also other Testimonials, can be seen.)

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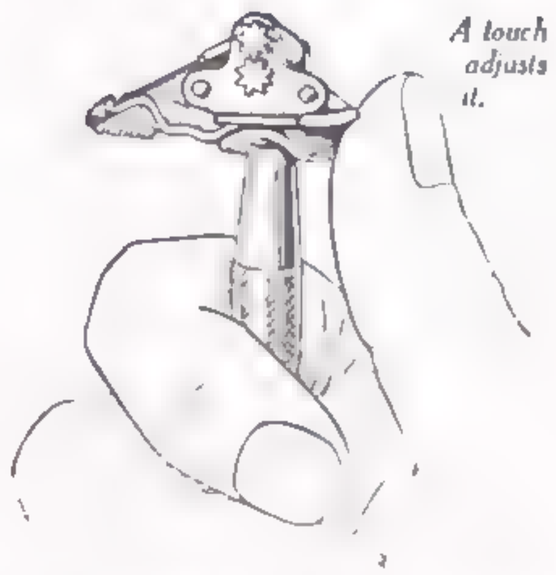

Save Money by keeping a Valet

This seeming paradox is true if your valet is the "Valet" AutoStrop Safety Razor. It is the only safety razor with a self-contained automatic stropping device, enabling you to renew the edge daily by just 10 seconds' stropping.

Besides saving blades, you gain in personal comfort, for the keen stropped blade of the

"VALET" AutoStrop Safety Razor

can be kept in the pink of condition.

Instantly adjustable, and designed for easy cleaning, the "Valet" AutoStrop Safety Razor is as great a comfort to the busy civilian as to the man in naval blue or khaki.

THE STANDARD SET consists of heavily silver-plated self-stropping "Valet" Safety Razor, twelve genuine "Valet" Blades, and "Valet" strop; complete in handsome case **21/-**

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179

The Land Outfit for War-Workers

This [illegible] by

39/6

Farm Hat, in proof [illegible] Drill 4/11
Tan Willow Calf or Black Box Calf Gaiter Top Boots (Government permit No. 105) [illegible] 75/6

We have opened a New Department for Land Suits and Overalls (on the Lower Ground Floor). War-Workers will do well to note this.

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"Aquascutum" Regd.

TRENCH COAT

LINED DETACHABLE FLEECE, FUR OR LEATHER

Guaranteed Absolutely Waterproof

Officers on Active Service who have had the opportunity of testing many different makes of Waterproof are unanimous in the opinion that the only coat that has proved thoroughly reliable is the AQUASCUTUM

Received from B.E.F., Salonika [illegible]
[illegible] I have had occasion to test [illegible] by actual anything [illegible] gets in France [illegible] nor has there been any [illegible] on the coats.
The leather jackets are also good."

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HOUSEHOLD
DUTIES.

As sketch, made of strong, washing zephyr cloth, with box-pleats back and front, yoke, two large pockets, buttoned cuffs, and loose belt. CUT EXTRA FULL to permit freedom of movement. Skirt 2½ yards round.

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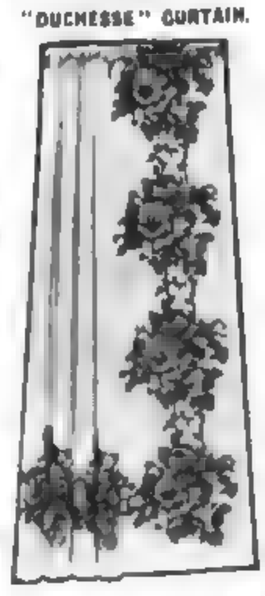
THE "DUCHESSE" CURTAIN.



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Suitable for Curtains and Covers.

"SUN-VEIN" COTTON, 31 in. wide from 1/4½ per yd
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Every Length Guaranteed.

THE "DUCHESSE" CURTAIN.
Appliqué of Chrysanthemums on Bolton Sheeting 3½ yds. long 45/- per pair

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Handsome Curtains of Satin Cloth, with applique of delightful conventional Birds 3 yds. long £6 6s. per pair

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Particularly comfortable. Thoroughly well upholstered. Covered in material at 5/- per yard
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CRETONNES, 31 in. wide from 1/6½ to 3/6 per yd.

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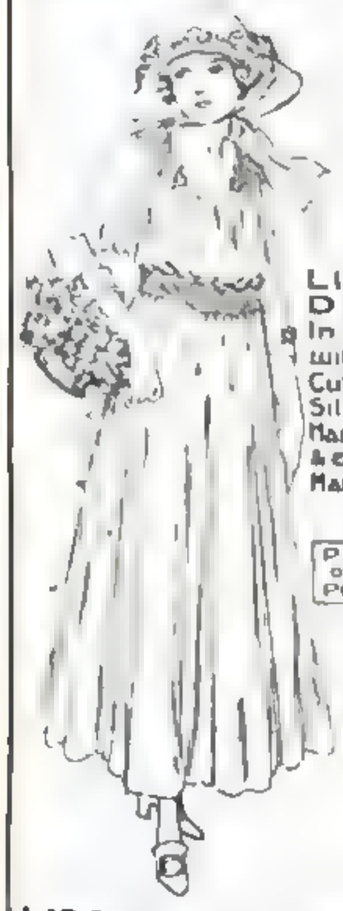

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Hand smocked & embroidered
Many colourings
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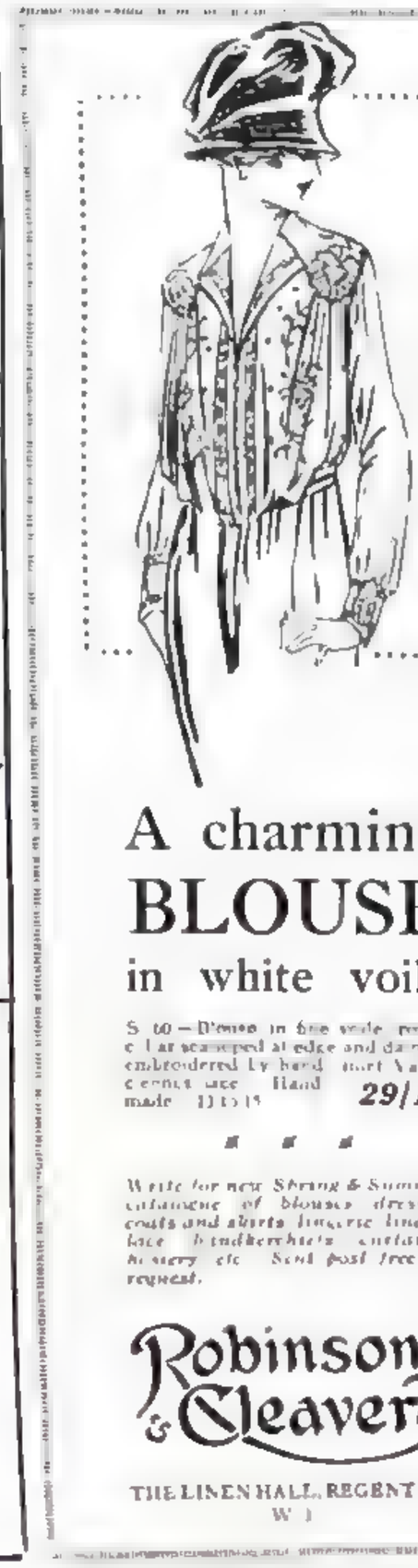

A charming
BLOUSE
in white voile

S. 60.—Blouse in fine voile, trimmed collar scalloped at edge and daintily embroidered by hand, quaint Valenciennes lace. Hand made. 11/6/19 **29/11**

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Write for new Spring & Summer catalogue of blouses, dresses, coats and skirts, lingerie, linens, lace, handkerchiefs, curtains, hosiery, etc. Sent post free on request.

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IMPERIAL HOUSE
KINGSWAY,
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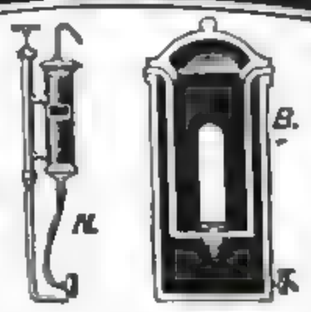

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In times of stress and strain the disastrous results that may follow overtaxing of the brain must not be overlooked. To meet the demands of severe mental activity there must be a constant, steady supply of the right food to the brain so that the cerebral cells may be maintained in health. For this purpose 'BYNOGEN' is invaluable.

The agreeable flavour and digestive qualities of 'BYNOGEN' are derived from a specially prepared extract obtained from selected whole wheat and malt, which it contains in addition to milk-protein and organic phosphates.

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for severe wear and real comfort.

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for civilian wear are in short supply, but are worth waiting for *They last so long*

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The Shoe de Luxe

The perfect result of over 70 years' experience in the manufacture of Ladies' Boots and Shoes

Look for the Cathedral Trade Mark in the Shoe Store Window

Delta

ON the 8th April, the prices of Delta boots and shoes rose some shillings a pair.

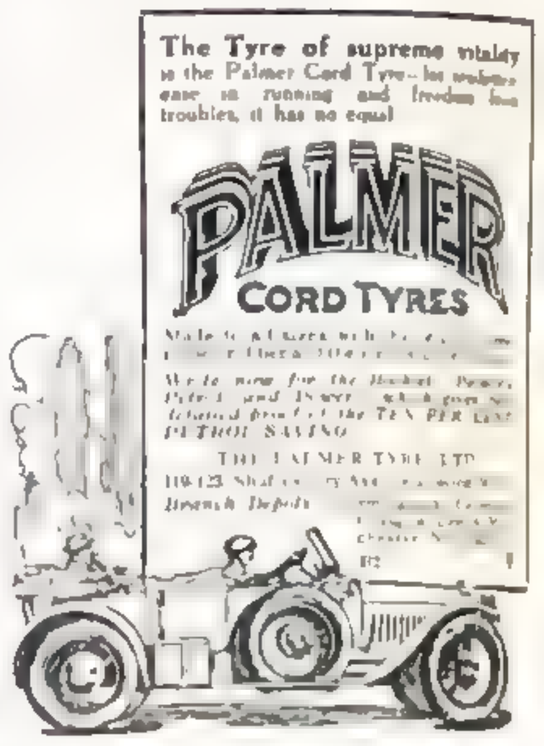
The rise, however, is considerably modified because it carries no profit either for makers or for sellers; every additional shilling charged is for the extra cost of manufacture plus only a low interest on the extra capital needed to finance the dearer leather.

This surrender of profit is made, too, despite the fact that the shops appointed to sell Delta are receiving [illegible] rationed supplies.

On account of this shortage, it is advisable when shopping, and Delta is particularly wanted, to look for the name and the price on the soles; both are always branded there before the boots leave the factory.

The Tyre of supreme vitality is the Palmer Cord Tyre—for motoring ease in running and freedom from troubles, it has no equal

PALMER CORD TYRES



We're now for the Duration Prices Palmer and Dunlop ... [illegible] obtained from [illegible] the TEN PER CENT PETROL SAVING

THE PALMER TYRE LTD
[illegible]
Branch Depots [illegible]

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IF SEEKING
A BOARDING SCHOOL or TUI
THE EDUCATIONAL CONSULTAN
send exclusive reliable information
Mention age of pupil, district favoure
and approximate fees.

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GENUINE IRISH LINEN

Handkerchiefs,
Table-Linen,
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Write for samples and Price List, sent post free

Robinson & Cleaver Ltd.
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FAMILY WORK WANTED

By this well known Model Laundry
Expert [illegible], good service, reasonable prices
Customers all parts of country

ALBANY ELECTRIC LAUNDRY Co., Ltd.,
Eastwood Lane Westcliff-on-Sea.

LOVELY EYELASHES

[illegible] well known [illegible]
Lovely Dark Eyelashes and **Eyebrows**
[illegible] A few [illegible] good
[illegible] **attractive.** [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Printed by EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, LTD., *His Majesty's Printers*, at East Harding Street, Lond[illegible] E.C., and Published Weekly at THE SPHERE AND TATLER, LTD., Great New Street, London, E.C.—May [illegible] 1918
Entered as Second-class Matter at the New York (N.Y.) Post Office, 1903.

THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

Volume LXXIII. No 955. {REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER} London, May 11, 1918. Price Ninepence.

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DRAWN BY F. MATANIA

"WE LEFT THE UNION JACK FLYING ON THE MOLE"

One of those who took part in the expedition recounts how some of the men left a Union Jack flying on the Mole when the syren of the "Vindictive" recalled the men to the ships. This little incident was as the button on the cap of daring which had characterised the whole expedition. It was planned with that mingling of skill, foresight, and boldness which renders such acts possible. A consecutive pictorial narrative will be found in this issue

THE GREAT WORLD WAR: WEEK BY WEEK.

THE THRUSH

A thrush sings in the rustling wood
Just as in time gone by,
When underneath the boughs there stood
A vastly different I.

In other woods, where no leaf grows,
Where never thrush sings clear,
The Song of Iron rang loud for those
Who heard or could not hear.

To-day because of some who would
But cannot hear the call,
A man stands where a boy once stood
And hates to hear at all.

March, 1918 ROBERT NICHOLS.

Mr. Edward Shortt, K.C.

Liberal Mr. [illegible] cently a. He accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland in succession to Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C., M.P., who has been appointed Lord Justice of Appea

Field-Marshal French O.M., K.P.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Viscount French was Commander in Chief of the British Expeditionary Force which went to France in 1914. Distinguished in the South African War

EVENING—KENT

Sheep, like woolly clouds, dropt from the sky,
Drift through the quiet meads.
From over the seas a little cry—
Europe bleeds!

Clouds, like woolly sheep, hardly stir'd,
Drift through the quiet skies.
From over the seas a little word
Europe dies!

LOUIS GOLDING.

WITH THE FORCES WHICH GUARD OUR EMPIRE FRONTIER

The months of March and April were marked by considerable successes on the part of our armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia. The end of February found General Allenby with his right wing established on the Jordan near Jericho, while to the north his centre was nearly half way to Shechem, which had become the Turkish headquarters.

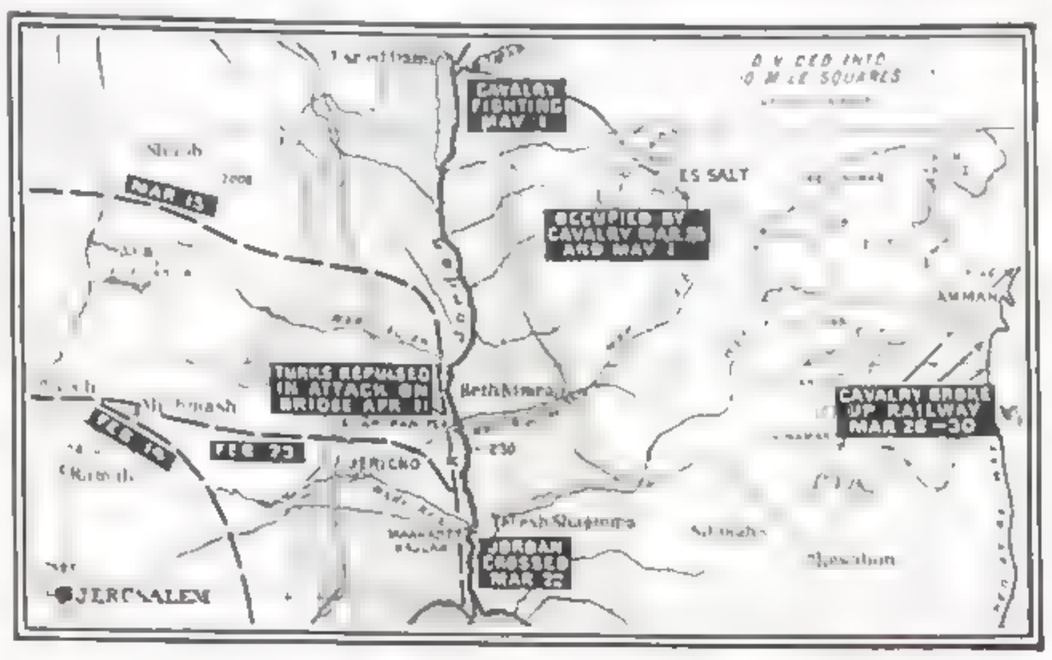
The Hedjaz Railway had all the time been subjected to bombing raids by our aviators, while the forces of the King of El Hedjaz were steadily pushing along it from the southward. On March 22-23 our right, which had already bridged the Jordan, began to advance eastward. On the 25th Es-Salt was occupied after some brilliant fighting, and on the 28th the railway was reached at Amman and several miles of track were destroyed. The troops then withdrew.

This shrewd blow obliged the enemy's High Command to make strong counter-attacks. On April 9, 10, and 11 there was hot fighting about Ghoraniyeh and on the Shechem road, as the result of which the Turks were everywhere repulsed and our lines advanced. At the end of April operations east of the Jordan were resumed. Es-Salt was again occupied and the Hedjaz Railway heavily bombed. A detached cavalry brigade was obliged to fall back with the loss of some guns, but at Es-Salt fierce Turkish attacks were repulsed. Our force then withdrew with 1,000 prisoners and much booty.

Operations in Mesopotamia

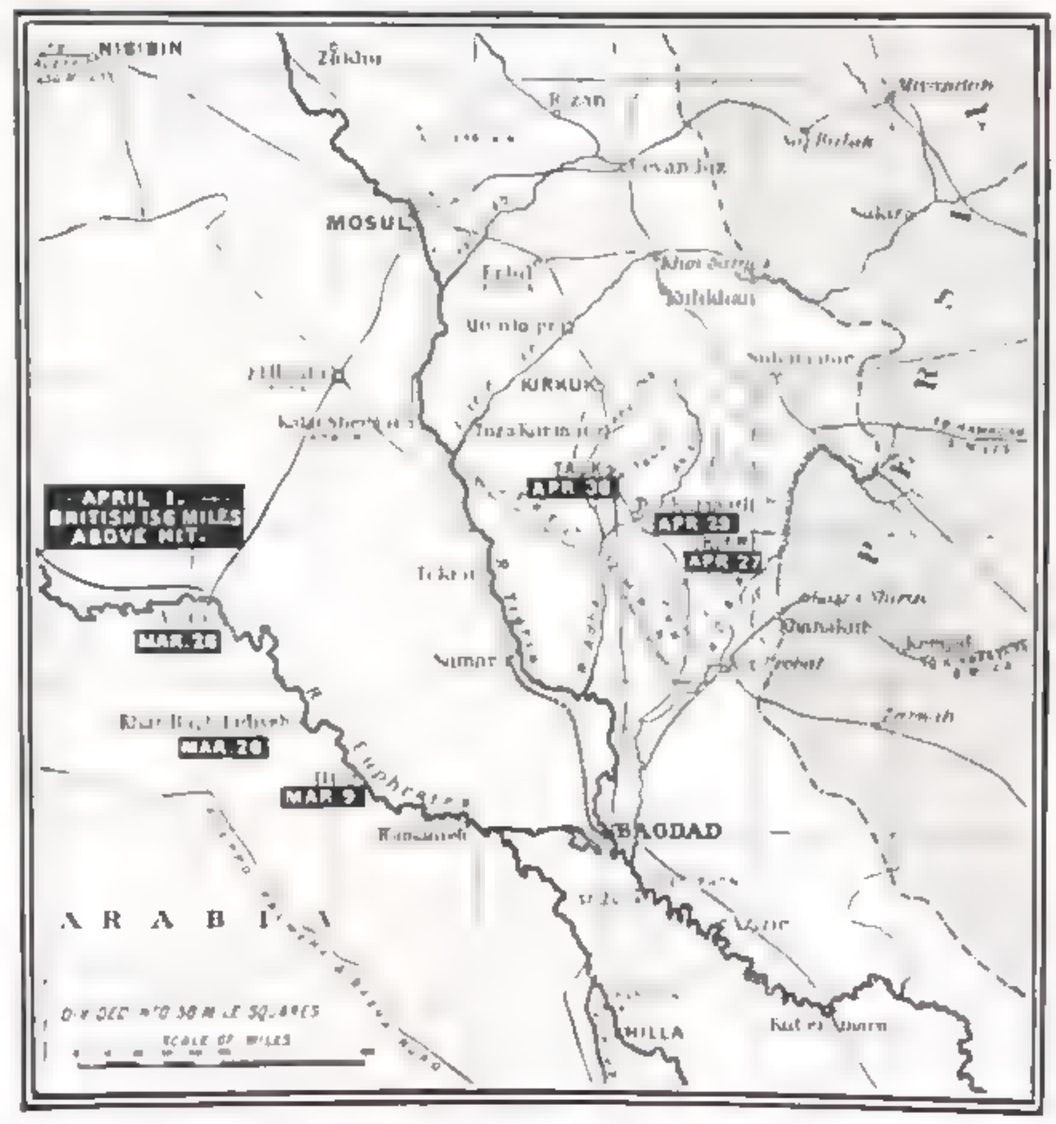
General Marshall opened his operations on March 26 by a most brilliant and successful stroke at the Turkish force at Khan Baghdadiyeh, on the Euphrates. Three thousand prisoners, including the general, were taken, with ten guns and much war material. The pursuit was vigorously pressed, and by March 28 had passed Anah, eighty-three miles above Hit. More than 2,000 prisoners had been added to those captured at Khan Baghdadiyeh, and at the end of March our outposts were seventy-three miles beyond Anah.

Having thus brilliantly cleared his left front General Marshall resumed the long-interrupted advance up the Tigris. The operations in the mountainous country east of the Tigris necessitated long and careful preparations, and the advance was not commenced until the last week in April. On the 27th Kifri was captured. Next day the Aksu was forced, and by the 30th our forces were on the Tauk River, thus threatening the important Turkish centre of Kirkuk, which lies some 110 miles south-east of Mosul. Eighteen guns and 2,000 prisoners were taken during this brilliantly rapid dash, which paralleled the more spectacular but less difficult operation at Khan Baghdadiyeh.



General Allenby's Advance from Jerusalem

Since the fall of Jerusalem our army in Palestine has pushed steadily forward north, north-east, and east. It has made two important raids upon the Hedjaz Railway.



General Marshall's Push up the Euphrates and Tigris

General Marshall took Baghdadiyeh on the Euphrates on March 26, with 3,000 prisoners, and by March 28 was past Anah, eighty-three miles above Hit. He then advanced his right wing up the Tigris, and by April 30 had reached Tauk. Here he threatens the considerable military centre of Kirkuk, which is less than twenty miles farther on.

THE CRUCIAL MOMENT WHEN ARMIES ARE FORCED TO DIG IN

Among the despatches received during the past week from the war correspondents at the front, two sent home by Mr. G. H. Perris, *The Daily Chronicle's* special correspondent with the French armies, are of especial interest for the light they throw on certain essential features of the fighting in the great battle in the West. The writer, in discussing the possibility of a return to trench warfare, gives a vivid description of conditions on the French front, and incidentally, a picture of those under which the French medical service has had to carry on its work. "Men will classify things though life proceeds mostly by imperceptible modifications. We are in neither the war of movement nor the war of positions, but an intermediate state which has many of the inconveniences of both. There are entrenched lines on both sides enough to cover masses of artillery such as could not otherwise be concentrated. But except where the Allies have been able to resume their positions of a year ago, there are none of the deep, broad trenches strengthened with osiers or sandbags, floored with duckboards, supported with frequent dug outs, fronted with fields of wire, and approached by skilfully aligned communication trenches, constituting the old fortified fronts.

The guns are in full force—a horrid compromise which cannot last very long. Either the great battles will proceed to a relatively rapid conclusion or we shall fall again into a complete defensive system. Whatever armchair strategists, inspired by memories of days for ever gone, may wish, this is the rule of modern warfare. *When the big guns speak with all their power, you must either get a quick decision or go to earth.*'

In a dispatch dated a day or two later Mr. Perris has something more to say of the French troops, who took such a gallant part in stemming the first great rush of the German armies in the early days of the March offensive. Theirs was no easy task. "The 9th and 10th Infantry Divisions and the 1st Division of Cavalerie à Pied entrained at noon on the 22nd and reached the ground during that night. They had no artillery with them, no horses for their machine-gun sections, and only such supplies and ammunition as they could carry."

Of the future, with its long vista of hard fighting—whether it be open warfare or trench fighting the struggle is bound to be long and bitter—Mr. Perris has good hopes. "It is not in the nature of the alliance," he writes, "that its members should be steam-rollered in German fashion, but in future struggles we start with this new advantage, that we have one front instead of five, one chief command, and in essentials not four armies but one band of brothers, rivals only in bravery and sacrifice."

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes

THE STORY OF ZEEBRUGGE.

Told in a Series of Twelve Consecutive Pictorial Diagrams

Captain Alfred Carpenter

DRAWN BY S. UGO

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No. I.—THE START FOR ZEEBRUGGE ON THE EVE OF ST. GEORGE'S DAY—THE ADMIRAL GIVES HIS MESSAGE, "ST. GEORGE FOR ENGLAND"

On the bridge of the destroyer "Warwick," stood the admiral awaiting the moment of departure. He gave the message to the signaller, "St. George for England." Back came the response, "May we give the dragon's tail a damned good twist." All the time the "Warwick" was watching over the course of the fighting. The motor launch "we read" cleared the end of the Mole and there beheld, trim and ready, the shape of the 'Warwick' with the great silk flag presented to the admiral by the officers of his old ship, Centurion.

THE STORY OF ZEEBRUGGE : General View of th

German Star Shells lighting up Mole with brilliance of Lighting

SS BRUSSELS

SEAPLANE STATION

German Submarines

IRIS

Old Submarine exploded here 12.20 A.M.

100 ft. of Viaduct blown away

HMS THE

Eastern Pier

HMS IPHIGENIA

HMS INTREPID

Lock gates

Lock To Bruges

ZEEBRUGGE

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No. II.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ZEEBRUGGE HARBOUR AND MOLE TAKEN FROM ABOVE THE TOP

The great Mole is not of uniform width throughout. The broad section of the Mole (about 225 ft. wide) stretches from the viaduct for a distance of 1,640 yards towards

TIME TABLE OF THE ATTACK ON ZEEBRUGGE

Monday, April 22:

Before midnight.—Flotillas at sea steaming towards objectives.

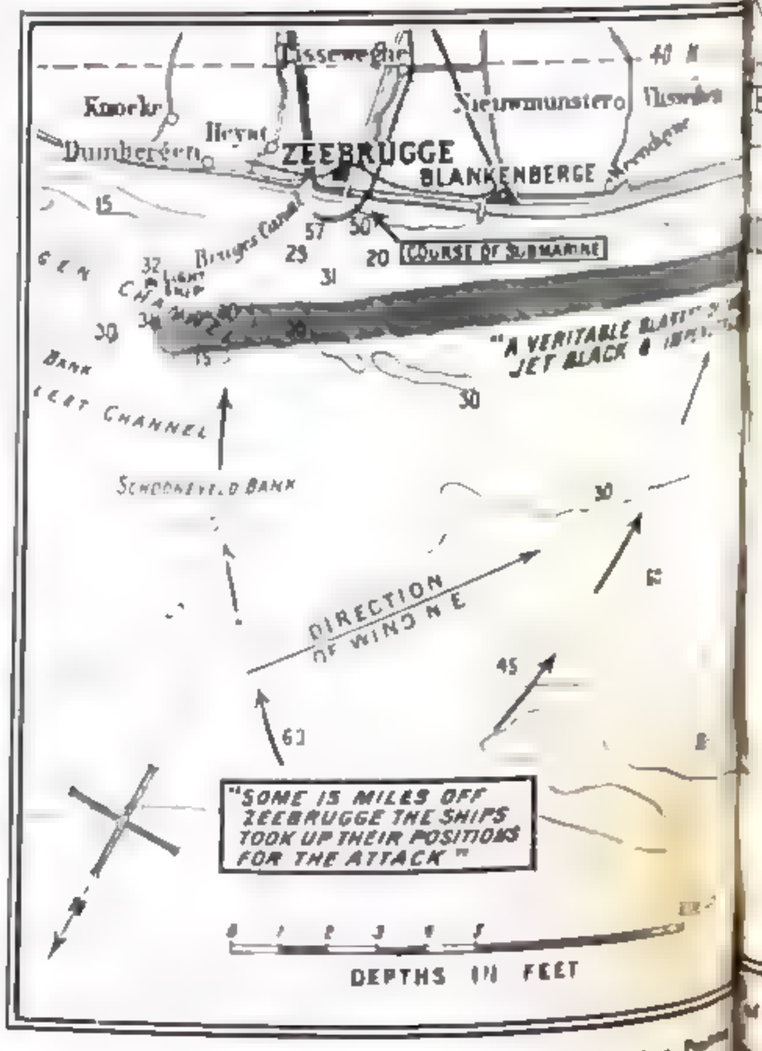
12 midnight.—Flotilla arrives at Zeebrugge. "Vindictive" alongside Mole.

Tuesday, April 23:

12.20 a.m.—Submarine blown up at railway viaduct.

12.25 a.m.—Three cement-laden cruisers sunk in the channel.

1.5 a.m.—Recall sounded by syren. Ships and boats make for home ports.



Key Map showing Positions

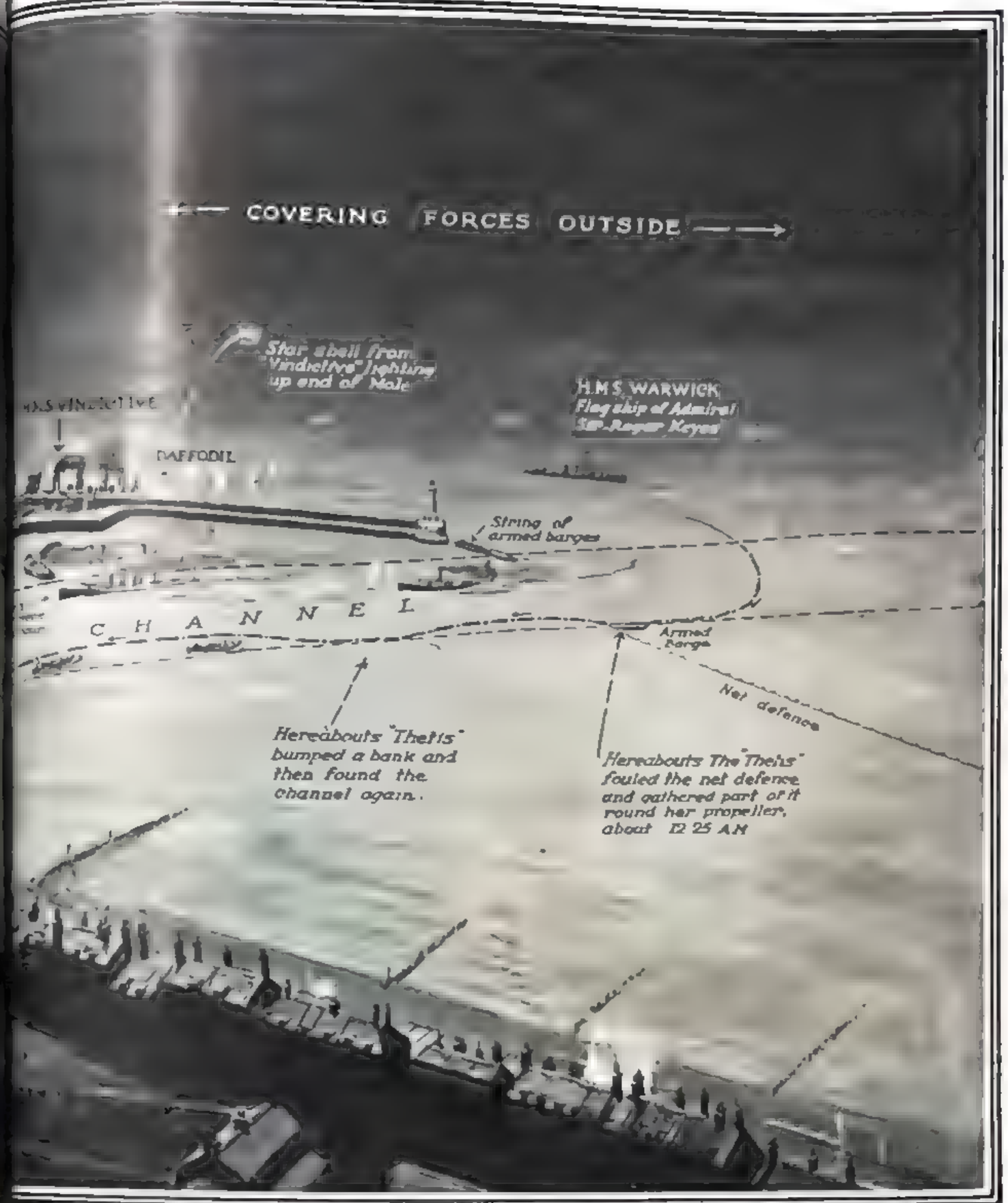
Copyrighted in the U.S.A. Drawn by O. Brun

No. III.—"Vindictive" with her Special Fittings for the Attack

"Vindictive" was fitted with a false deck on her port side and also with some eighteen gangways or brows, by which the marines and bluejackets were able to land upon the Mole. The approximate height of the Mole in comparison to the vessel is also shown. "Vindictive" carried howitzers, Stokes mortars and a flame throwing hut.

This map shows the positions of the two ports to be blocked and the company. "Some fifteen miles off Zeebrugge the ships took up their positions hundred and twenty guns are said to be aimed at the

Harbour Showing where the Main Incidents Took Place.



SHOWING WHERE THE CHIEF ACTIONS OCCURRED DRAWN BY R. M. PAXTON

Lighthouse At the far end it contracts to a narrower wall. Only approximate positions of actions are shown

SOME INCIDENTS IN THE ATTACK ON ZEEBRUGGE, ST. GEORGE'S DAY, 1918

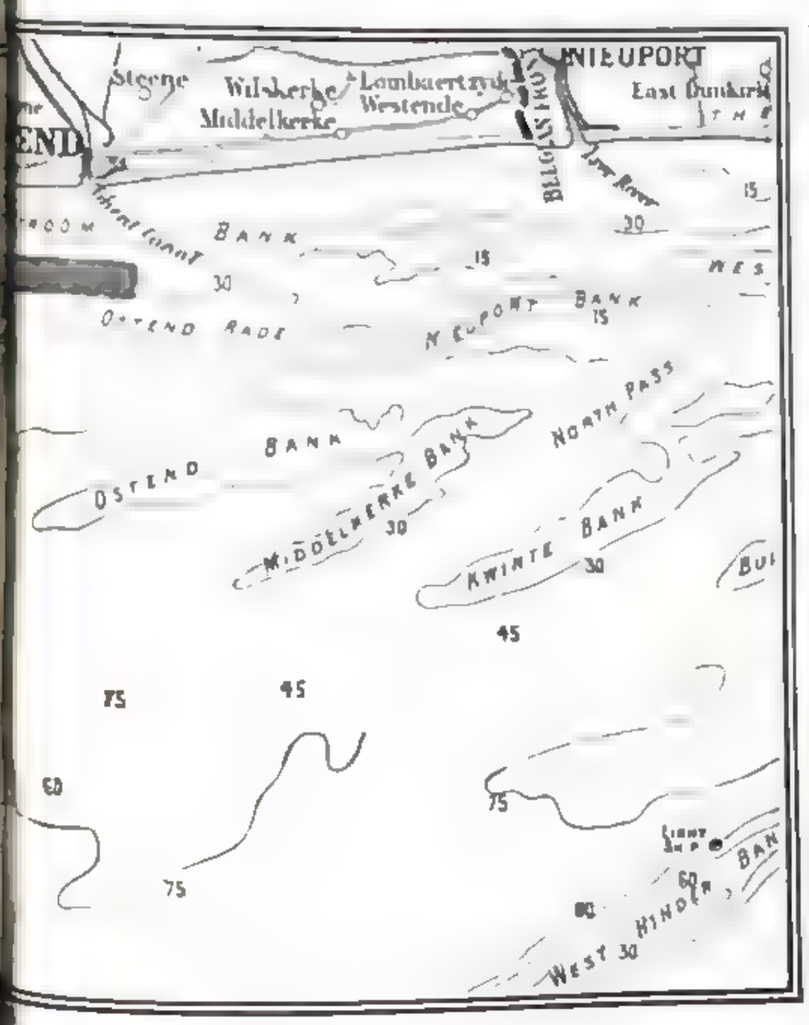
"Be bolde, Be bolde,
And Everywhere, Be bold."
Spenser's "Faerie Queen."

In a series of twelve diagrams THE SPHERE endeavours to show how certain ships of the British Navy attacked two of the enemy's sally-ports on St. George's Day, 1918. The series begins with the message of Vice-Admiral Roger Keyes, "St. George for England," as the vessels started out for their destinations. For the start was made on the eve of St. George's Day, on the night of April 22, the operations running into the early hours of the 23rd, St. George's Day itself. The reader must picture for himself the gathering of this multitudinous flotilla with all the muffling accoutrements of secrecy. Out of the silence and the darkness of these late hours on the 22nd we take up the story as the hands of the clocks upon the ships were approaching midnight. The two flotillas parted company some fifteen miles off Zeebrugge, *Sirius* and *Brilliant* making for Ostend, *Vindictive*, *Daffodil*, and *Iris* with *Iphigenia*, *Thetis*, and *Intrepid* making for Zeebrugge. The object of both flotillas was the same—to block one of the enemy's sally-ports with their own cement-laden hulls. The flotillas were in many ways of an exceptional character; for instance, among the vessels accompanying them were a number of motor launches armed with smoke-producing devices of such power that a sea-fog of very large dimensions could be produced at will. These fog-producers disposed themselves in such positions that they acted as a cloak to the approaching vessels.

A shift of the wind prevented *Sirius* and *Brilliant* from carrying out their plan, and they had to be sunk near the entrance to Ostend harbour. A shift of wind was felt also at Zeebrugge, but so effective had been the smoke screen that *Vindictive* was able to arrive almost at the Mole before she was discovered by the German watch on the Mole. Then star-shells, gunfire, searchlights leapt suddenly into life and furious activity. But by this time *Vindictive's* hull was protected by the Mole, for she did not enter the harbour, as was at first surmised, but for over an hour she remained close up against the outer masonry. It was this piece of strategy which checkmated the German shells and enabled the vessel to live through the tornado of fire. In a few minutes the men had leapt upon the Mole by way of the heaving gangways and had begun the task of clearing the Mole and wrecking the sheds and armament upon it. A little later and the three cement-laden ships were engaged in their task of blocking the channel from the Bruges canal, a task which they carried out with great skill and efficiency.

An old submarine, full of explosives, was engaged upon a separate task of blowing up the viaduct leading to the shore. This also was successfully accomplished, and the tasks of blocking, demolishing, and tear-singeing having been completed the syrens sounded and the flotillas withdrew, leaving a Union Jack floating on the Mole.

A marked feature of the expedition was the variety and number of the forces engaged. Not only were monitors firing upon Zeebrugge batteries, but from the far-off Flanders flats big guns were throwing shell upon the enemy.



Ostend and Zeebrugge

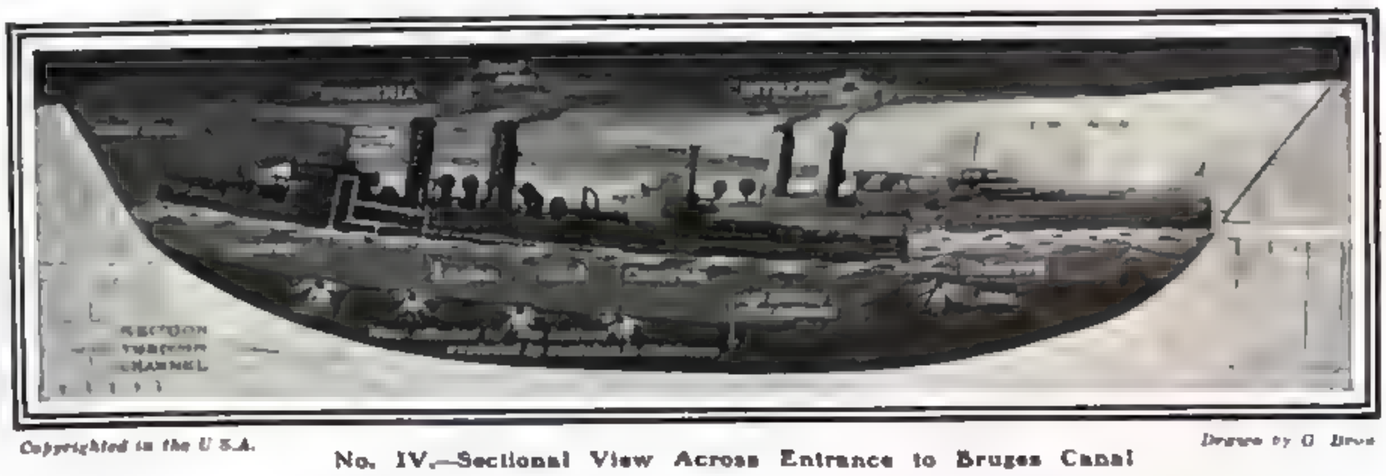
"...to the relative positions of the two flotillas as they parted ...their positions for the attack," runs the official narrative. One ...is part of the coast from Ostend to Zeebrugge

CASUALTIES IN THE RAID

The Germans have issued sundry misleading statements as to our casualties in the raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend aiming these to have been heavier than was actually the case. We append the official figures issued by the Admiralty:—

	Killed	Died of Wounds	Missing	Wounded	Totals
Officers	16	3	2	29	50
Men—					
H.M. Ships	44	12		136	192
"North Star"	19	-		15	34
4th R.M. Bn.	82	11	14	208	315
	161	26	16	388	591

These figures are certainly lower than those expected by the public in view of the first statement issued to the effect that the casualties were heavy in proportion to the numbers engaged. Unfortunately the name of Commander Brock must now be added to the list as missing believed killed. The portraits on p. 113 include wounded as well as those killed in action



Copyrighted in the U.S.A. *Drawn by G. Bruce*

No. IV.—Sectional View Across Entrance to Bruges Canal

This view shows approximately the positions of the two obsolete cruisers after they had been sunk by their respective commanders. The vessels had been loaded with concrete and prepared with mines beneath so that they could be readily sunk at the desired position. The canal approach has shelving banks for some distance

THE STORY OF ZEEBRUGGE : How the Two F

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No. V.—THE ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND FLOTILLAS APPROACH THEIR DESTINATIONS

The night was overcast and there was a drift of haze when the two flotillas swung silently into their positions and parted company, "Sirius" and "Brilliant" making for Ostend indicated on the extreme right of the above view Zeebrugge (by several miles still further away There were swarms of destroyers and motor-craft dotted over the sea, all making for the vicinity of the Belgian coast, and in particular the great Mole at Zeebrugge. The sea rose and fell on the short sea which was running "Vindictive," the old light cruiser accom

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No. VI.—THE DIM COAST AND THE HIDDEN HARBOUR EXPLODE INTO LIGHT—STAR SHELLS

Sea, shore and sky had been dark up to this moment, when the harbour and town seemed to awake with a blaze of light "Vindictive" at once made for her position under the lee of the Mole, "Iris" and "Daffodil" accompanying her. As the cruiser lay outside the harbour, she felt the roll of the sea against the 30 ft wall of the Mole; she therefore required assistance to keep her close to the side This was at first supplied by "Daffodil" and by "Iris" as well In the centre motor craft are seen bursting into the harbour

tillas Approached the Harbours of Zeebrugge and Ostend.

DRAWN BY G. H. DAVIS

"DOWN THE COAST A GREAT SEARCHLIGHT SWUNG ITS BEAM TO AND FRO"

the central position in the above view. Her three funnels and protected fighting top are seen silhouetted against the smoke screen pouring from the generating apparatus carried by one of the deputed motor-craft. Behind this screen "Vindictive" and the other craft were able to approach the Mole without being discovered by the enemy. However, just as "Vindictive" was getting close up to the point from which she swung into position alongside the Mole, the wind lulled and shifted and the smoke screen was swept back

LIGHT UP THE SCENE AS "VINDICTIVE," "IRIS," AND "DAFFODIL" MAKE FOR THE MOLE

DRAWN BY CHARLES DIXON, R.I.

the left can be seen "Iphigenia" "Intrepid," and "Thetis" making their way up the channel towards the inner harbour piers. At the back of the view a big spout of water and smoke indicates the spot where the old submarine was blown up against the viaduct connecting the Mole with the shore jetty. S.S. "Brussels," Captain Fryatt's old ship, was torpedoed in the harbour. German torpedo boat destroyers were discovered close up to the Mole, hidden in this view by the curving end wall of the Mole.

THE STORY OF ZEEBRUGGE : *The Blowing-up of the Viaduct.*

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DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON

No. VII.—THE SUBMARINE, UNDER COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT SANDFORD, REACHES THE ZEEBRUGGE VIADUCT

A brilliantly conducted exploit was that under the command of Lieutenant R. D. Sandford, R.N., who successfully navigated a submarine loaded with explosives up to the piles of the big railway viaduct connecting the two portions of the Mole. In order to allow of the circulation of water and prevent silting, part of the wide semicircular sweep of the harbour was left open, communication with the main Mole being carried over a series of steel cylinders filled in with concrete. There were fifty-nine rows of these steel piles, each row consisting of five columns. Above them ran a railway and footway and an iron windscreen to keep the spray from the passing trains and foot passengers. It was against these piles that the submarine was directed under cover of the smoke cloud. The crew consisted of six volunteers. They were discovered by the German searchlights, and were fired upon by machine-guns and rifles from close quarters. The work had to be done in a matter of moments, but everything was in readiness, and the crew were able to leap into a little dinghy prepared for the emergency, and by great good fortune they succeeded in getting clear away, not, however, without some wounds. One hundred feet of this piling was blown skywards.

THE STORY OF ZEEBRUGGE : "Over you go, Royals."

DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON

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No. VIII.—"OUT GANGWAYS"—THE MARINES AND SEAMEN SWARMING OVER THE "BROWS"

As soon as the "Vindictive" was alongside the outer wall of the Mole the men of the landing parties got ready to make the rush from the ship to the Mole. Along the port side of the ship a special false deck had been erected, giving the men an elevated platform from which they were able to reach the uppermost portion of the wall by means of some eighteen brows or gangways. These were merely narrow planks a foot and three quarters wide with a rope on one side to steady the men as they rushed across. The rolling of the vessel from side to side did not help to make the task of landing an easy one, for at one moment the brows would be 8 to 10 ft. above the wall and the next moment would come crashing down upon it. The seamen and marines were all heavily armed with bombs, Lewis guns, and other equipment. "We expected," said the captain, "to see them fall off the brows with a drop of 30 ft., but not a man fell." The commander, while going the rounds of the ship and cheering the men forward, rescued Lieutenant H. F. C. Walker from the position where he had fallen in the darkness and dragged him into a place of greater safety. The lieutenant had been wounded by a shell at the moment when the storming parties started up the gangways.

THE STORY OF ZEEBRUGGE : THE CLEARING OF

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No. IX.—THE CLEARING OF THE MOLE WITH

Several hundreds of blue-jackets and marines formed the storming and demolition parties whose task it was to clear the great masonry of the Mole of any Germans who might be guarding it. The positions of the railway lines, warehouses, hangars and store sheds are already well known, but the task of reaching them was not an easy one. After arriving at the parapet of the Mole the men had a drop of some 6 ft. on to a ledge, and then there was a further drop of some 16 ft. to 20 ft., which was accomplished by means of rope ladders. Once upon the wide flat portion of the Mole the demolition parties swept forward [illegible] with little resistance from the Germans, but encountering an incessant and unremitting fire

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No. X.—HOW "INTREPID," "IPHIGENIA," AND "THETIS" SET

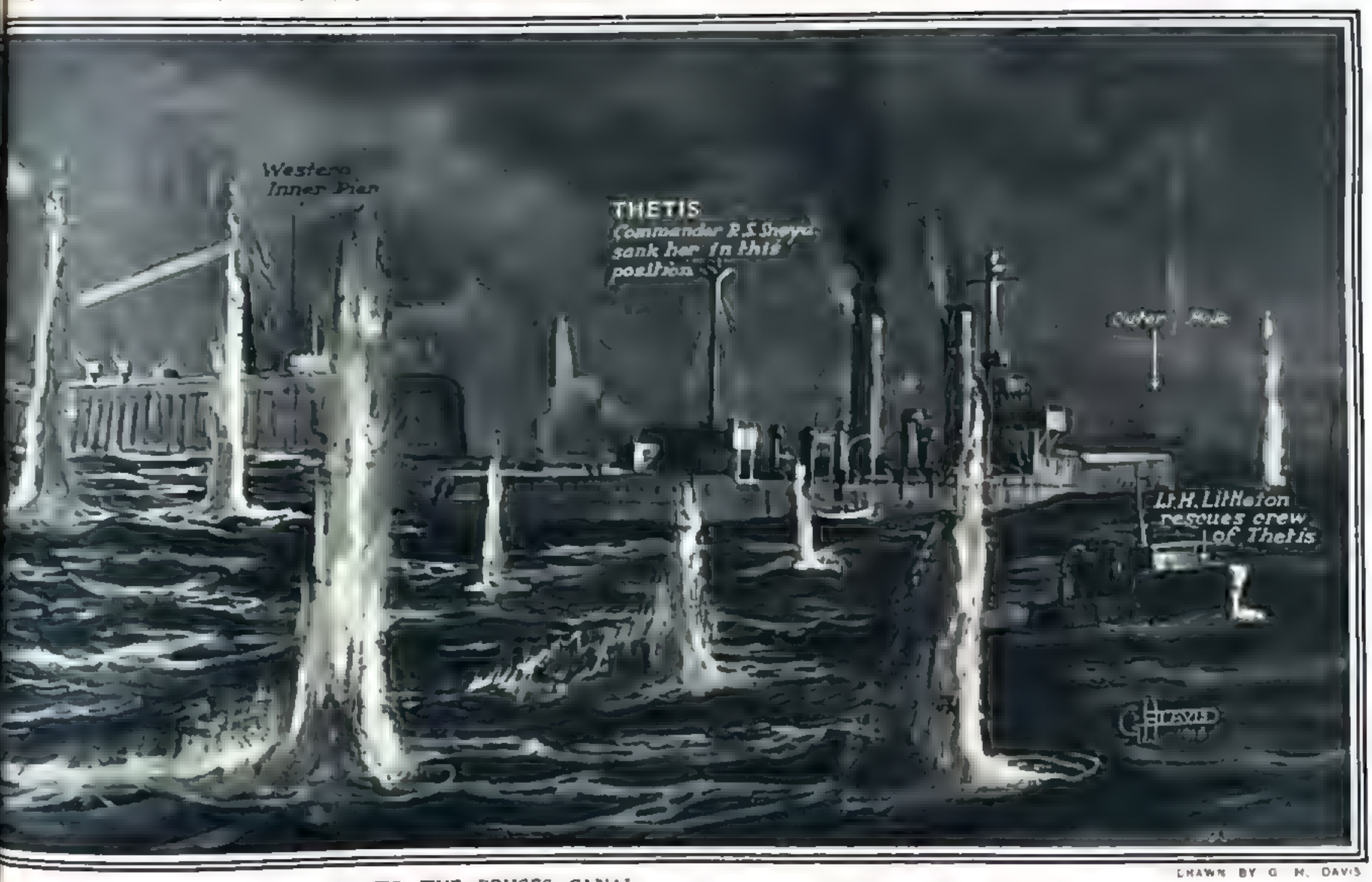
Diagram X. shows the approximate positions of the three cement-laden warships after they had been sunk by their commanders. The view is taken within the outer harbour and just in front of the entrance to the inner harbour and canal. Thetis was not able to get right inside; she was accordingly sunk some 200 yards from the entrance. Intrepid [illegible] smoking like a volcano and with another dune blazing, followed; her motor launch had failed to get alongside outside the harbour and she had men enough for anything. Once in the canal she steered her smoke blowing back from her into Iphigenia's eyes on the latter bobbed and going a little wild rammed a dredger with a barge moored [illegible] which lay at the western arm of the canal. She got clear though and entered the canal, pushing the barge before her. Lieutenant Stuart Bonham Carter, commanding

THE MOLE AND THE BLOCKING OF THE CANAL.

DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON

DEMOLITION OF THE HUTS AND SIGNAL STATIONS

from machine guns placed on points some little distance away. German destroyers were close to the near side of the Mole and the crews from these vessels swarmed on to the Mole and attempted to resist the work of the demolition parties. This they did not succeed in doing and one after another the buildings burst into flame or split and crumbled as the dynamite went off. The storming parties were accompanied by a number of naval surgeons, who were able to attend promptly to the wounded. The chief casualties appear to have occurred as a result of a couple of shells which hit groups of men on the ships. The men were upon the Mole for about an hour until recalled by the ship's syren.



DRAWN BY G. M. DAVIS

OUT TO BLOCK THE ENTRANCE TO THE BRUGES CANAL

Intrepid placed the nose of his ship neatly on the mud of the western bank, ordered his crew away and blew up his ship. Immediately afterwards there arrived on deck the engineer, who had been in the engine room during the explosion and reported that all was as it should be. Lieutenant E. W. Billyard-Leake commanding 'Iphigenia,' beached her according to arrangement on the eastern side, blew her up saw her drop nicely across the canal and left her with her engines still going to hold her in position till she should have bedded well down on the bottom. The ships are shown between the stone piers which form the actual entrance. The rest of the canal entrance is formed by a kind of sloping digue on each side leading up to the lock gates. The ships were sunk within the general line of the shore. All three ships had two funnels, the 'Vindictive' three.

THE STORY OF ZEEBRUGGE : *The Rescue of the "Intrepid's" Commander.*

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No. XI. Lieutenant Stuart Bonham-Carter Getting Away from the "Intrepid"

A motor launch under Lieutenant P. T. Deane R.N.V.R. had followed them in to bring away the crews, and waited further up the canal towards the mouth against the western bank. Lieutenant Bonham-Carter having sent away his boats, was reduced to a Carley float. What saved him was possibly the fact that the defunct "Intrepid" was still emitting huge clouds of smoke, which it had been worth nobody's while to turn off. He managed to catch a rope as the motor launch started, and was towed for awhile till he was observed and taken on board. Another officer jumped ashore and ran along the bank to the launch. A bullet from the machine-gun stung him as he ran, and when he arrived charging down the bank out of the dark, he was received by a member of the launch's crew who attacked him with a hammer.—*Official narrative.*

THE MISSING QUEUE. By E. V. Lucas.

Upon nothing has the war made so visible an impression as upon turf. I mean not The Turf, but turf. And turf being very largely a sacred thing in England, some idea of the magnitude and seriousness of the struggle is thus to be gathered. When The Turf also goes we shall indeed be aware of its gravity.

Meanwhile the face of the country is being transformed, and what was once green England is now brown England. Meadows have become fields, lawns have become plots; parks and commons have become allotments. Who still doubts that a European conflict is raging has only to look at that tract of Kensington Gardens south of the Palace which, once a grassy sward dear to children and nursemaids, is now the scene of intense horticultural activity—under the very eyes of William III. who (the gift of the Kaiser) surveys the curious metamorphosis from his pedestal beneath the Palace wall. To my mind the transformation of that lawn is not less striking a sign of war than the ruins of a bombed house. Allotments in Kensington Gardens!

Much as I regret this disappearance of grass, I would not call it my greatest personal visual loss. The greatest personal loss—speaking as an observer of London—which the war has inflicted on these ageing eyes is—believe me or believe me not—a horse's tail. But not an ordinary tail—a tail beyond all tails. "You once," wrote (to Macready) Charles Dickens, wishing to cut a swell figure at a wedding in borrowed plumes, "gave the world assurance of a waistcoat." Similarly the charger, bestridden by the same King William III. (in bronze) in the middle of St. James's Square, once gave the world assurance of a tail, but owing to the exigences of the war gives it no longer, for the statue has been surrounded by temporary buildings and is now invisible. Not ordinary buildings, but the strangest in London, for they have been constructed [illegible] times around trees, so that the branches sprout from the roofs. Here, shortly, are American officers to have a club; and therefore one must not complain. But the loss is severe. For never was such a tail. It sprang voluptuously from the creature's stern and flowed away due south like a triumphant pennon, the glory of St. James's Square. You saw the steed, royal rider, and the superb appendage, in profile, all the way before you as you walked from the Haymarket westwards, along that street where the camel and the donkey now starring with Mr. Oscar Asche wait pathetically outside the stage door of His Majesty's Charles Street, I believe. But the landmark has gone, we see it no more. Bellona has decreed its obliteration.

On looking into history I find that this magnificent tail—the creation of the sculptor, Bacon—has graced the square for one hundred and ten years. I find also that there was once water in the middle of the square, with pleasure boats upon it, and that it was into this lake that the Gordon Rioters in 1780 flung the key of Newgate Prison. A century earlier the square was a duelling ground, while as recently as 1773 a highwayman held up Sir Francis Holburne and his sisters in their coach as they passed through on their way from the opera, and pressing his pistol to Miss Holburne's breast demanded her purse. But that is not so obsolete a performance as it seems, for I have it on very good authority that only a few weeks ago a man on a bicycle, riding along Eaton Square, steered his machine close to the kerb, and, without dismounting, snatched a reticule from a well-known lady and made safely off with it. Not bad for 1918! Black Bess may be no more, but Dick Turpin is an adaptable fellow ready to make the best of a Humber or a Swift.

I find also that in St. James's Square many illustrious men have dwelt, one house (No. 10) having in its day sheltered three Prime Ministers—Pitt, Derby, and Gladstone; but not, as the old lady reading the tablet wondered, all at once. But what are three Prime Ministers in one house compared with the tail of the horse of William III.? That, as I hold, is the square's chiefest distinction, and (among other reasons) it is for a new sight of it that I long for the war to end. Why should we not elevate it to a symbol of peace? As the French used to say of the figure on the spire of the church at Albert, that when that fell the war would be over, why should not we say of the tail of the horse in St. James's Square, that although not till peace comes will it be seen again, then will it flourish with more than all its ancient lavish splendour? Why not?

Border by Harold Nelson. Drawn by Charles Dana

No. XII.—The Home-coming of H.M.S. "Vindictive"

"As she passed the flagship both crews cheered like mad. She worked up to a speed of 17 knots, flames pouring from her broken funnels."

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DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS, R.I.

IN-COMING SHIPS, AT NIGHT IN WAR TIME SHOWING THEIR PASS LIGHTS

The ships are carrying their pass lights which enable them to move across the waters in front of the forts. The steamer following the sailing ship is one of the increasing number of neutral ships which are employed in Allied trade. She has her port name 'Amsterdam' painted in large letters on her side. A growing number of neutral steamers avail themselves of what are known as 'Halifax facilities,' that is to say, the privilege of being examined outside the danger zone. This privilege has furnished the Ministry of Blockade with a powerful inducement to neutral shipowners to comply with the various blockade and shipping requirements which the Blockade Department has put forward.

There has been an increase of about 50 per cent. in the amount of neutral tonnage employed in Allied trades over the figures for the same trades in February 1917, representing an addition of no less than 1,000,000 tons.

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"WE CHASED THE ENEMY

It is not often the German Navy allows the British Navy a chance of a fight such as is shown above, but whenever the enemy does come out with any metal of weight she is promptly met. "How far from the truth is the German legend that the fleet is always lurking in harbour appears from a record of its movements," says the official report of the navy for 1917. "During a recent month the mileage steamed by the battle-

DRAWN BY MONTAGUE DAWSON

UNTIL SUNDOWN . . ."

cruisers, and destroyers in home waters alone exceeded 1,000,000 miles, and it has been estimated that in the same period the mileage of the auxiliary patrol forces in home waters exceeded 6,000,000 miles. It must always be borne in mind in considering the relative calls upon the British and German fleets that Great Britain has 7,700 miles of coast line to defend, while there are only 290 miles of German coast on the North Sea.

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DRAWN BY G. H. DAVIS

GOOD HUNTING—WITH THE AMERICANS IN THE ATLANTIC

The ... having sighted something suspicious, ... called up help, and our illustration depicts destroyers answering the call, one of the vessels being one of the U.S.A. boats now operating in the Atlantic. It shows the ships of the two navies working together in chase of the common foe.

THE WORK OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

As Detailed in the Review of the Year 1917 *Published by the Government*

... of ... The battle of Jutland ... we read ... had not ... charged ... fleet with ... Navy's defensive policy ... maintaining ... the methods supported by a system of coast defence ... and in any other part of the world ... and ...

... and their outpost ... the strongly defended ... of Heligoland ... as an ... fixed base for their destroyers, submarine ... aircraft and ... these circumstances it has not been possible to make an attack on the ... fleet in the past year, and all the Grand Fleet has been able to do is ... watch that no opportunity may be missed of bringing the ... enemy's fleet to action ... attacking any ... that may venture to sea.

Increase of Auxiliary Patrol Craft from 20 to 3,400

"Before the outbreak of war there were about ... vessels employed as minesweepers and ... auxiliary patrol duties. To-day the number of craft ... used for these purposes at home and abroad is about 3,400, and is constantly increasing.

The Scotland-Iceland-Greenland Patrol

"Nowhere have these normal functions of ... Navy been exercised with more productive effect ... than in the blockade of the northern entrance to the North Sea. The distance to be patrolled from Scotland ... Iceland and Greenland is over 600 miles. Gales are ... incessant, and the enemy's submarines are continually ... seeking to destroy the blockading vessels. The ... patrolling watch must be kept, day and night, and every ... vessel met must be stopped and boarded under the ... most difficult conditions of sea and weather. The ... large majority of the crews engaged in this work are ... men who prior to the war were serving in the Mercantile Marine; the skilled services of the ... the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve have ... in the hard work that is entailed. The ... increasing efficiency of the arrangements for the ... blockade may be gathered from the statement that ... whereas in the first few months of 1915, when these ... methods commenced, it is believed that 250 out of ... 1,400 ships which passed our lines managed to evade ... the patrols, in a recent month not a single merchant ... ship trading with neutral countries escaped ... our cordon.

Loss of only 0·82 in Atlantic Convoy Work

"A new feature of the means adopted for the ... protection of trade against submarines has been the ... return to the convoy system as practised in bygone ... wars. It has been made markedly effective in reducing ... the losses. During the last few months over ... per cent. of all vessels sailing in all the Atlantic ... routes convoyed and since the convoy system was ... the total percentage of loss to vessels which were ... in convoy, whether as the result of enemy ... marine risks, has been 0·82 per cent. in the case of ... Atlantic convoys and 0·58 per cent. in the case of ... mercantile convoys, items taken together.

13,000,000 Combatants Carried

"There had been transported overseas up to the ... end of August, the last date for which complete ... statistics are available, some 13,000,000 human beings ... —combatants, wounded, medical *personnel*, refugees, ... prisoners, &c.; 2,000,000 horses and mules; 500,000 ... vehicles; 25,000,000 tons of explosives and supplies ... for the armies; and also some 51,000,000 tons of coal ... and oil fuel for the use of our fleets, our armies and ... some of the needs of our Allies.

"The losses in *personnel* out of the 13,000,000 ... men who have been transported amount to only about ... 3,500, in spite of the isolated and unpreventable mishaps which occur occasionally.

OUT WITH THE MINESWEEPERS

From a Water-colour Drawing by Captain Cecil King

ZEEBRUGGE : Some of the Fallen and the Wounded in the Fight of St. George's Day.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS ALL TOOK PART IN THE DARING NAVAL RAID ON THE BELGIAN COAST WHICH WAS CARRIED OUT ON ST. GEORGE'S DAY

Lieutenant W. E. Sillitoe
R M L I. He was killed in action and was buried in the cemetery at Deal

Maj. C. E. C. Eagles, D.S.O.
R M L I. Killed. He was the only son of Canon Eagles, and joined the Marines in 1901

Lieutenant S. H. E. Inskip
R M.L I. Killed. He obtained his commission in 1914, and had served in Gallipoli

Lieutenant J. Jackson
R M L I. He was killed in the operations off the Belgian coast on St. George's Day

Lieutenant W. H. Dollery
R M L I. He also lost his life in the same naval operations on April 23

Lieut.-Com. A. L. Harrison
R N. Killed in action. He was the son of the late Colonel A. J. Harrison (Royal Fusiliers)

Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Brock
R A F. Acting Wing Commander. R N. Responsible for the use of the fog screen

Lieutenant C. T. Paynter
R N. Killed. Son of the Rev. F. S. Paynter. He served in the Jutland battle

Lieutenant G. Spencer, D.S.C.
R N R. Died of wounds. He won the D.S.C. last year

Commander Valentine Gibbs
R N. He died the following day of wounds received on board the "Iris" during the engagement

Captain C. B. Conybeare
Royal Marine Light Infantry. He was wounded in the course of the action off the Belgian coast

Captain R. L. del Strother
R M L I. He was dangerously wounded while in action

Lieutenant T. F. V. Cooke
R M L I. He was wounded while serving with the Marines

2nd Lieutenant W. C. Blossom
Royal Marine Light Infantry. He was also wounded in the operations

Captain C. P. Tuckey
Royal Marine Light Infantry. He was reported missing after the engagement

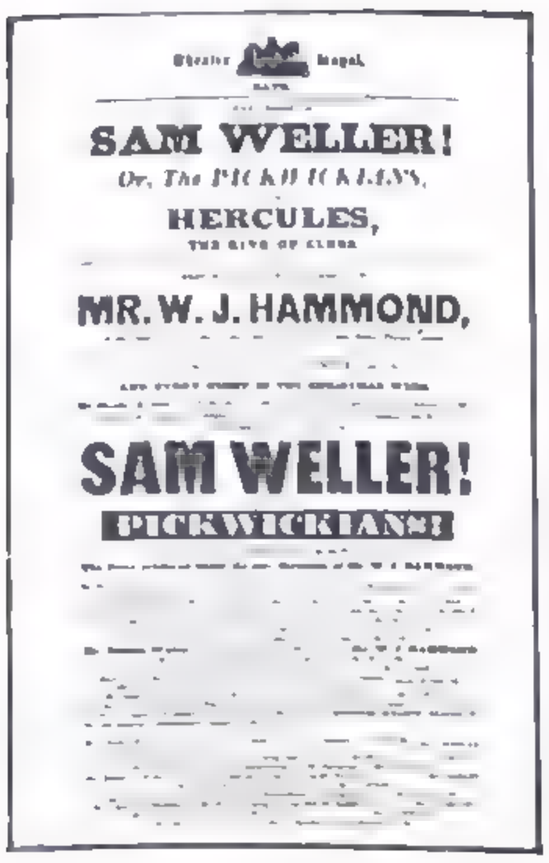
Lieut.-Col. B. N. Elliot, D.S.O.
R M L I. In command of the storming party of marines at Zeebrugge, but was killed before landing. He held the Serbian orders of the White Eagle and St Sava for his services in that country

2nd Lieutenant H. B. Lovatt
Royal Marine Light Infantry. He was wounded in the operations on St. George's Day when the naval raid was carried out on Zeebrugge and Ostend. Ships filled with concrete were sunk in order to block the ports

Hon. Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. F. J. Hore
Royal Marine Light Infantry. Was wounded in action. The landing party at Zeebrugge succeeded in doing much damage to guns and stores

Lieutenant R. G. O. Stanton
Royal Marine Light Infantry. Lieutenant Stanton was dangerously wounded while serving with the Marines on the occasion of the raid on the Belgian coast when part of the Mole at Zeebrugge was blown up

Captain H. C. Halahan, D.S.O.
R N. In charge of the bluejackets' landing party from the "Vindictive" but was killed on the ship. He had commanded the Naval Heavy Batteries attached to the Belgian Army


Theatre Royal, Bath.

SAM WELLER!

Or, The PICKWICKIANS.

HERCULES,

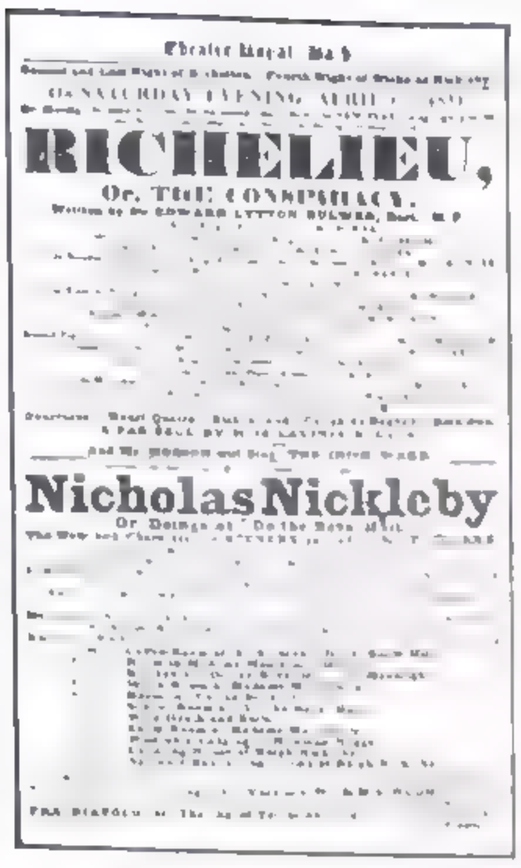
THE GIVE OF CLUBS

MR. W. J. HAMMOND,

SAM WELLER!

PICKWICKIANS!

An Early Dramatisation of "Pickwick," 1837


Theatre Royal Bath

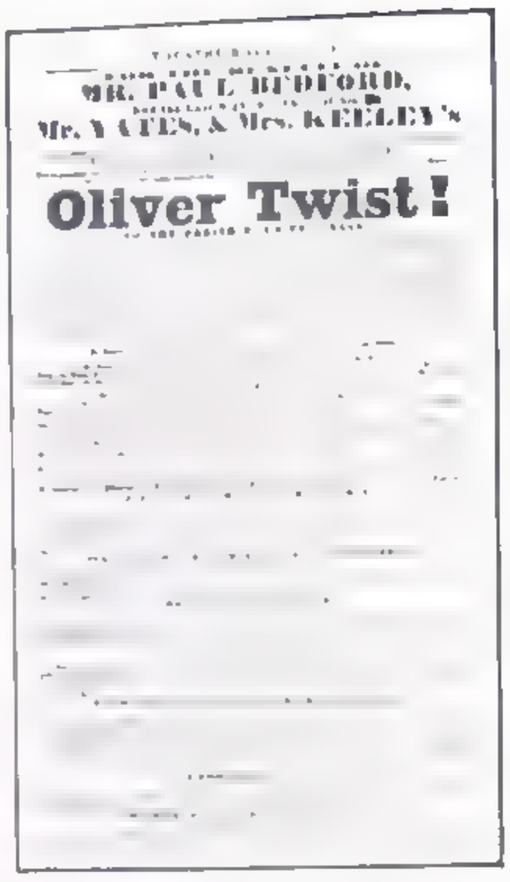
RICHELIEU,

Or, THE CONSPIRACY.

Nicholas Nickleby

Or Doings at Do the Boys Hall.

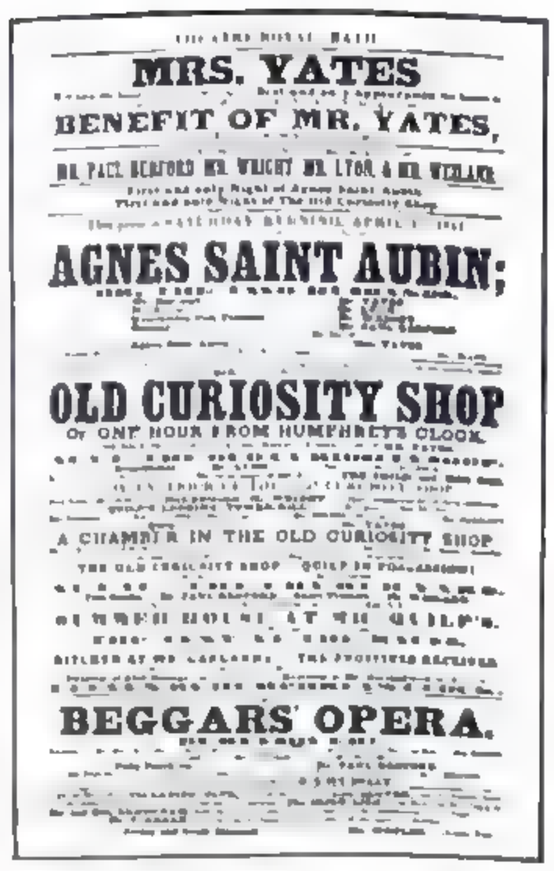
An Early Dramatisation of "Nicholas Nickleby"


MR. PAUL BEDFORD,

Mr. YATES, & Mrs. KELLEY'S

Oliver Twist!

An Early Dramatisation of "Oliver Twist"


MRS. YATES

BENEFIT OF MR. YATES,

AGNES SAINT AUBIN;

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP

Or ONE HOUR FROM HUMPHREY'S CLOCK.

A CHAMBER IN THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

BEGGARS' OPERA.

An Early Dramatisation of "The Old Curiosity Shop"

FOUR INTERESTING DICKENS PLAYBILLS FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR. GEORGE GREGORY OF BATH

A LITERARY LETTER : Charles Dickens and the Stage.

LONDON, May 6, 1918

When in Bath the other day I was shown some interesting playbills connected with Charles Dickens's novels. They brought to my mind the instantaneous popularity of that novelist when he "arrived" with *Pickwick* in 1836-7. The novel commenced to appear in parts in 1836, and before it was completed *The Peregrinations of Pickwick*, by W. Leman Rede, was produced at the Adelphi Theatre in October, 1836, while *Sam Weller, or the Pickwickians*, by W. T. Moncrieff, first appeared at the New Strand Theatre on July 10, 1837. It was this play, as we see from our playbill, which was produced at Bath in December of that year. *Oliver Twist* was first produced at the St. James's Theatre in March, 1838, but in November of that year another version was produced at the Surrey Theatre, and it was this that was given at Bath in May, 1840.

Nicholas Nickleby, by Edward Stirling, was the earliest dramatic version; it was first performed at the Adelphi Theatre in November, 1838. It was revised and put on at the Surrey in February, 1839. My playbill is of a yet later play on the same subject, which was first performed at the Theatre Royal, Hull, on December 20, 1838. The first version of *The Old Curiosity Shop* was by Edward Stirling, and it was produced at the Adelphi Theatre in November, 1840. This was, of course, before it was given at Bath. All four playbills, however, emphasise the part that Bath played in the dramatic life of the country in those years. My friend, Mr. B. W. Matz, reminds me that a great deal of miscellaneous information about the dramatic side of Dickens is to be found in Mr. S. J. Adair FitzGerald's *Dickens and the Drama*, published in 1910.

Not since I read that wonderful book, *The Spoon River Anthology*, have I read anything of the same character as good as *Dunch*, by Susan Miles (Oxford: Blackwell). The book is a piece of fine poetical realism—poignant, dramatic, arresting—although it may repel the blind enthusiast for metre and jingle. It is a volume of a series issued under the quaint heading:—

ADVENTURERS ALL: A Series of Young Poets Unknown to Fame

I forecast fame for Susan Miles, who is of the school of *vers libre*, and even in her most prosaic lines there is truth:—

I do not want to visit Mrs. Green
She will hint at hateful things
Concerning Mrs Brown
I do not want to visit Mrs. Brown,
She will hint at vile secrets
Concerning Mrs. Green.
A village is not a peaceful place,
Or a pleasant place,
It is not a little Heaven upon earth,
But entirely otherwise

This reminds me of the adage, "God made the country and man made the town—but the devil made the country-town." But the power of *Dunch* is in its not quotable dramatic situations—"I have a friend." "The Sidesman's Wife," "Naked and Ashamed." In its rough way *Dunch* is a great piece of literature, and it costs half-a-crown, which is an anti-climax but a necessary statement.

Mr. J. A. Stewart, the well-known novelist, writes to me as follows:—

Are you not unfair to Froude in stating that although he wrote well he never wrote with insight? To some of us his insight is many times that of his life long enemy, the blatant, braying Freeman. In English there are some half dozen really great biographies. Supreme and unique stands Carlyle's "Cromwell." In these days one mentions his "Frederick" with bated breath, but even wars cannot destroy literature, and when the present orgy of carnage is over, Carlyle's masterpiece will emerge as one of the great books of the world. Boswell's "Johnson" and Lockhart's "Scott" have long been classics. The fourth on the select list would certainly be Froude's "Carlyle." Moore's "Byron" makes a good fifth. The real Lives of Shakspere and Milton remain to be written, despite the elaborate and laborious researches of Sir S. Lee and the late Professor Masson. Whatever his faults and shortcomings, Froude has the distinction of having produced an immortal biography. Carlyle lives and breathes in his pages, and that would scarcely be the case were the biographer entirely devoid of insight. By the way, may a Scot remark without being suspected of egotism, that the best biographies in the language are either by or about Scotsmen?

The author of *The Blue Germ* (Hodder and Stoughton) is "Martin Swayne," which pseudonym disguises the identity of a young doctor of Harley Street, the son of an eminent man of letters. He has served in the war in the R.A.M.C. in both Mesopotamia and Gallipoli, and has been invalided home. I have read a very vivacious novel from his pen, *Lord Richard in the Pantry*, and some good stories in *The Strand Magazine*. In *The Blue Germ* we have one of those "medicated tales," as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes calls them, which only a doctor could write, inspired not a little by the early novels of Mr. H. G. Wells. The "germ," which is disseminated through the rivers and canals of England, gives immortality, but with that quality kills desire and does not add to the happiness of the living. Of course, it is all a dream, but there is plenty of ingenuity and not a little clever satire, although one misses the humour of the writer's earlier book. A policeman who has ceased to aspire to arrest people is the one humorous character in the book.

The story of our Prime Ministers is surely a part of our literary history. A life of Mr. Lloyd George has long been promised by Mr. Harold Spender. I should like to read the history of the why and wherefore of its delay.

Several of the works of Anton Chekhov have been published in England, but all of these are of that grimly serious order with which we are familiar in the Russian novelist. Of a quite different character is a book that has just reached me from the Stratford Publishing Company, Boston, U.S.A.—*Nine Humorous Tales*. There is a touch of grimness in each of these tales, but there is humour as well; one recalls Maupassant and one or two that recent master of the American short story, O. Henry. Each story has an idea in it, which is what one likes in a short story. One of the best is concerned with a distinguished engineer who complained that fame never came to him, that when he was in the society of a dancer—a woman of no intelligence and little beauty—all the public interest was concentrated upon her. His great achievement in the building of bridges or of churches counted for nothing. The story is a clever satire upon the aspiration of the ambitious man for recognition from the public. Chekhov's *Nine Humorous Tales* deserves to find a publisher in this country.

In reference to some remarks for which I was responsible that appeared in a recent number of THE SPHERE as to the danger of misjudging Englishmen with German names, I rashly assumed that Sir Isidore Spielmann was of the number. Sir Isidore informs me that all his ancestors are Polish-born, and that he has no German blood in his veins. I gladly make the correction, although, in any case, my esteem for Sir Isidore and for his gifted brother, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, could not in any way have been diminished one way or the other, and my main point remains that a great deal of injustice has been done through a failure on the part of some of us to recognise that a name is no criterion of national sympathies, and that many people with German names are very good Englishmen, whether born in Germany, Poland, or Russia, which last country has given a great number of patriotic English citizens to our country. Sir Isidore Spielmann explains his own name in the following sentence from his pamphlet, where he thus apostrophises Germany:—

You have failed in your colonies, all of which you have now lost; you have failed in Alsace-Lorraine, where you have persecuted the people since 1870; and you have failed in Poland, where you have persecuted the people since 1793, including my own Poland born ancestors, even forbidding them to use their Polish language and forcing upon them German names.

I have received the annual report of the Society of Authors, in which I find that I have the honour of a paragraph all to myself, which runs as follows:—

The action taken by the Committee and by those who signed the resolutions was misrepresented in certain numbers of THE SPHERE. The action of the Society has been misrepresented in that paper on former occasions. The Committee were not surprised, therefore, after the misrepresentation had been pointed out in *The Author*, that the editor did not take steps to correct his errors, but preferred by a fresh statement to continue his misrepresentation of the Society to his public.

To this the reply is easy; it is the Committee of the Authors' Society that is guilty of misrepresentation. I have always been a good friend to the Authors' Society where it deserves it, and have persuaded many friends to subscribe to one or other of its funds. Its Council and Committee include many personal friends of my own, but this does not prevent me from saying that it is capable as an organisation through its Committee of Management and its secretary of doing some very foolish things. One of these foolish things was to drive Mr. Kipling out of the Society over the question of "charity" books, as they were called. Any expert of publishing would know that these so called "charity" books were bound to work themselves out in time if the war lasted long enough. While they existed they exercised the good purpose of raising money for this or that cause in connection with the war, and they gave the satisfaction of publicity to many an author who thereby enlarged his fame. To dictate to authors whether they should or should not contribute to these books could only be described as a silly proceeding. I have so described it, and there is no misrepresentation in that.

A delightful little book by Rose Fyleman, *Fairies and Chimneys* (Methuen), has reached me. It consists of a series of verses, many of which appeared in the pages of *Punch*, and they are all about the fairies. They remind me of R. L. Stevenson's *Child's Garden of Verses*, and are of a type that any child might love to learn by heart. "Yesterday in Oxford Street" is one of many delightful sets of verses.

C. K. S.

The Naval Officer and the "Little Grey Books."

JUST prior to the War, a brilliant young naval officer had a bad breakdown; a breakdown so complete that it looked as though his career were at an end.

He was ordered an entire and protracted rest—not only from professional duty, but from every form of work. But War broke out, and his services—he was a clever expert—were urgently needed. He rejoined.

Despite his anxiety to serve, however, he found that he was utterly incapable of performing his duties. He was keen to give that service which he knew was in him, but neither his professional pride nor his eager patriotism enabled him to overcome his handicap.

He wrote to the Pelman Institute and became a student of "the little grey books." Within a few months that officer had so distinguished himself by ability and zeal that he was promoted to an important command *over the heads of senior officers!* He generously gives the credit to Pelmanism.

This officer's experience is remarkable, but by no means unique in the Pelman records. Letters are constantly being received by the Pelman Institute from Army and Navy officers, business and professional men and women, telling of extraordinary advantages directly resulting from a few weeks' study of "the little grey books" in which the simple principles of Pelmanism are so interestingly expounded.

Is "Pelmanism" Worth While?

Let any man of common-sense reflect upon the fact that *nearly one hundred Admirals and Generals*, as well as considerably over 25,000 other officers and men, are now Pelmanists. Would one of these waste a moment of their scanty and hard-won leisure over the study of Pelmanism unless they were convinced by plain evidence and by the private testimony of brother officers that Pelmanism is unquestionably worth while?

The extracts from letters published by the Pelman Institute during the past year or two constitute the most remarkable volume of evidence of its kind that has ever been made public. There is not a class or rank—from the highest to the humblest—from which there has not come *voluntary* evidence that the Pelman system—duly practised—NEVER FAILS TO PRODUCE ALL THE BENEFITS THAT ARE CLAIMED FOR IT.

An amusing instance of the thoroughness with which scepticism is dispelled by acquaintance with the System is supplied by the record of a professional man who, before enrolling, expressed incredulity of the statements made.

"It was impossible," he said, "that such benefits could be attained by the study of any books or by a correspondence course of instruction. The claims are fantastic." Nevertheless he enrolled, in order to satisfy his curiosity.

Within a month that sceptic had written three letters in terms of the most enthusiastic praise of the Pelman System. "A single one of the lessons," he declared "would be cheap to me at £100."

All Classes Benefit.

Comment is unnecessary. But it should be pointed out that the benefits of Pelmanism are not confined to any particular class. *Every* class is benefiting.

Clerks, typists, salesmen, tradesmen, and artizans are benefiting in the form of increased salaries and wages. Increases of 100 per cent. and 200 per cent. in salary are quite frequently reported; in several cases 300 per cent. is mentioned as the increase of salary due to Pelmanism!

Professional men find that "Pelmanising" results not only in an immense economy of time and effort, but also in vastly more efficient work. It says something for Pelmanism when members of such different professions as solicitors, doctors, barristers, clergymen, architects, journalists, accountants, musicians, and schoolmasters have all expressed their emphatic appreciation of the value of Pelmanism as a means of professional advancement.

Members of Parliament (both Houses), peers and peeresses, men and women high in social and political life, famous novelists, actors, and artists, scientists, professors, and university graduates and tutors—the "little grey books" have ardent admirers amongst all of these. Even Royalty is represented—and by *several* enrolments!

A National Institution.

Look where you will, the new movement is permeating every section of the community. The Pelman Institute has become, in effect, a national institution, and there are many who predict that, sooner or later, it must become so in fact.

But State control could add nothing to the efficiency with which the work of the Institute is carried on. The instructional staff includes psychologists of the highest reputation on both sides of the Atlantic: every one of our great Universities is represented thereon. And the organisation of the instructional work is, in itself, a splendid tribute to Pelmanism; for every student receives individual consideration, and his or her problem or difficulties receive the close attention of a capable, practical psychologist.

All sorts of problems—some of them new and some of them familiar—are being brought every day to the Pelman Institute for advice and help, and it is safe to say that no "Pelmanist" has yet been disappointed with the assistance given.

Wounded Officers "Pelmanising."

There must be some thousands of wounded officers and men throughout the country who are studying "Pelmanism" whilst in hospital; and these speak of the "little grey books" with real affection, not only as a source of present interest and pleasure, but also as a definite assurance of a more certain future.

Indeed, quite apart from any other advantage, the course is well worth ten times the time and money simply for the stimulus it gives. The "little grey books" fill one with a new sense of power, a new and greater belief in Possibility.

It is not, however, merely a question of financial, business, or professional gain that makes "Pelmanism" so desirable a training. Great as its achievements are in those directions, they are altogether transcended by the extent to which the System enables one to add to the interest and pleasures of existence. Some day, it is to be hoped, an eloquent pen will do justice to this theme—the higher values of Pelmanism.

"Playing the Game."

Here is a characteristic letter bearing on the point; it was written by a University man now in the Army:—

> "The Course has prevented me becoming slack and stagnating during my Army life—this is a most virulent danger, I may add. It inculcates a clear, thorough, courageous method of playing the game of Life—admirably suited to the English temperament, and should prove *moral* salvation to many a business man. "Success," too, would follow—but I consider this as secondary."

Letters such as this, no less than those which speak of salaries doubled, positions and promotions gained, or other material advantages, make it clear that TRUTH was well justified in declaring that "the work of the Pelman Institute is of national importance"; they also explain why such distinguished public men as Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Sir James Yoxall, M.P., Mr. Geo. R. Sims, and others, have not hesitated to endorse the methods and principles of the Institute. There is no man or woman who has expressed dissatisfaction with the result of his or her dealings with the Pelman Institute.

"Mind and Memory" (in which the Pelman Course is fully described, with a synopsis of the lessons) will be sent, *gratis and post free*, together with a full reprint of "Truth's" famous Report and a form entitling readers of THE SPHERE to the complete Pelman Course *at one-third less than the usual fee*, on application to The Pelman Institute, 67, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. 1.

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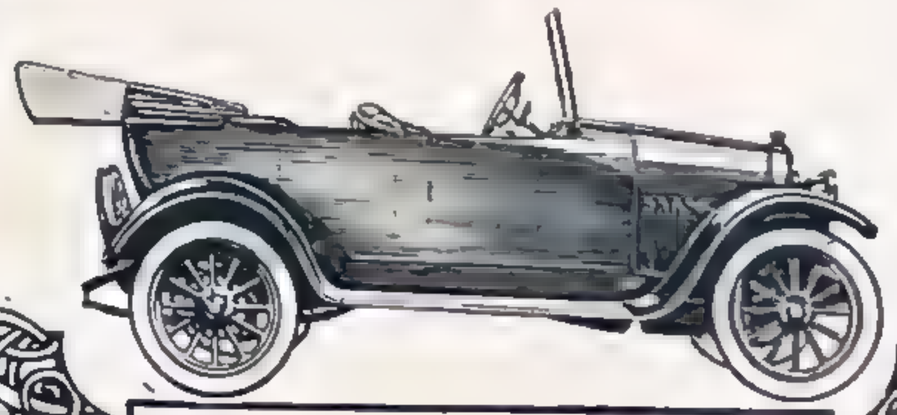

WOMAN'S SPHERE. By Olivia.

[illegible] dream, tho' right be worsted, wrong will triumph
[illegible] sleep to wake
Robert Browning

During the dark days through which we are passing these are fine words to think upon. They embody the true English spirit, for as a nation we have always risen to great heights of heroism and felt our courage most undaunted when "facing fearful odds." Reverses and misfortunes only serve to bring out the best that is in us. Our recent batterings by the superior forces of Germans on the fronts have only stiffened our soldiers into fighting, as Sir Douglas Haig said, "like tigers," while we at home have set our teeth and felt that we are ready for any sacrifice that may be necessary.

The Queen's Message

Every woman must have echoed in her heart the very beautiful message sent by Queen Mary to the men of the Navy, Army, and Air Force which appeared in last week's issue of THE SPHERE. What a contrast in its simple, dignified sincerity with the swaggering unpleasantness of the Kaiser's messages, especially the one issued when Russia lay [illegible] defenceless at his feet! "The example stirs my heart to the core with gratitude. It permits us to live again one of those moments in which we can admire God's hand in history." Did ever a more sanctimonious scoundrel cut a throat? Some day, we believe, our turn will come to admire God's hand in history—applied in punishing *his* unspeakable crimes of murder and blasphemy.

Portents of Democracy

Among the many portents of democracy that are in the air at present is the spectacle of marchionesses and countesses going to the national kitchens to fetch their dinners and standing in queue with the rest of us, carrying their enamel casseroles slung on their arms, camouflaged in some sort of decorative bag. Another is that of a lady of title, whose ancient lineage is duly set forth in *Debrett*, drawing her weekly separation allowance of 12s. 6d. at a village post office, while her soldier-husband is fighting in France as a private.

Loneliness

Once upon a time there was a woman who lived in the heart of a great city. She was called a "leader of society," and there were many who envied her. Her house was a rendezvous where people met, and she was never out of touch with countless people. She knew everyone who was anyone. She was hardly ever alone during her waking hours. Yet she was always lonely. Another woman, who lived in the middle of a great forest quite a hundred miles from the nearest human being, had for company only the birds and the beasts and the trees and the streams. Yet she was never lonely. She had plenty of friends. She longed for nothing that she did not possess.

Fashionable Fancies of this Spring

Waistcoats are having a great vogue, even a somewhat crazy [illegible] or linen worn—*apropos des bottes*—over fragile afternoon frocks of Georgette or satin. The newest blouses have waistcoats of some contrasting material and colour inset, with long pointed ends falling below the waist, which show effectively beneath an open coat on warm days.

A Beautiful and Distinguished Wrap-coat of Black Satin and Fawn Tricotine

At Messrs. Jay's, Regent Street, W.

Scalloped embroidered edges are quite the newest kind of finishing [illegible] to the hems of tunics, veils, etc. For widows there are plain ninon veils with scalloped edges of crêpe. Dainty sets consisting of square or round collars of Georgette in soft light colours with embroidered scalloped edges, and cuffs to match, which are useful to furbish up a last year's frock with, can be bought in the shops.

The newest of new spring styles in millinery is the very high crowned hat, with the brim turned downwards all round and very little of it behind, while in front it is long and peaked over the eyes. Its sole trimming generally is a narrow ribbon tied round the base of the crown. It is a quaint but becoming *chapeau*.

Cynical Strictures on the Eternal Feminine

As an amusement I keep a commonplace-book of gleanings from [illegible] and their writings on the psychology of dress and other feminine frailties. Here are a few of them: "He had had tweed sisters, so he wanted a chiffon wife." "It is an undeniable fact that clothes do influence one's behaviour; therefore it is a moral duty for women to wear pretty ones." "Manners open all doors, but morals only the gates of Heaven." "To the experienced observer a woman's hat is an index of her character. When he sees her in a particularly whimsical or irrational piece of millinery he should look to himself, for he may know that he is confronted with the eternal feminine in its most dangerous guise." If a woman is clever she should take the greatest pains to avoid looking it. If her head is full of analytical acumen, or discerning and discriminating thoughts, she should be careful to camouflage it in a disarming array of fluffy curls if she wants to remain popular. The *femme savante* is apt to be looked upon as a rather doubtful and dangerous animal."

The Charms and Usefulness of Foulard

In these busy days, when there is little time to spend on dress, it is a matter of great moment that we must from sheer force of circumstances make one dress do duty for a variety of occasions throughout the day. To achieve this desirable end we must choose a material which lends itself adaptably to wear at most times of the day. One of the most likely materials is foulard, which can be worn with equal "correctness" morning, noon, or night. Fortunately there is an abundance of it in the shops, in the loveliest colourings and designs. It may be described as an eminently discreet fabric. One may even choose a fairly startling pattern and not look over-conspicuous. It offers, too, a great variety of weights and finishes. There are light

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...ning satins, dull silky kinds, and ... twill ... It requires very little trimming, being sufficiently rative in itself. A few pipings or touches of plain a little silk braid, or—best of all—some silk fringe, that is necessary if any decoration is desired. Foulard is a material of general utility for the spring or ...mer frocks, and has the great advantage of being per... ...y suited to women of all ages, in town or country ...en high summer comes voiles make the most delightfu... ...rnative to foulard, and of them I shall have more to ... ...t week, for the new voiles might be made the sub... ...t fat volume, so wonderful and varied are they

Beautiful Wrap Coats at Messrs. Jay's

The wrap coat has become an indispensable item of every woman's wardrobe of late, and those who have made a study of economy in dress know that the smarter the wrap coat the greater is its economy; for the really distinguished coat which is exclusive in design and good in ...ity will outlast several of the inexpensive ...d more ordinary kind, which are quickly ...ndered distasteful by the more superficial changes of the mode. By buying your coat ...t a house like Messrs. Jay's of Regent ...treet you may be sure that it will be a little in advance of the fashion, and that it will have that stamp of distinction which ... look well to the very end of even the longest sartorial life. This is a ...nt that it is prudent to consider when buying such an important garment. Another point is that a really good and elegant wrap coat serves many more purposes than an ordinary one. It can be used as a theatre and restaurant wrap; it will hold its own on the smartest occasion and will never look out of place. Such a coat is the one sketched on the last page. It is of soft, brilliant black satin, with an inner panel of fawn tricotine in front, having a deep pocket on either side and a big collar that can be worn turned up or down. A narrow belt of black satin runs round the waist. Needless to say its cut and finish are simply the last word in elegance. This kind of coat can be made from about 10 guineas. Another *chic* coat of a more robust order and three quarter length that I saw at Jay's was of corbeau blue and dark grey checked ratine with big square pockets and a handsome roll collar and long revers. The price was 14 guineas. A large and varied stock of spring coats and clothes of all descriptions is to be found at Messrs. Jay's, all having the distinctive "Jay" touch. Every need of the moment has been carefully considered and everything priced moderately.

A Booklet about Children's Clothes

Messrs. Samuel Brothers of 65, Ludgate Hill, and Oxford Circus, and a branch at Folkestone, have just issued a novel and charming little illustrated booklet in rhyme about their clothes for ... *Tailors' Tales for Tiny Tots*, and a special feature of it is their new idea of clothing boys and girls alike. On each page there is a picture of some little tots attired in the various garments made in their children's department, and opposite it a rhyme such:

> For wear in the park when the weather is cold,
> Daintily fashioned—a "Jack and Jill."
> ...
> Three are colours in
> And of real Irish
> ... green, or parma
> Man tailored, too, at ... you ...

The "Blinko" smocked suit in washing zephyrs several colours, from 30s. | The "Jack and Jill" model in tweeds or coverts coatings, made by a man tailor, £2 2s. | The "Dot," in white or coloured muslins daintily smocked, 25s. 9d.

Some Tailored Clothes for Tiny Children at Samuel Brothers, 65, Ludgate Hill, and Oxford Circus; also at Folkestone

Bigger boys' and girls' school clothing is exhaustively treated in separate catalogues, which will be sent on request. It is Samuel Brothers' proud claim that they ...ut boys and girls for school with every item of their kit—from an overcoat to a toothbrush.

Pretty and Practical Petticoats

There is an unfailing charm about a pretty petticoat that is irresistible to all woman, and nowadays when our outer clothes tend to a simplicity that is almost severe, our petticoats are the only things left that we can "let ourselves go" upon. Very dainty as well as practical and useful are the new spring stock of them to be seen at present at Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove's, Oxford Street. They are all thoroughly well cut from their own designs, and made of reliable materials, and are sent post paid to any part of the United Kingdom. There are some very nice ones in a good quality taffeta in shot or plain colours, or in soft satin for wearing under suits, at 25s. 9d., and others in good cotton voiles in a variety of Paisley and floral effects, flatly pleated from a plain hip yoke, for the same price. More elaborate petticoats with pleated flounces are ... 9d. and 35s. 9d. An illustrated booklet ... will be sent on request.

Norvic Shoes for Summer Wear

It is not too early to consider your requirements for summer as regards lighter boots and shoes. Indeed, it is necessary to ... now for them, because it is more than ... will not be able to obtain any later on in the ... All manufacturers will very shortly be largely engaged ... war time boots and shoes, so that such dainty and seductive shoes as the Norvic will be in very short supply. You will be well advised to write to the makers of Norvic *de luxe* shoes—Messrs. Howlett and White of Norwich—for the name of the nearest agent who has supplies on order, and ask him to reserve you a pair when deliveries are made. OLIVIA

The National Refuges

As evidence of the close touch that the National Refuges and Training Ship *Arethusa* of 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 2, keeps with its old boys and of the ...sible way in which it is able to assist those ... with the colours, through the generous ...p of friends, who sent many socks, they ... able to send a considerable number of ... to their soldier boys on the various ... They have appreciated the contents very much, and one writes, "The socks were most acceptable, especially in this part of the field where we are now—it is very muddy." Another says, "It was good of you to send ... socks as they are the things that wear out ... came as a boon and a blessing to men." The ... The socks were a god send again, for the ground ... and muddy here, and it is a hard job to keep your feet dry." A further one writes, "Many thanks for the parcel ... the socks. They wear so much better than the ...ks." The society will be grateful for gifts towards ... War Emergency Fund so that the work may be maintained ...

The Imperial British Navy

In *The Imperial British Navy* (Herbert Jenkins) Mr. H. ... ... gives a most interesting account of the history o... ...navies from their first beginnings down to the ... The author also surveys the future, and deals ... the problems presented by the welding of the colonial units into one homogeneous and imperial whole.

LIBERTY'S FLORAL VOILES
IN DAINTY COLOUR-PRINTED DESIGNS. FOR SUMMER DRESSES
PATTERNS FROM 1/9 A YARD POST FREE
LIBERTY & Co. REGENT ST. W.1

BAILEY'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS.
EXTRA FINE FOR SUMMER WEAR.
"VARIX," all about Elastic Stockings, how to wear, clean and repair them, post free
Bailey's Hygienic Washable Imperceptible Flesh-Coloured Trusses.
ABDOMINAL BELTS.
Every Article for SICK NURSING.
38, Oxford St., London, W.1.

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NAVAL OFFICERS SERVICE BOOTS
FOR combining comfort with hard wear Saxone Boots are absolutely unequalled, and they have that distinctive high-class appearance which betokens the best quality materials moulded into perfect shape by highly-skilled workmanship. Naval Officers requiring Service Boots which are strong and durable without being clumsy should purchase Saxone and be assured of lasting satisfaction.
Sold only by Saxone Shoe Co. Ltd. 6 Coventry Street (corner of Regent Street) London W.1 and 61 & 63 Strand London W.C. and all large towns
STYLE 4014
This style is made in Black box calf for Naval Officers' wear and is also made in ... weight Black glace kid. Price 35/-

Little Girl's Frock
WS154 Little Girl's Frock made in Linen Lawn smocked at front and back to match, ... lower skirt ... colours ... and White in ... Made to fit ... about three years old ... Made in our own work rooms. Price 26/6
Robinson & Cleaver
THE LINEN HALL, REGENT ST., W.1.

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A Revelation of Fine Value!

The Quality and Finish of these Pyjamas will convince every purchaser of the remarkable superiority of value they represent

IMPORTANT

Harrods Pyjamas are stocked in SIX SIZES, including extra long leg and extra long sleeve, short leg and short sleeves, thus ensuring a perfect fit for every figure

The specially tight weave of the Rich Twill Silk used for these de luxe garments gives them extraordinarily good wearing qualities. Fancy Striped designs—Blue, Pink, and Helio.

35/6

With Trimmed Braid Fronts, 37/6

SOFT COLLARS

Excellently Cut and Finished
No Starch Required
Double Shape or Polo Shape

Oxford Matt	doz.	8/6
Linen Faced		11/6
Jap. Silk		11/6
Cream Taffeta	...	11/6

All sent Post Free

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WHILST realising that a Sports Coat must be a practical and serviceable garment, JAYS' never lose sight of the fact that it must also be smart. They are now offering a wonderful assortment of really exquisite Sports Coats and Jumpers, all possessing that charm of originality for which the House is famed.

A VERY attractive example in Spun Silk, with Stripes of contrasting colours on Collar and Pockets

Price 4½ Guineas.

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ZEPHYRS	14/6
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TAFFETA WOOL	23/6
TAFFETA WOOL, Silk Stripes	24/6
SPUN SILKS	27/6 to 32/6

Bright Silks, Crêpe Silks, and Jap Silks

Collars 11, 1 6, and 2 - extra, according to materials

PLEASE SEND FOR
PATTERNS and SELF-MEASURE FORM.

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Wastage in Capital	Shrinkage in Income
BY AN	A
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE	**LIFE ANNUITY**

The New Capital created by an Endowment Assurance and the Increased Income produced by a Life Annuity alike enjoy absolute security against depreciation and fluctuation.

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Tubes 1/- Pots 1/6-2/6

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The Shoe de Luxe

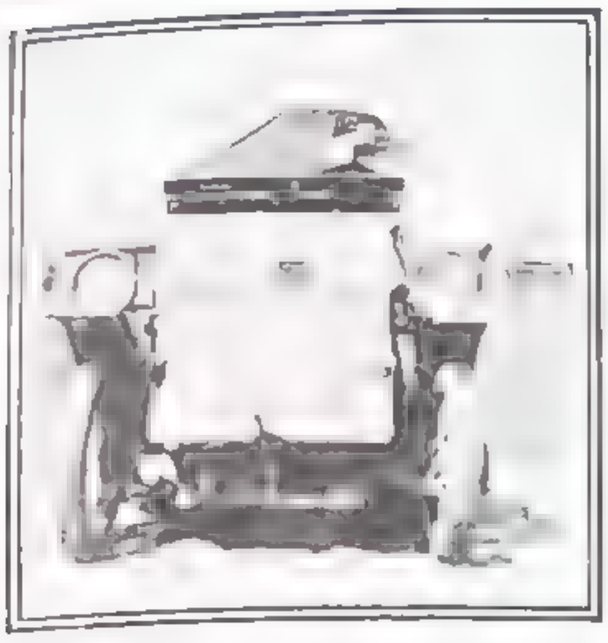
NORVIC SHOES for LADIES — Trade Mark

Bargains.

The Makers of Norvic Shoes would like to make it clear that, while there are moderate stocks at the various agencies in London and in the country, they cannot guarantee that any particular style will be obtainable. The factory distributes its stock immediately the shoes are available, and ladies should take advantage of the goods the Agent is able to offer. Any Norvic de Luxe Shoe is a bargain to be snapped up at once nowadays.

Name of Nearest Agent Post Free

NORVIC Shoe Co.
NORWICH.



A Veteran Lanchester Armoured Car which has Come Through much War Service with Distinction

IN THE PETROL WORLD.

By R. P. Hearne.

COAL GAS A PERMANENT FUEL

The [illegible] experiments with coal gas as a motor fuel for cars is a workmanlike affair. The committee makes out a very good case for [illegible] research work. Starting out from the now well-established fact that [illegible] fully the problem of carrying that gas in the most convenient form, it has [illegible] permanent motor fuel.

Will the privately owned utility motor [illegible] be treated as luxury? This may come about unless the whole [illegible] combines to assert its rights. Already four taxes are levied on [illegible] cars, namely, a registration fee, a tax on the horse power rating, a [illegible] and a tax on petrol. In all they come to over £20 per year on the cheapest car. This total is from every point of view the most unfair form of vehicle, and, after [illegible] the vehicle. To load an excessive luxury tax on the [illegible] is only unfair burden, which would [illegible] of decreasing the demand for British-made cars. The motor industry has rendered inestimable national service in the war, but when peace [illegible] back to its own work of manufacturing motor cars kill the demand by a crushing luxury taxation and you cripple the industry. Motorists will cheerfully bear their fair share of extra taxation and, as I have shown, they are very heavily taxed already. To record all [illegible] and prove to [illegible] view of what locomotion means to the country. The vast [illegible] of [illegible] as utility vehicles, and their use should be encouraged, not restricted.

An excellent scheme for helping pensioned soldiers has been brought to my notice by Mr. Albert E. Cole, managing director of Messrs. W. Cole and Sons, the well-known carriage builders, who are now engaged on aircraft work. Mr. Cole points out that every man pensioned by the Government in connection with wounds received in this war is perfectly satisfied with his pension. This fact is known to a number of the men and women employed in his company's works, and it has prompted a number of the workers to collect among themselves a sum of 1d. per week per worker to enable pensioners to make up in some measure the deficiencies of their Governmental allowances.

What Mr. Cole wishes to emphasise is that if all the workers in the United Kingdom would contribute 3d. per week each toward a fund for the relief of the necessities of disabled [illegible] their dependents in their own neighbourhood the United Kingdom would be very much happier and more comfortable than it is.

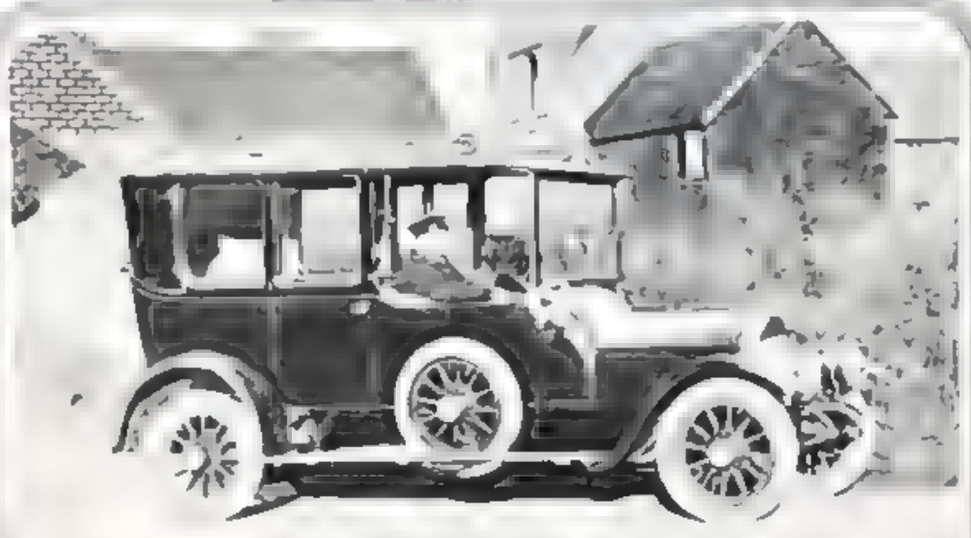
With a 24-30-h.p. Wolseley in Llanberis Pass, North Wales

Through Ashdown Forest, Sussex, on a Six-cylinder Napier

PEACE-TIME REMINISCENCES

'WOLSELEY'

National requirements continue to engage the entire energies of the Wolseley factories. We can however add your order to our Waiting List for a post-war 'Wolseley' model.



Wolseley Motors Ltd
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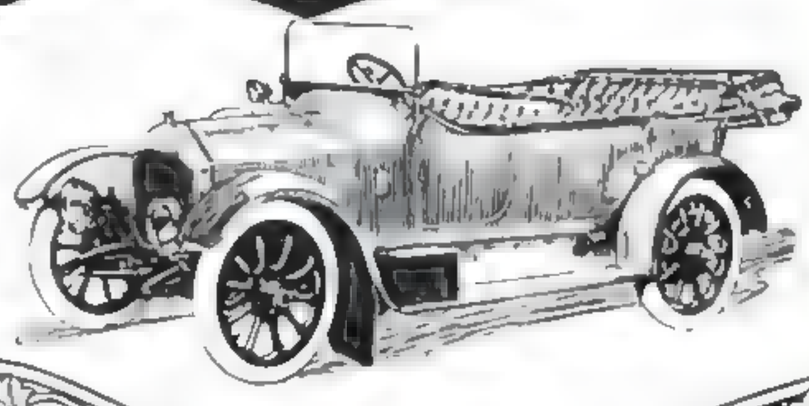
ARE YOU ON THE HUMBER WAITING LIST ?

Preference for a Humber Car is proof of good judgment. Willingness to wait for one is evidence of sound patriotism.

HUMBER LIMITED, COVENTRY.

Humber



IF you are in doubt as to which car is actually supreme, remember that unmistakable evidence of supremacy is offered by the manner in which

SUNBEAM

cars have always behaved under difficulties and by the efficiency of

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on war service.

Priority of delivery of the post-war Sunbeam will be secured by the receipt of your inquiry now.

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Manchester Showrooms - - - - - - - 106, Deansgate.
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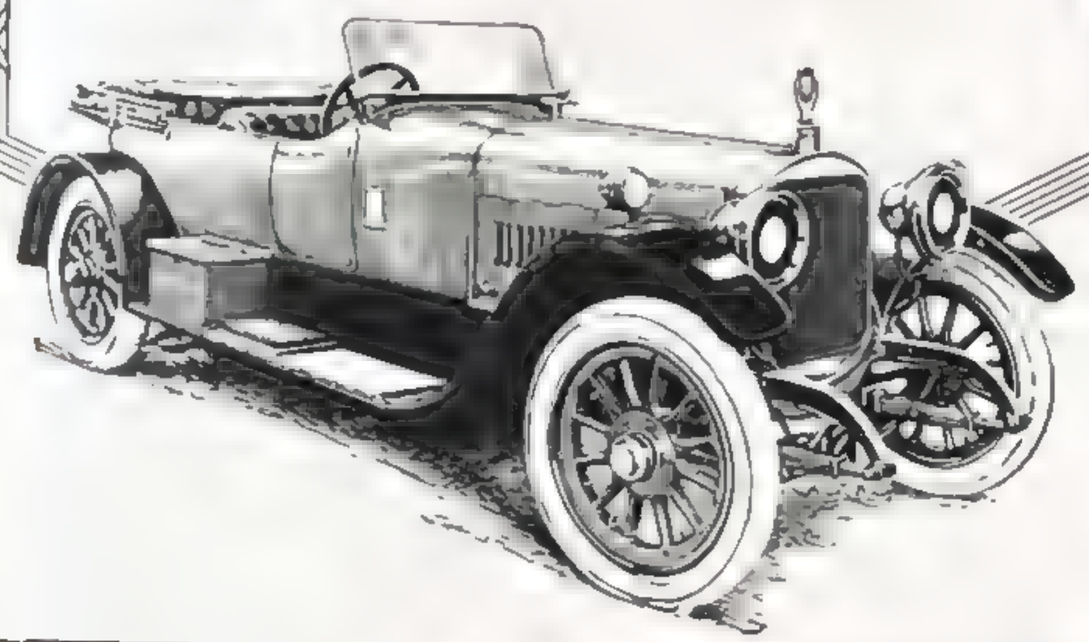

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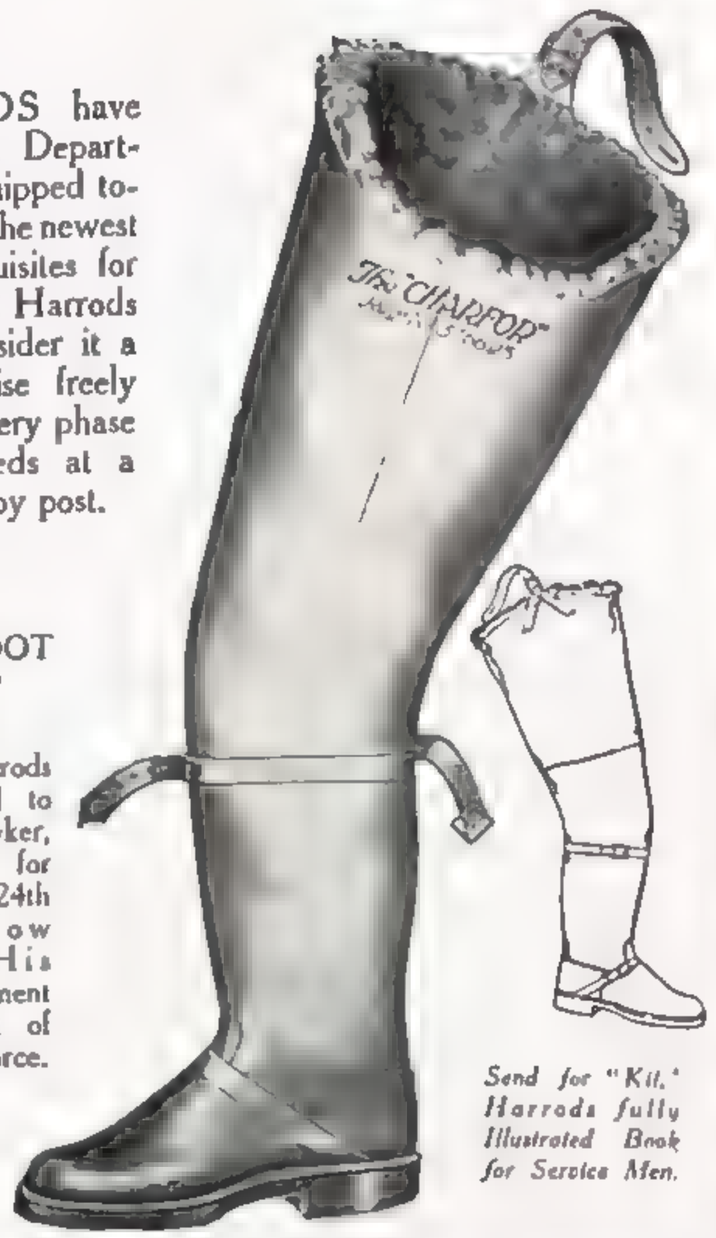

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The "Charfor"
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Designed by Harrods Ltd., and supplied to the late Major Hawker, V.C., D.S.O., for equipping the 24th Squadron. Now adopted by His Majesty's Government for the equipment of the Royal Air Force.

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ALL LEADING MAKES IN STOCK.

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When lack of exercise, excessive brain-work or nerve strain make you feel languid—tired—depressed—a little

"FRUIT SALT" MARK.

in a glass of cold water will clear your head and tone your nerves.

This world-famous natural aperient gently stimulates the liver, the body's filter. With this important organ working properly the blood becomes pure and the nerves normal. Sound refreshing sleep, a clear brain, and good digestion are sure to follow.

It is pleasant and convenient to take, gentle in action, positive in results. The safest and most reliable digestive regulator.

Remember that "FRUIT SALT" has for upwards of forty years been known by the Trade and the Public to mean the saline preparation of J. C. ENO, and no other.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. WHEN YOU ASK FOR "FRUIT SALT" SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

Prepared only by

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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To ensure sound, refreshing sleep, restore nerves and allay digestive unrest, for this purpose nothing is so good as a cupful of "Ovaltine" taken just before retiring. It is a concentration of the nutritive, digestive and tonic properties of Malt, Milk and Eggs, and is rich in those elements which rebuild the nervous system and correct the digestion.

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TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body.

"Ovaltine" also makes a delightful beverage which is taken with or between meals instead of tea, coffee or cocoa, having the added advantage that little or no sugar is required. Merely stir the crisp golden granules into hot milk or milk and water (a little condensed milk may be substituted if fresh milk is not available).

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Works
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Testing Sample will be forwarded on application to Stephen Mitchell & Son, Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co (of Great Britain & Ireland) Ltd., Glasgow

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Medium 5½d for 10 **11d for 20**

Cardboard Boxes of 50 2/2½—100 4/3

A Strong Fortress

THE national needs of the future are so vast and far-reaching that health, energy, strength, strong nerve and brain power will alone be able to meet them.

"Rome was not built in a day," and the British Empire cannot be re-organised in a week-end. Where lies the secret of endurance, that subtle strength which we call "staying power?" One of the great factors upon which its possesion depends is sound bodily health.

A strong fortress of endurance is built within the body by 'BYNOGEN,' which supplies food to the tissues and nerves in such a form that they build reserves of strength over and above the needs of the most exhausting day's work. Thus endurance becomes not only possible but natural.

'BYNOGEN' is also especially recommended for Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Dyspepsia, Insomnia, Wasting Diseases, all enfeebled conditions and during convalescence after illness.

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'BYNOGEN' is a combination of pure milk-protein, the glycerophosphates of soda, lime and magnesia, and a specially prepared extract—in a soluble form—obtained from selected whole wheat and malt.

'BYNOGEN' is in the form of a pale yellowish powder, which mixes very readily with water and other fluids. It has an extremely agreeable flavour, and may be eaten dry, or sprinkled on articles of solid food, such as bread and butter, toast, puddings, porridge, etc. 'BYNOGEN' keeps thoroughly well and does not cause constipation.

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CURTAINS COVERS CARPETS

Resist Tropical Sun "Sunfluf" UNFADABLE FABRICS *Sea Air and Washing*

Suitable for Curtains and Covers.

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Every Length Guaranteed.

THE "DUCHESSE" CURTAIN. Appliqué of Chrysanthemums on Bolton Sheeting 3½ yds. long, 45/- per pair

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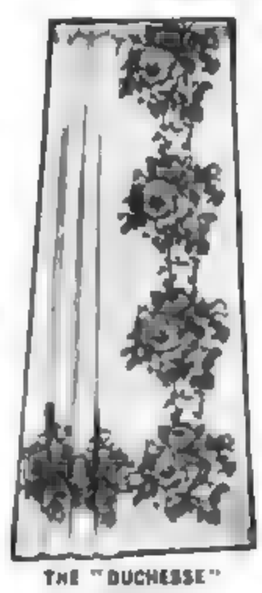

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CRETONNES, 31 in. wide from 1/1½ to 5/6 per yd

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The New Naval Weatherproof

Combines to perfection the most distinctive qualities of a Burberry safeguard — double protection over vital areas, resistance to wet and cold, lightweight, self-ventilation, and durability.

Burberry Weatherproofs are in a different category from rubber-proofed or oilskin garments; the latter, by excluding air cause moisture to condense on the inside, which is more dangerous than the effects of rain.

Burberry Weatherproofs ventilate naturally through their texture, so that, while efficiently weather-resisting, they are thoroughly hygienic and comfortable in all temperatures and climates.

Officers' Complete Kits in 2 to 4 Days or Ready to Put on.

During the WAR BURBERRYS CLEAN and RE-PROOF Officers' Burberry Service Weatherproofs FREE OF CHARGE.

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The Shape for Healthy Feet.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN'S FEET

In spite of the best farm we have an ample stock of Children's Boots and Shoes which, although [illegible] the lowest prices for shapely footwear.

HALL & SON'S Gold Medal SANDAL-FORM FOOTWEAR

for Children and Adults wears longer than ordinary shapes through absence of strain.

SPECIAL TYPES FOR SCHOOL AND COUNTRY WEAR.

If you cannot visit our new department for Ladies and Children we will send

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for your selection and size the Home model of Messrs. [illegible] drawn standing. We can also make to order where necessary. A [illegible]

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☛ Ask for particulars of our Seamless Footwear—the easiest boots and shoes in the world. An Orthopædic Specialist is always in attendance to advise.

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FOR THE YEAR 1917.

Organization—Imperial Affairs—External Relations—The Blockade—The Navy—The Military Effort—The Air Service—Munitions—Transport—Control of Industry—Reconstruction, &c.

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KNITTED COATS

PRACTICAL, useful, and becoming, in a variety of exclusive designs.

ARTIFICIAL SILK
Stockinette COAT as sketch, [illegible]

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on
THE HUNDRED LOST HUTS
of
THE CHURCH ARMY
(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1916

I grieve to hear that the Church Army is so hard hit in losing Recreation Huts and Centres with equipment and stores. I trust they may soon be renewed to cheer and inspire our magnificent troops. They have meant so much to our men wending their way to the trenches and those returning with the marks of battle upon them.
D LLOYD GEORGE

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D HAIG

PLEASE CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS THE
£80,000
required by the Church Army to make [illegible] Huts [illegible] for the use of the gallant men who are [illegible]
Huts cost £500. Tents £300, fully equipped
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THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

Volume LXXIII. No 956. {REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER} London, May 18, 1918. Price Ninepence.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS BEARING THE STARS AND STRIPES UNDER THE ADMIRALTY ARCH

Last year it was a contingent of seasoned regular troops whom it was London's privilege to welcome; this year her flags were flown in greeting to those who had volunteered specially to take a hand in the business of winning the Great War. The picture shows a column passing under the Admiralty Arch; the Stars and Stripes were borne by the standard-bearers as well as the regimental colours. The troops marched past Buckingham Palace, where the salute was taken by King George (see page 116a)

THE GREAT WORLD WAR: WEEK by WEEK.

MAGIC

Some time, when all that has been seems to be
But a vain-stuff and this present only real,
When my numbed senses lose the large ideal
That you and I, dear dead ones, once did see;
When hate and death make up the daily round
And war, red-handed robber of our best,
Goes still his bloody way and no arrest

MAGIC

Bests his path with some determinate bound;
When all we loved and talked of as we went
Our way together through the English fields
No longer to my broken spirit yields
The consolation of its sacrament:
Haply a wild rose on a wayside tree
Makes all this false and all that true to me.

R. HOWARD SPRING

Teazer, the Mascot of H.M.S. "Warwick"

The terrier who was on board the "Warwick" throughout the action at Ostend

There is somebody who was aboard the "Warwick" off Ostend harbour who desires specially honourable mention, says a correspondent of "The Evening Standard." "His name is Teazer, and he was as brave as any human there. Teazer is a little wire-haired terrier, and the pet and luck-bringer of the 'Warwick.'

"When I made his acquaintance, Teazer was still sleeping off the effects of the excitement, but the moment he heard his name mentioned he opened one eye and looked up to say, as plainly as dog can speak, 'Yes, I was in it, and why should I not be in it?'

"One of the crew told me the rest of Teazer's story.

"'He was one of the volunteers,' said the tar. 'It would have been as difficult to keep him behind as those fellows of the "Vindictive" who kicked up such a shindy when it was suggested they should stand down this time. He was as quiet as a lamb until the fun began, and he was not noisy enough to be a nuisance even then.

"'But when the German shore batteries were going on the top note, you should have just heard Teazer. He just barked his best, as though he was saying to Fritz, "Who cares for you?" He enjoyed every minute of it—Didn't you, old boy?"

"Teazer opened one eye again, gave a wink, and resumed his sleep."

AN ECHO OF AN OLD CONTROVERSY

The outstanding event of last week was the "affaire" of the Maurice letter. Briefly one may recapitulate this incident as follows. On May 7 Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, C.B., published a letter in the newspapers in which he controverted certain statements made by Mr Lloyd George on April 9, *i.e.*, about a month previously. General Maurice stated his case with a brevity that at once aroused attention, his chief points virtually amounting to this:—

(1) That the strength of the British Army on the Western front on the eve of the battle was less than the Government suggested.
(2) That the number of white divisions in Palestine and Mesopotamia had been understated.
(3) That the southward extension of the British line in France had been decided upon at the Versailles Council.

The man in the street began to ask himself who was this General Maurice, for his name was not what might be described as a household word. It was realised by some that he was until recently Director-General of Military Operations, but that whether he was still in the army or not the man in the street would have been unable to say.

The letter appeared in the morning papers. In the afternoon one heard that the Government had decided to appoint two judges to sit upon the question of whether the veracity of the Prime Minister's statements had been justly impugned. Then on May 8 one learnt that Mr Asquith was to move that a committee of the House of Commons be appointed in place of the said couple of judges. The public waited with keen interest to see what would be the outcome of these swift movements. Parliament assembled. Mr Bonar Law said that it was impossible for him to find five honest souls left in Israel, or rather in Parliament, who could be relied upon to be impartial, a statement which was swept away in a thunder of cheers when Mr Asquith put forward his case for a committee, for partiality when in office on a committee of inquiry is not one of our national faults.

Mr Lloyd George then arose and proceeded to produce an amount of evidence which astonished the ordinary person. It appeared that General Maurice was in no way a detached critic of events, but in one case was the source to which the Government applied when giving the controverted statements to Parliament. It appeared that General Maurice was in constant touch with the Government, and had distinct opportunities of bringing up his criticisms while he occupied his former position. Mr Lloyd George was able to state that he did not do this, and that he, General Maurice, was not actually present at the Council at Versailles. All this and much else with regard to the desire of the French Government that we should extend our line, which was accordingly done, Generals Haig and Petain agreeing to time and place.

"Get on with the war" had been one Member of Parliament's brilliantly novel contribution to the debate, but swiftly had come the rejoinder that if we do not have clear thinking and general agreement the will to victory must slacken.

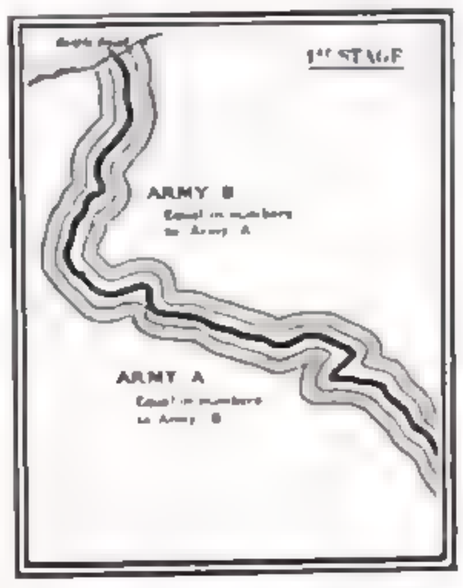
As Mr Lloyd George said, "The real lesson of the controversy—perhaps I should not call it a controversy but a discussion—about the extension of the line is one of the importance of unity of command. That question of the extension of the line would never have arisen if you had had that unity. Instead of one army and one commander responsible for one part of the line and another army and another commander responsible for another part of the line, one united army, one united command, responsible for the whole and for every part—that was the only method of safe dealing. And I am glad we have got it at last. It was not so much a question of the length of the line held by one force and the length of the line held by another. It was a question of the reserves which were massed behind. If we had put two or three more divisions into the line there were two or three fewer divisions we could put into the reserve, but the French had two or three more divisions which they could put into the reserve. If you had substantial equality with the Germans, with the same number of troops massing great reserves behind, the question was our massing great reserves, as one great united army. That was the real question, and when discussion is simply fomented about questions of this kind they are not the really important questions. We are not dealing with the realities in dealing with controversies of this kind."

Mr Lloyd George's statement appeared to convince most people of the substantial correctness of the Government's statements. A few voices were raised upon the point of the proportion of combatants to non-combatants and the cutting down of the number of battalions from four to three. One seemed to get here an echo of the Western front controversy. This question of the proportion of combatants to non-combatants is, of course, of the highest importance. Out of any given 10,000 men found by the civil government for the army, people have asked themselves how many of these men are bayonet men and how many are baggage men or sutlers?

Out of the whole discussion of the week came the thought that the British Army on the Western front is where it is for one purpose, and the British forces on other fronts are disposed where they are for one purpose, just as the nation in the workshop is so employed for one purpose, that is, to produce one result, to which all else leads up, namely, victory.

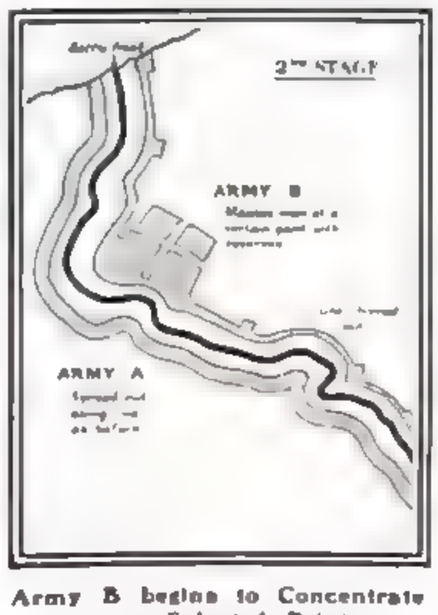
The same week saw the marching of American soldiers through London with gleaming banners to the music of British bandsmen, and Saturday's papers were naturally full of the spirit of unity which actuated the Allies. A message from Paris told us of Commandant B.'s belief that "more than ever we can now share the confidence of our High Command. Our armies—or rather our army, for the Americans, English, and French form one unique body—await events, with their feet firmly planted on the ground." This sentiment, quite admirably expressed, records, after all, what is but a passing phase, for not for long shall we be content with such an utterance. On Saturday Commander Carlyon Bellairs wrote in regard to the Navy that "the defensive is a tyranny which is insatiable in its demands", and the phrase may well be pondered by all those who study the possibilities of the struggle upon land as well as upon the shining waters which guard this realm.

AND THE COMING OF THE AMERICANS



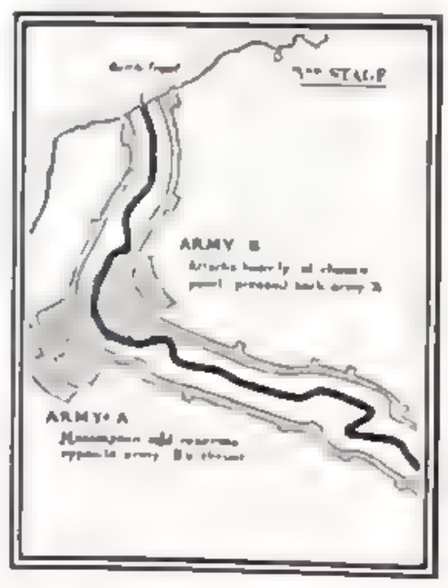
Two Armies of Equal Size Face One Another

These two armies, A and B, face one another in two lines of equal strength and both have their forces equally disposed along the battle zone in what is really a huge form of the old cordon system of defence.



Army B begins to Concentrate at a Selected Point

Being left undisturbed, the Army B concentrates a very big force in a certain sector of his line, which he has chosen for this purpose. Army A is aware of concentration, but is uncertain where it will fall.



Army A Concentrates After Attack

Army A learns by the impact of a very hard blow what were the nature of the enemy's plans. Army A retires before the enemy for a certain distance and then masses up a resistance which checks Army B's advance.

THE KING INSPECTS U.S. TROOPS IN LONDON.

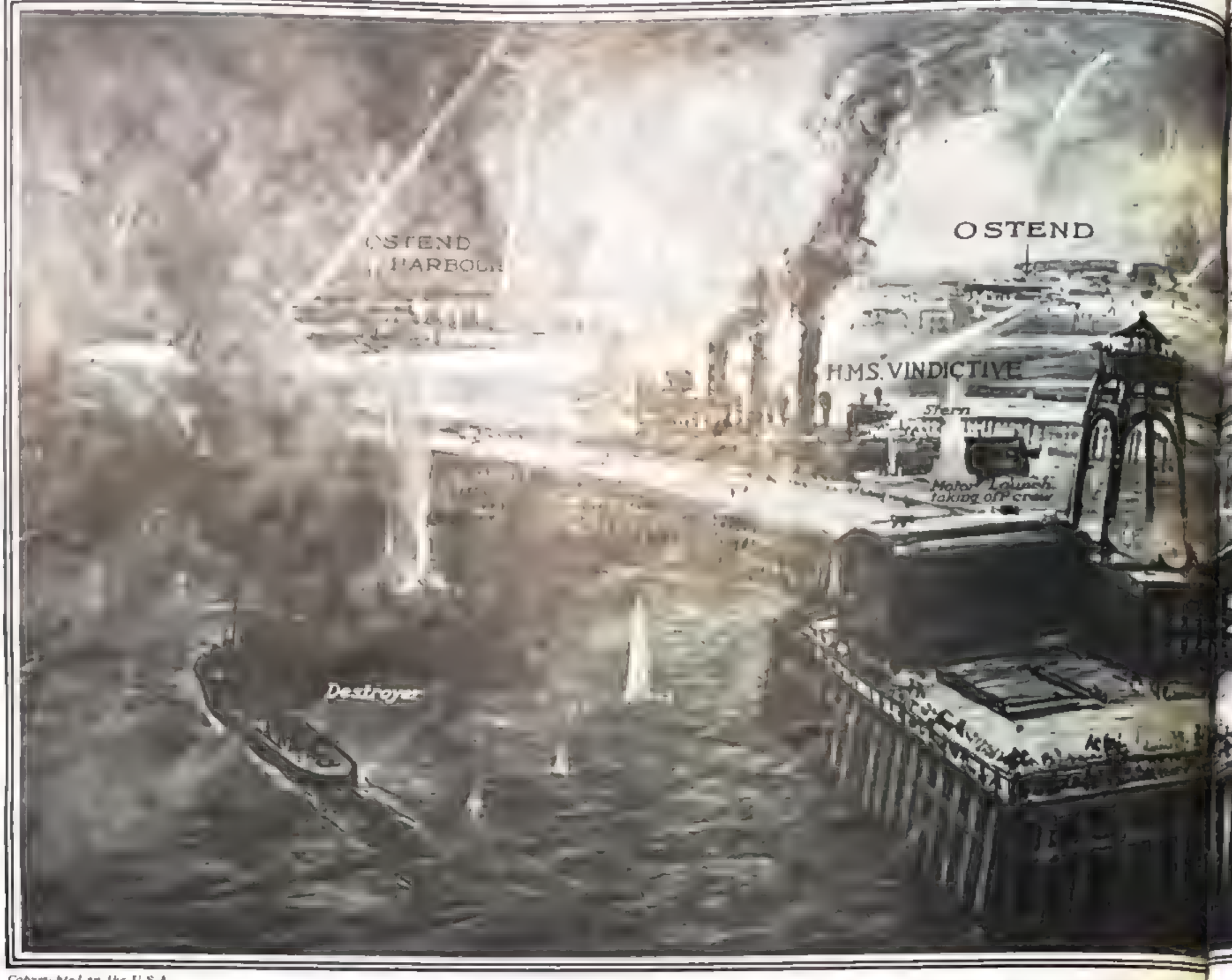
American Troops Marching Past the King and Queen Outside Buckingham Palace

There was a memorable scene outside Buckingham Palace on Saturday of last week when the King stood there to take the salute of an American regiment as it marched past. The column swung up Buckingham Palace Road to the Palace where the red and gold of the Reserve Battalion Grenadier Guards who mounted a guard of honour with the State colour and band of the regiment, made a bright patch of colour in the vast assembly. As the head of the marching column reached the top of Buckingham Palace Road it halted. With the King was Major-General Biddle. As the King came forward and stood before the gates the colour was lowered and the band struck up the National Anthem. It continued to play while the long procession of men marched before His Majesty in column of route, with "eyes left" the crowd giving a special cheer when the American flag and the regimental colour were borne proudly past. The men wore a khaki uniform similar to the British. The gaiters are the chief distinguishing point.

The Scene Within the Parade Enclosure, Wellington Barracks—American Soldiers Breakfasting

Each of the three battalions composing the regiment was met at the station by a Guards officer who marched with the commanding officer to Wellington Barracks, mounted police riding at the head of the column. Breakfast was served on the parade ground, after which the men set out for their march through London. Included among the troops were half a dozen veterans of the American Civil War in mufti; they carried a banner with the words, "Not for ourselves, but for our country."

THE BOTTLING OF THE SECOND ENEMY



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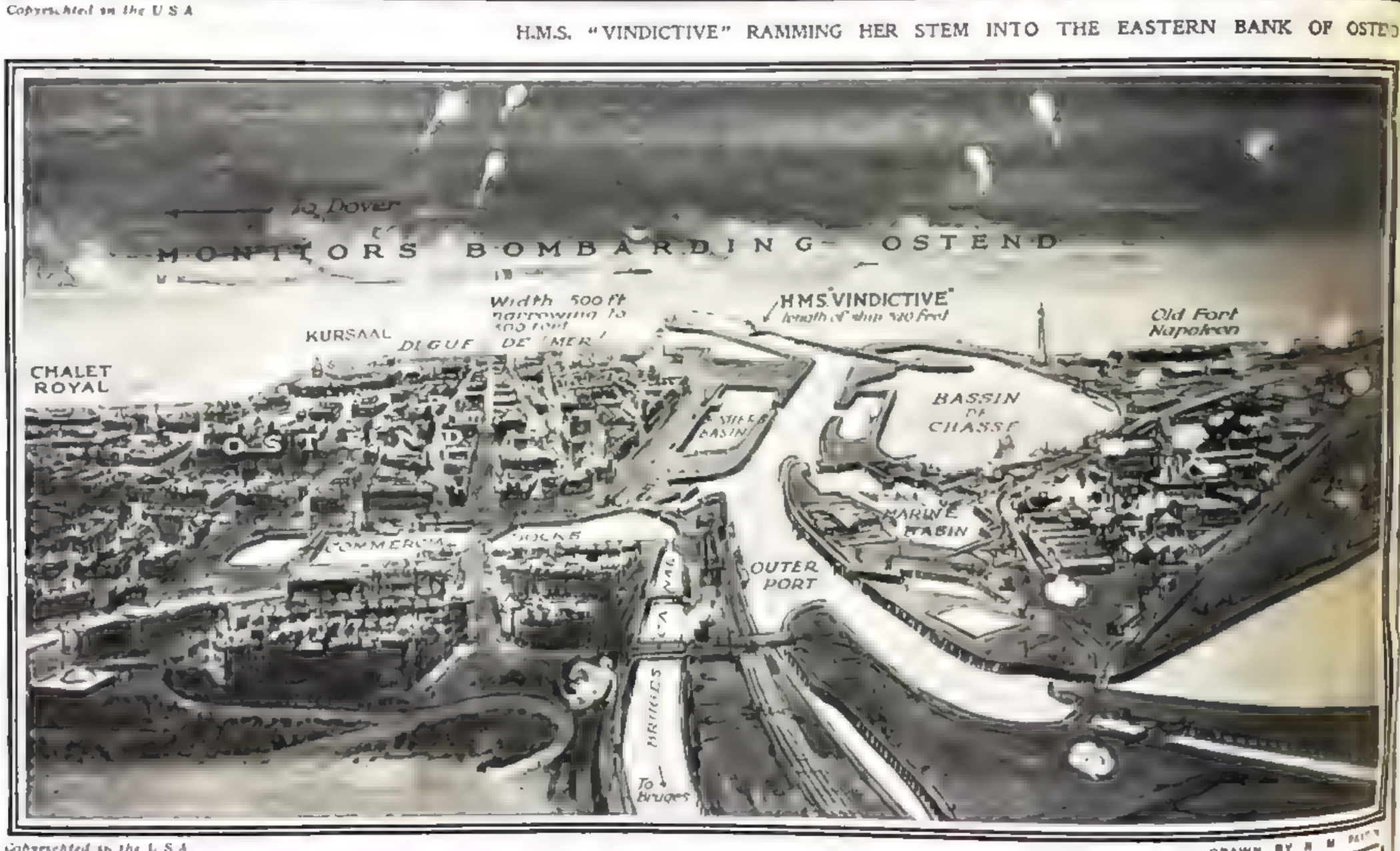
H.M.S. "VINDICTIVE" RAMMING HER STEM INTO THE EASTERN BANK OF OSTEND HAR



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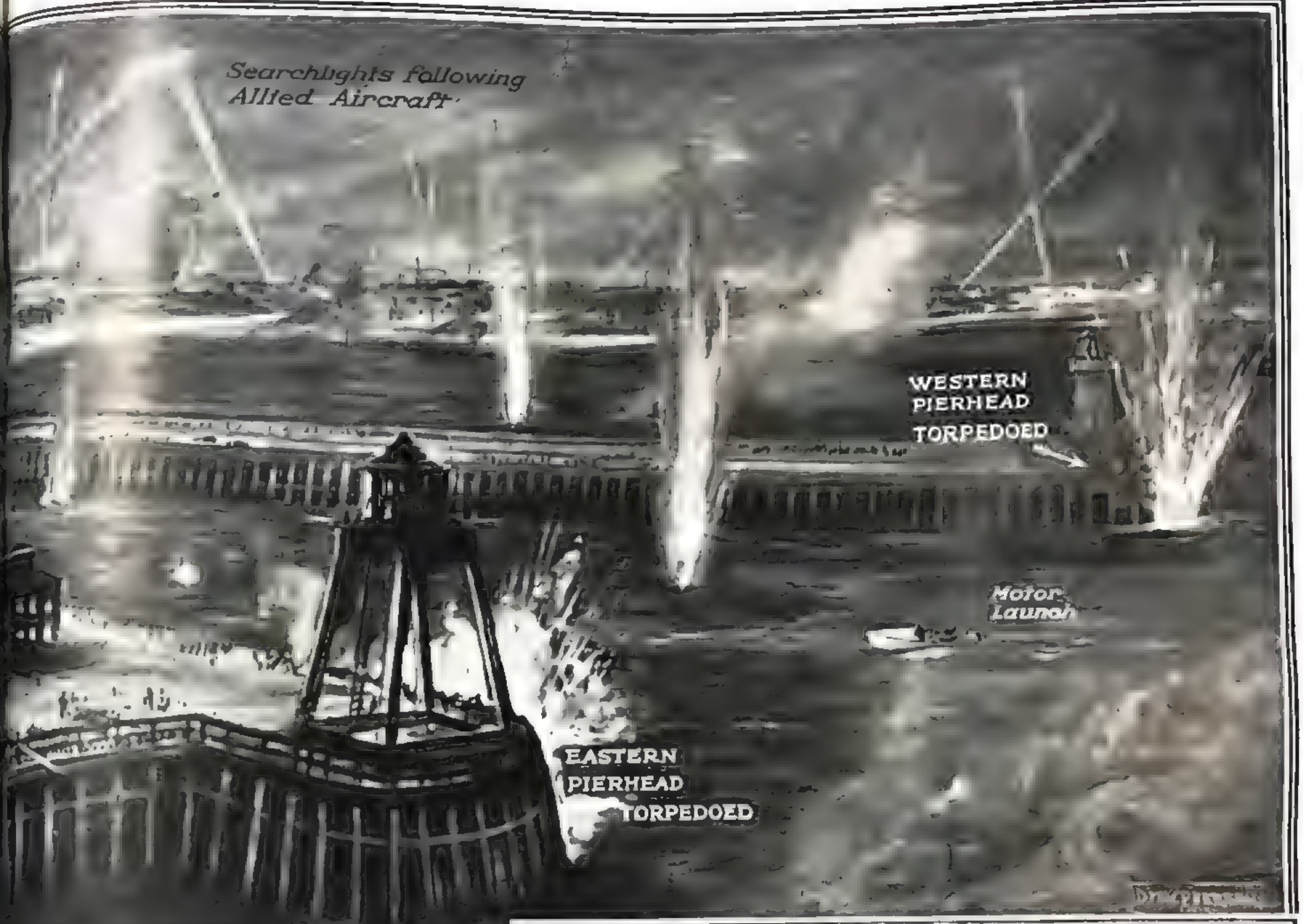
DRAWN BY F. M. PAGE

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF OSTEND DURING THE BOTTLING OF THE ENTRANCE AT 2.30 A.M. ON MAY 10

SALLY PORT : The "VINDICTIVE" at OSTEND.



DRAWN BY O. MACPHERSON

HARBOUR ENTRANCE

The failure to block the harbour of Ostend as completely as that of Zeebrugge meant that, for the moment, neither port was effectively sealed—until the night of May 9, when, in the words of the Admiralty announcement, "the obsolete cruiser, H.M.S. *Vindictive*, was sunk between the piers and across the entrance of Ostend Harbour." The *Vindictive* was chiefly manned by the officers and crew of the *Brilliant*, who had taken part in the first attack on Ostend. The weather was fine when the start was made, but as the vessels approached Ostend a fog was encountered, and the *Vindictive* had difficulty in finding the harbour-mouth, which was eventually discovered at 2.20 a.m., the programme time being 2 a.m.

"Commander A. E. Godsal was in command of the old cruiser, and, with Lieutenant Sir John Alleyne and Lieutenant Crutchley, stationed himself at the upper steering position. When the vessel was approaching the harbour mouth the fire from the shore was so heavy that the three officers took shelter in the conning tower.

"After swinging the ship into the channel and ramming her stem against the eastern pier, Commander Godsal left the protection of the conning tower and went outside in order better to see the position of the vessel. A shell burst outside the conning tower, and, it is believed, killed the gallant officer.

"The command then devolved upon Lieutenant Crutchley, who after ascertaining that *Vindictive* would not turn any further, cleared the engine-room and stokehold and blew the charges.

"The crew jumped into two motor-boats, '254' (Lieutenant Drummond, R.N.V.R.) and '270' (Lieutenant Bourke, R.N.V.R.), which had gallantly stood by to rescue the men.

"One of the motor-boats, with Lieutenant Crutchley, Engineer-Commander W. A. Bury, and thirty-eight men of 'Vindictive,' was sighted by Admiral Keyes's flagship, 'Warwick,' which took the party on board.

"Motor-launch '270' brought off Lieutenant Sir John Alleyne and two ratings."

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DRAWN BY OSCAR PARKES

RESCUING THE CREW OF THE "VINDICTIVE"

The crew was taken off by the plucky efforts of the motor craft which came again and again to the ship's side in their endeavours to take off the crew at the critical moment. This motor launch was in command of Lieutenant Drummond R.N.V.R.

KARS : A Personal Impression by Scotland Liddell.

An Old Fortress Facing the Citadel of Kars

A Typical Street of Small Houses in Kars

A Turkish report, published on April 22, stated that Kars has been captured by the Turks, together with 80 guns and large stores of war and other material. It would appear that there was local resistance to the advance of the Turks [illegible] district [illegible] Armenia had been ceded by the Bolsheviks to the Turks along with Ardahan a [illegible] the early [illegible] year. The latter [illegible] has also been occupied by the Turks. The town and fortress of Kars have a history reaching back to medieval times. Mr. H. F. B. Lynch writes that Kars is mentioned under its present [illegible] by Armenian writers. The kinglets of Kars were submerged by the wave of Seljuk invasion, but the reigning prince contrived to appease the wrath of the conqueror of Ani and to gain time for the [illegible] of the principality to the Caesars, which was effected in 1064 in exchange for a retreat [illegible] in the empire of the Seljuks. Nor, so far as I am aware, was it recovered from the Ottomans until its capture by the Russians under Mr. [illegible]. It was restored to the Turks after the termination of the war, and [illegible] after the war of 1877 [illegible]. The Sphere's correspondent, visited Kars during a recent journey to the Caucasian Russian front when that front existed. His impressions of the place as it exists to-day are given below.

"They tell you in Russia that you must see the Caucasus. They tell of snow-capped mountains that out Alp Switzerland. They tell of tropic gardens on the plains, of dense woods on the mountain sides where you can hunt big game, of roads that run through deep gullies and by the edge of rocky cliffs alongside sparkling streams. They tell you that there are garden towns beside the sea where palms and tropic flowers grow, towns that out Nice the Riviera. They tell you that there are resorts where you can choose what temperature you require—you climb a hill, thermometer in hand, and stop when the mercury has fallen low enough. They tell of lovely women, fair-eyed, dark-haired, with skins of warm gold. But all these beauties are further north than Kars.

"A ridge of bare grey hills. A native town upon one side—flat-roofed huts made of stone and mud, with stacks of hay on top and stacks of fire-bricks made of dung at the side. A muddy river in the valley with the more modern town on its other bank—a dreary, hazy town that stretches to the railway-line. There is a parched, dusty barrack square, with gloomy stone buildings on three sides. Hospitals full of wounded men, convalescents on the bare grounds. Beyond the railway line another barrack house with a cobbled yard in front and a few streets of one-storied stone houses that were army officers' quarters even before war came. Beyond them a plain that stretches away to meet another distant mountain range.

"Of all the uninteresting towns—dreary, dismal, dull—that I have ever been unfortunate enough to live in, Kars is by far the worst. A historian might have found it interesting. There were two old forts that overlooked the plain.

"The native town was interesting for a day. The dark-eyed Armenian women and swarthy babies, the lean, mangy dogs, the water-buffaloes that were attached to clumsy waggons whose wheels were simply rounds of wood. The bazaar, too, was interesting for the same day. One saw the native craftsmen at their work—the potters with their clay, the coppersmiths who made their Eastern vessels by hand, the weavers who made cloth from camel wool. The dreary hills where Joseph's coated shepherds watched their flocks by day—all interesting for a day. See them—and to-morrow there is nothing new to be seen.

GRANDIOSITY. By E. V. Lucas.

"God give us a good conceit of ourselves!" said —I know not who; but I thought of the aspiration as I passed a bicycle with a basket on it in a remote rural district of England the other day and noticed that the name of the establishment in the market town to which it appertained was "The World's Stores." That is (obviously) the way! Not only refrain from suggesting that one's fish is tainted, but insist on the superlative excellence of it beyond all Friday fare. This shop has perhaps two hundred regular customers, but it suns itself in the name of The World's Stores—the world, although, accurately speaking, comprising, I take it, the solar system, here having probably a terrestrial meaning only. To call it "The Earth's Stores," however, would be dull.

But the term "world" has always had an attraction for tradesmen. There is an embraciveness about it. I remember being taken by the phrase used by a firm of cheap tobacconists (those dodos!) with branches all over London: Pioneers of the Smoking World; as though those who burn the weed are a people apart. And in any case, how could they be pioneers? The pioneers of the smoking world were Raleigh and his associates, Salvation Yeo, and so forth, men of Devon.

Be that as it may, and one must not be too exacting about accuracy, the fact remains that for self-appreciation commerce is hard to beat; but where it can be beaten every time is by the entertainer, and for the fullest flower of recommendation from within—or, to transfer the metaphor from flora to fauna, for the completest porcine sire to be adventured—one must go, not to the stage, but to the magic ring. Mr. Crummles could do it, but Andrew Ducrow could do it better. Compared with only a mediocre circus poster, the most exuberant theatrical poster seems to be suffering from a frigid restraint. This I always suspected, but since the kindness of a friend has made me free of three immense albums packed with playbills, cuttings, and pictures relating to Astley's famous establishment from its beginnings in the eighteenth century to its unhappy disappearance (as Hengler's) in the nineteenth, I know it. Astley himself understood something of the game, but it was the successor of the Astley, the superb Ducrow, who carried advertisement to its highest power. For the pen of this great man, adjectives existed only to fortify and emphasise other words; none were allowed isolation. They hunted neither singly nor in couples, but in battalions, and he dealt solely in superlatives. Geese he would have none of; swans were his only fowl, and painted lilies his only blossoms.

But even he, with all his genius, succumbed to the cliche and did not realise how it impaired his appeal. For example, a lion being on its general form a sufficiently perilous companion for a public performer, one would probably have done one's work as a herald of excitement if one wrote of it as a lion. "Signor Orsini, all unarmed, and trusting only to the superhuman power of his terrible eye, will enter a cage of lions," and so forth—that without further trimmings should have brought in the populace. But with lions as lions Ducrow had no acquaintance: his knowledge of lions began and ended with "forest bred lions"; and all the later circus proprietors have followed his lead, so that there is not "on the road" in this country any lion, however indigenous, who does not add splendour to the poster and the programme by his forest breeding.

But, after studying the myriad portraits of Ducrow pasted in the pages of these albums, one can understand all. To be eternally drawn and engraved and coloured in insolent and defiant profile as Tamburlaine and Mazeppa, as Dick Turpin and Peter the Great, must in time go to the head and set up inflammation there. A vicious circle is produced. First one writes the advertisements, then one comes to believe them, and then one writes more extravagant ones until that state which alienists call grandiose imagination of the insane is reached. More than one public favourite has succumbed to this, and very likely Ducrow would have done so had not his heart been broken by the fire that destroyed his property.

His absolutism, such as only captains of ships and circus proprietors have since the days of Nero enjoyed, was all in favour of that malady too; but if one of the stories in this collection is to be believed, the legend of his appalling outbursts of fury is ill founded. That he was visited by attacks of ungovernable rage is true, but they were assumed and were not genuine. He pumped them up for the purpose of striking dismay—and through it docility—into his company, and in order to pump them up he retained the services of a loutish fellow who acted (or affected to act) much as the old whipping boys acted for the naughty little kings and princes of England.

When things were going ill at a rehearsal and the need arose for the fear of Ducrow to be driven into the personnel, this youth (who had instinct) would make his appearance and do some clumsy thing which served as the last straw, and instantly Ducrow would snatch a whip or cane and rush towards him in a tornado of fury. The culprit would run for his life, with Ducrow after him, and then in the distance the gentlemen and ladies in the ring or on the stage, who never seemed to penetrate the deception, would hear the awful sound of lashings and screams for mercy—nothing, however, being lashed but the scenery or the floor—and Ducrow soon after returning and throwing a minatory glance round the place, the rehearsal would proceed like clockwork. According to the writer of the records from which I quote, the inner Ducrow was, all this while, as calm as a summer sea.

Four SUBJECT PAINTINGS at BURLINGTON HOUSE.

"Afternoon Prayers at Westminster School in War Time"
By Fred Roe

"Resignation" "Nevertheless, not my will but Thine be done"
By J. Henry Henshall

"The First Printing Press set up in Bristol"—"Also in the same year (1546) a press for printing was set up in the Castle, which was used dayly to the Honour of God"—*MS Calendar*
By T. C. Gotch

"Edward IV. being Entertained by William Canynge, Mayor of Bristol, at his House in Redcliffe Street, Bristol, 1461"
By Ernest Board

STATUARY AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"The Bathers"—By Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A.

Portrait group of children of Mr and Mrs. Reginald Butterworth

"Ruth and Naomi" By F. Arnold Wright

"And Ruth said, Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee . . . *The Book of Ruth, chap. I* This charming [illegible] Academy [illegible]

"Its coarsened touch
. . . stone, unhewn and cold
Becomes a living mould"
[illegible]

The statuary rooms at the Royal Academy contain some works of considerable interest, although here, as elsewhere in this fourth war exhibition, the things one looks for are very often not to be found. There are one or two historical figures which claim attention; in particular one may point to Mr. Derwent Wood's excellent statue of Chatham. This is a very earnest, thorough piece of craftsmanship. The great statesman stands with right arm extended in the attitude of debate, the graceful folds of the robe adding dignity and dignity to the whole effect. Mr Derwent Wood is to be congratulated upon this piece of sculpture, as well as upon the war work he has been doing in connection with soldiers suffering from facial wound

There is a beautiful little equestrian group by Mr. Stanley Thorogood which delights the eye both for colour and form. It is entitled "Ivanhoe," and has been carried out in glazed coloured pottery. It stands upon a black base, decorated with small shields and an inscription.

Another equestrian effort is that of Mr. Gilbert Bayes, which occupies a commanding position in the [illegible] Burlington House. It is somewhat like passing from a mouse to an elephant, so huge is Mr. Bayes' great study of "War" in comparison with the other exhibits. This equestrian statue is to be executed in bronze for the National Art Gallery of Sydney, N.S.W.

"War"—Equestrian Statue
By Gilbert Bayes

A group of a symbolical kind, possessing considerable charm, is that by Mr. F. Arnold Wright (No. 1450), showing Ruth with Naomi. Whether the figures exactly agree with one's conception of these two characters is another question. The group is very beautifully schemed, both as regards general arrangement and the folds of the draperies, and altogether it lingers gratefully in the memory. Among the smaller groups is one by Sir W. Goscombe John, showing the children of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Butterworth. One of the boys is holding a flying fish, and the whole of the little group suggests the proximity of some sea pool.

"The Frog Prince," by Pauline Aitken, is among the smaller figures which call for commendation. "The Itinerant," too, is a statuette of a wandering fiddler devised with care and feeling. "The Majesty of Mother" is a graceful ideal group by Andrea C. Lucchesi

Among the war memorials the work of Lady Feodora Gleichen stands out conspicuously. Her recumbent effigy of the late Viscount Ingestre, in the gold which we associate with royal tombs, is, like her other studies on exhibition, planned with a mastery of bold effect.

"Sir Thomas Picton" (1756-1815)—By T. Newburn Cook

Model of marble statue placed in Cardiff City Hall, by T. Newburn Cook. Sir Thomas Picton was a distinguished soldier and fought brilliantly in the Peninsular War. He was wounded at Quatre Bras and fell leading a charge at Waterloo

"Ivanhoe"—Equestrian Pottery Group By Stanley Thorogood

A charming group in glazed earthenware showing Ivanhoe in rich blue armour bearing down on his opponent, the trapping of whose horse is a rich chequered green

"William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham"—By Francis Derwent Wood, A.R.A.

Presented to the United States by American women living in the United Kingdom "as a memorial of a hundred years' peace (1815-1915) between the two kindred nations, and as an expression of their love of the land of their birth and the land of their adoption

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SOME PORTRAITS AT THIS YEAR'S ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

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"Mrs. Thornton." By Sir John Lavery, A.R.A.

This is quite the most successful of the Lavery portraits in this year's exhibition. The dress of white satin over black stands out against an ochre background. The attitude of the figure and expression of the face are full of repose

"Mrs. Ramsay." By Arthur Hacker, R.A.

The figure here is clothed in jet black velvet with a Da Vinci smile just growing on the lips. The cushion is of shot silk, gold and blue, and the same harmony of colour is to be found in the curtain on the left was scarcely necessary. The bush

"Herbert F. Manisty, Esq., K.C., Recorder of Berwick-on-Tweed." By Walter W. Ouless, R.A.

The flesh tint in this interesting portrait is worthy of study. The colour and method of applying the paint should be compared with Nos. 104 and 107, or 98 (just beyond the door on the same side of the room), that of Mr. Charles Shannon by himself, or with the portrait of Sir Frank Short (No. 71). The reader will discover a very interesting diversity of technique in the portraits in this room, Gallery II.

"Mrs. Austin Mackenzie." By Frank Dicksee, R.A.

A symphonic treatment of ivory and pink suffuses the whole of this portrait. It is visible in the face and arms of the sitter and in the dress of old lace and little pink roses. There is gold on the cushion and at the back. If the picture could be lifted away from the vigorous, lusty blues of Mr Bertram Priestman and Mr. D. Y. Cameron it would be better for all three pictures

"Miss Lillah McCarthy in the Character of 'The Dumb Wife.'" By Charles Shannon, A.R.A.

Miss McCarthy is seen wearing the picturesque and fantastic head-dress which was modish in this country in the reign of Henry VI. the conical gold hat supporting flowing blue silk on each side. She is engaged on a piece of peacock-coloured embroidery, and lying at her side one sees reels of silk and the peacock feathers which provide the inspiration for her work

h

"VIVE LA FRANCE!" : THE RALLYING CRY

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THE SPLENDID DEFENCE OF THE CHÂTEAU AND PARK OF

Grivesnes, which lies to the north-west of Montdidier, was the scene of severe fighting during the first phase of the attack at the end of March. On Easter Sunday (March 31) the enemy was finally beaten off. "The fight for the place," says an account in "The Daily Telegraph," "was typical of the battles now almost of daily occurrence. The village was held by 500 French infantry at the outside, commanded by a colonel, who blocked the windows of the château with mattresses and himself took a rifle to defend his position. With his 500 men he

OF THE FRENCH INFANTRY AT GRIVESNES.

GRIVESNES BY THE FRENCH—THE FIGHT ROUND THE HOUSE

DRAWN BY F. MATANIA, MAY 1918

repulsed the First Prussian Guard Division, which engaged three of its regiments, usually counted to be the best in the German Army. The Germans came on in waves, pushed and fed by thick columns of infantry. The French fought them from tree to tree of the park back to the walls of the château. The colonel from his window then gave the order for the counter-attack, and the poilus, to the cry of 'Vive la France,' charged, and after a hideous mêlée among the trees drove the Germans from the park." A further account will be found on p. 124

"TO THE DEATH": *The Story of the Defence of Grivesnes on Easter Day, 1918.*

Drawn by Georges Scott

One of the Defenders at his Post

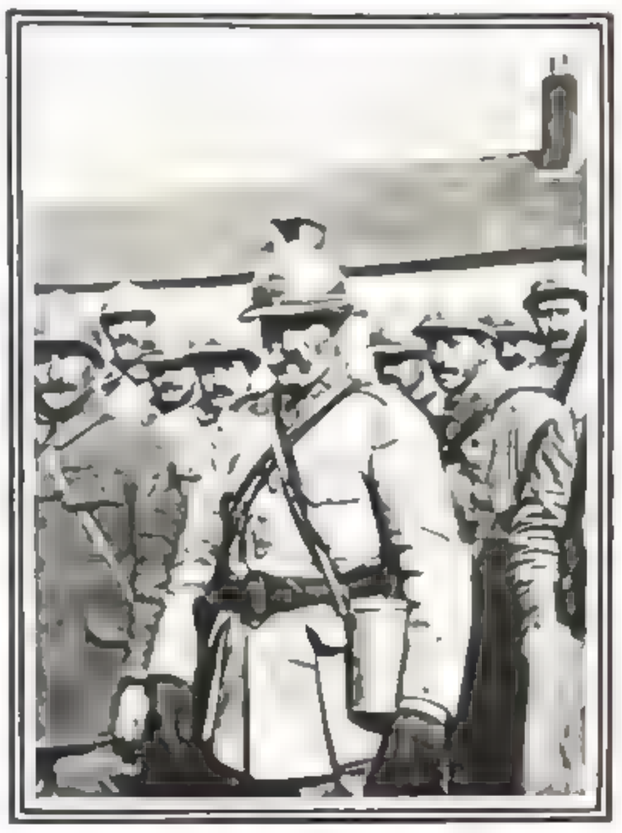
The men charged with the defence of the château fought from the windows, which were protected with mattresses, their colonel handling a rifle with them

The houses of Grivesnes village cluster along the centre of a line of low, hump backed hills commanding the left bank of the Avre, and form, roughly speaking, a sort of isosceles triangle, with the château in the middle of its base. It was here that a stand was made against the oncoming Germans, and the defence of the château, when the full history of these days comes to be written, will count among the bravest things in that *livre d'or*.

On March 29, Good Friday, Lieut.-Colonel X., commanding the — Infantry, arrived at Grivesnes and established his headquarters in the château. The men with him had come through hard fighting, and they were to be sorely pressed before the remnant of them saw the grey uniforms thrust back from the château walls. Early in the morning of Easter Day the German troops marched to the attack; they were picked troops—battalions of the Prussian Guard—and they came on, wave after wave of them, in overwhelming numbers. Moreover, they came against tired men who had fought and retreated and now were fighting again. Colonel X. was himself in the château with his men; others were posted in the park, and a detachment, under Captain Camilli, was stationed in t ready to counter attack in case of need.

The men who held the plateau the were a mere handful made ready to [illegible] bout resistance, doors were bar dows sandbagged with mattresses, m machine guns were posted to give the attacker warm welcome. At 10 o'clo the German gu opened fire and the attack began. The en troops poured forward, line after line, wave after wave, against the [illegible] holding the park, until the latter were forced by sheer weight of numbers to give way. I park was lost and the attackers [illegible] w [illegible] still held by the little band of [illegible]. At 12 la Colonel X sent out two despatch riders one to Captain Camilli, [illegible] to hold himself in readiness to counter attack at a moment's notice, the other to the colonel commanding at Plessier, with a written account of the position at Grivesnes. The first never reached Captain Ca [illegible] second won through to Plessier. The despatch of which he was the bearer ran as follows: "I am in the château. I will hold it to the death." And hold it he did, bring his rule along with his men, while the colonel at Plessier gathered together every man he could find and marched with fixed bayonets to the rescue of Grivesnes.

Meanwhile Captain Camilli waited at his post in the village at the junction of the roads leading to Montdidier and Plessier, ready for the order to counter attack. As we have said, this order was sent, but the bearer of it did not succeed in getting through from the château, and the signal for the attack was given by the appearance of the enemy, who swarmed suddenly down the Montdidier road. Captain Camilli thereupon gave the order to attack; he was fortunately able to count upon the help of two armoured cars, which dashed forward, spraying death from their machine guns. Behind them, pipe in mouth and revolver in hand, came the captain, with one of his cychats, and together they did great execution among the enemy. The little band charged down the road, clearing the Germans out of the houses as they went, and in a very brief space there was not a grey coat to be seen save on the dead and wounded. Captain Camilli then led his men to the château, the hard pressed garrison of which welcomed their comrades with shouts of "Vive la France!" They had been closely surrounded for nearly an hour, but the tables were soon turned on the attackers, in a very short time the park being cleared of the enemy.



Lieut.-Colonel X

The officer commanding the little force which held the château of Grivesnes against the enemy on Easter Day

Drawn by Georges Scott

"Troops are Forbidden to Trespass Here"

The placard forbidding soldiers to trespass was affixed to a gap in the park wall when Grivesnes lay some thirty-seven miles behind the front

The HOSPITAL of the CITIES of FRANCE at MILAN.

The Kitchen of the Hospital

This Red Cross hospital has been installed in the famous Ricordi Works, a mile or two out of Milan, and the cost was defrayed by various French cities, which have given their names to the different wards. The whole installation is exquisitely clean and simple, yet it does not lack the beauty which the Italians know how to introduce into all that they organise

A Corner of the Courtyard

Special attention is paid to face wounds, and the Italian sun cure is carried out in the courtyard and on the flat roof of the building. The warm Milanese sunshine lends itself particularly to this treatment, and marvellous cures have been effected. The above view shows one corner of the courtyard with its fountain sending a cooling spray into the air

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DRAWN BY ANDRE VENTHL

ARRAS CATHEDRAL VIEWED FROM OUTSIDE THE NORTH TRANSEPT

Arras Cathedral lies a stone's throw away from the famous Hôtel de Ville, slightly to the north west. It was a well intentioned classic building of the eighteenth century, begun in 1765 and finished in the earlier part of last century. The view of the ruins is taken from outside the north transept and shows a glimpse of the ruins of the nave, still spanned by one of its arches. Some of the well proportioned classic pillars are still standing, but the whole edifice has been wrecked by the bombardment of the enemy. The cathedral occupies the site of the old abbey church of Saint Vaast.

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THE FALLEN

A Study on the Western Front

DRAGON-FLY

Private Adrian Hill, H.A.C.

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BEHIND THE LINES ON THE WESTERN FRONT (Study by Private Adrian Hill, H.A.C.

The officers are picking their way through the wrecked street At one point the roof of a cottage has been blown away and in order to prevent enemy observation a strip of camouflage cloth has been stretched from gable to gable

A STAFF OFFICER'S RECORD OF MONS

Lord French's Cardinal Axiom of the British Officer

There have been many books upon Mons and the famous retreat therefrom but that there are still new aspects which may be studied with profit is evident in the excellent little volume written by Captain G. S. Gordon, just published by Constable. This brief but well-written account is entitled *Mons and the Retreat* with a preface by Field-Marshal Lord French. It is remarkable for a breadth of view which is singularly non-existent in certain other publications at the present time. The preface is interesting by reason of the clearly expressed opinion of Lord French upon the value of contemporary writing with regard to the war. His profound conviction is that no history of a war, or any part of a war, can be worth anything until some time after peace has been made and the full facts are understood. Of course this is an obvious truth. The historian gathers together the evidence of documents which in the lapse of time become available, but much that is written at the moment also has a value, as Lord French himself allows, though all contemporary writing has to be continually checked as new facets of the truth appear.

Lord French maintains that it is the unexpected which generally happens in war, and it is the unexpected for which we must be forever prepared. He contends that this has of late years been deeply installed in the minds of the British officer. To quote his words, "A cardinal axiom in the officer's military creed is that he must never be taken by surprise."

Captain Gordon, who was attached to the General Staff, begins his volume with an introduction of exceptional interest. From it we quote the following:

"The first quality of British military operations in the present war—and so it will strike the future historian—is their astonishing variety and range. Beginning on the ancient battlefields of France and Flanders, they have spread, in a series of expanding and apparently inevitable waves, over a good part of three continents, so that, wherever the enemy was to be found there also, sooner or later, were the British arms. There was a time when one or two campaigns were thought amply sufficient for the military energies of the most warlike nation. We have never pretended to be warlike—meeting our emergencies always, with a certain reluctance as they arose, but in the present war we have seldom had fewer than six considerable campaigns on our hands at one time, and these on areas separated from one another and from us by thousands of miles. It is one of the obligations of a great empire at war that it should be so; it is one of the privileges of a great maritime empire that it should be possible

From a sketch by a French artist

A HIDDEN OBSERVATION POST

This hollow tree has been used as an advanced observation post on the Western front

"FROM BAPAUME TO PASSCHENDAELE"

Special Features of 1917 Chronicled by Philip Gibbs

Each year of the war has its own especial features which stand out more prominently as time elapses. The year 1917 began full of hope for the Allies, with an army on the Western front outnumbering the enemy in both men and guns, and possessed of confidence and courage. Then came the revolution in Russia, disintegrating the magnificent Russian Army and destroying all the plans of the Allies, so that though heroic fighting was persisted in throughout the year in France and Flanders the anticipated results were not attained. The story of this year of conflict is told by Mr. Philip Gibbs, the well-known correspondent, in his book, *From Bapaume to Passchendaele*, which consists chiefly of his articles to *The Daily Chronicle*. Mr. Gibbs has a high sense of the duty of a war correspondent, whom he describes as "a witness to give evidence at the bar of history." He writes: "We go from one battle to another, feeling the pulse of it, watching its symptoms, diagnosing the prospects of life or death, recording its history, as observers and not as the patients of war, though we take a few of its risks, and its tragedy darkens our spirit sometimes, and the sight of all this struggle of men, the thought of all this slaughter and sacrifice of youth, becomes at times intolerable and agonising. This broad view of war is almost as wearing to the spirit, though without the physical strain, as the closer view which soldiers have." The year began with the German retreat to the famous Hindenburg line, a retreat forced upon the enemy by our victories upon the Somme in the autumn of the previous year. In his retirement the German laid the country waste. "The orchards had been cut down and some of the graves ransacked for their lead."

It was in Flanders that the German defence, known as the "pill-box" system, caused much obstruction to our men, who were exposed to fire from behind as they advanced beyond these concrete blockhouses.

Mr. Gibbs does not regard criticism as the function of a correspondent, whose sole duty he considers is to record the things which happen, so there is no summary in this book, but he does give a great tribute to our troops who for the first time appear with the names of the battalions who fought so gallantly. "No proof is needed of the valour of our men. It is idle to speak of it, because for three years they have shown the height of human courage in the most damnable and deadly places. . . . Napoleon's Old Guard was not of better stuff than these boys from English farms and factories, Scottish homesteads, Australian and New Zealand sheep-farm runs."

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS HAVE ALL DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY, EITHER IN ACTION FROM WOUNDS OR OTHER CAUSES DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR

Captain E. E. Jenkins, M.C.

R. Warwickshire Regt. He had served in Egypt, and was awarded the Military Cross last January

Captain C. B. Dove

Border Regt. He came from Canada to rejoin his regiment, and was the son of Mr. J. C. Dove

Captain J. M. Edgar

South Staffs. Regt. He was the son of Mr. J. Edgar, and obtained his commission in 1915

Captain W. H. Madden

R. Irish Rifles. He was educated at Repton, and was gazetted in December, 1914. Killed in action

Captain W. P. Liston

Leinster Regt. He was killed in action and was the eldest son of Captain P. Liston, R.A.M.C.

Captain G. G. Paine, M.C.

Royal Berkshire Regt. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Paine and went to the front in October, 1914

Captain J. R. Moore, M.C.

Machine Gun Corps. He won the Military Cross in June 1916

Captain G. Holdsworth

South Staffs Regiment. He was gazetted captain last year

Major F. Graham, D.S.O., M.C.

R.F.A. He was the only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Graham

Captain J. W. Batterasby

R.F.A. He was the only son of Colonel J. Batterasby, J.P., and Mrs. Batterasby

Lieutenant D. R. Hall

R.M.L.I. He was wounded at Gallipoli, and obtained his commission in 1915

Lieutenant N. H. Coghill

Scots Guards (attd. M.G.C.) He died from wounds received in action

Lieutenant J. A. Carter

Duke of Cornwall's L.I. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Carter

Captain M. R. Carter

East Surrey Regiment. Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Carter. Gazetted in 1914

2nd Lieut. W. O. Varian

Royal Munster Fusiliers. He took his B.A. and B.Sc. degrees at Dublin University, and was 24 years old when he fell

Major J. H. Whitworth, M.C.

Manchester Regt. He was formerly a barrister and practised in the Chancery Court of Lancaster. He was gazetted in 1914, and went to France in 1917, winning the M.C. in the same year

Captain A. F. Newsam

Camel Corps. He came to England on the outbreak of war and joined the H.A.C. He had served in Egypt, and died of wounds received in action on March 30. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Newsam

Major W. Crabbe Beck

R.F.A. The eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Beck. He was educated at Charterhouse. Major Beck was 29 years old when he was killed in action

Captain J. Arnott, M.C.

Hussars. Captain Arnott was the eldest son of Sir John Arnott, Bart., and was educated at Eton and Cambridge. He was gazetted captain in 1915 and was twice mentioned in despatches

Maj.-Gen. E. Feetham, C.B., C.M.G.

Royal Berkshire Regt. He was four times mentioned in despatches and was made a C.B. and C.M.G. He was also awarded the Italian order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus

Pro Patria mori

A LITERARY LETTER : A Glimpse of Dr. Johnson.

Ozias Humphry, R.A.

"Drawn by himself." From "The Life and Works of Ozias Humphry, R.A.," by George C. Williamson (John Lane)

LONDON,
May 13, 1918

The ingenious gentleman—I believe it was Sir Horace Morgan—who invented the phrase, "business as usual," must have had his eye on the publishing trade, for there is distinctly a suggestion of "business as usual" in the production of such a book as *The Life of Ozias Humphry*, which Dr. Williamson has just given us through Mr. John Lane. Here is a noble quarto resplendent with an abundance of illustrations, many of them in colour, printed on good paper, and in every way worth the 5 guineas that is charged for it. The book has an exceptional interest because of a certain *cause célèbre* which excited attention some time back when an American millionaire disputed with an English dealer as to whether a picture, for which he had paid £10,000, was really a Romney. Many of our art critics declared it to be a Romney, and staked their reputation as connoisseurs upon the fact. Their case came all to pieces through the discovery by the indefatigable Dr. Williamson of certain sketches by Ozias Humphry which showed that the picture must have been by him.

The whole story is lucidly told in Dr. Williamson's book, which has, moreover, many other elements of great interest. It is true that Ozias Humphry was more distinguished as a miniaturist than as a painter in oils. He was clearly not a great artist by any means—quite the contrary; and although he became a Royal Academician, he seems at no time to have been even a commercial success, as popular artists of inferior quality usually are. It was worth while, however, to rescue him from oblivion apart from his accidental fame of the moment. There was a good story to tell in his life-history as there is in the biography of most human beings, and Dr. Williamson has told it in a sprightly manner. There are, perhaps, too many documents, but some of these documents are exceedingly valuable. In any case it is the only *Life*.

It is a quaint coincidence by which I found myself reading a week or two ago *The Scribleriad*, by Owen Cambridge, and now in this volume I find myself in possession of a great many facts about that worthy which I did not know before through the circumstance that he was a friend of Humphry. It was of Cambridge that Boswell wrote in his *Life of Johnson* that he possessed "a numerous and excellent library, which he accurately knows and reads." And it was in the library of Mr. Cambridge that Johnson defended his taste for studying the backs of books. Chesterfield spoke highly of the "ingenious and clever wit" of Cambridge, but the example given by Dr. Williamson is scarcely sufficient to establish a reputation:—

> A note from Mr Moore, who was the editor of *The World*, 1753–6, requesting an essay from the pen of Mr. Cambridge for his periodical, was put into the hands of the poet on a Sunday morning as he was going to church Mrs Cambridge, observing her husband to be rather inattentive during the sermon, whispered to him, "What are you thinking of?" He replied, "Of the next *World*, my dear," and Mrs Cambridge was thoroughly satisfied with his reply

There are three letters by Johnson to Ozias Humphry in Boswell's *Johnson*, but Dr. Williamson in reprinting these does not quote the note by Boswell egregiously flattering Humphry over his quite fictitious ancestry, a note that must have been supplied by the artist, who seems from this *Life* to have been a rather worthless person. The story of his one love affair as related by Dr Williamson proclaims Humphry as one of the meanest of men. But I can forgive him much for his description of Johnson contained in a letter from Humphry to his brother:—

> The day after I wrote my last letter to you I was introduced to Mr. Johnson by a friend We passed through three very dirty rooms to a little one that looked like an old counting house, where this great man was sitting at his breakfast The furniture of this room was a very large deal writing-desk, an old walnut tree table, and five ragged chairs of four different sets. I was very much struck with Mr Johnson's appearance, and could hardly help thinking him a madman for some time as he sat waving over his breakfast like a lunatic.
>
> He is a very large man, and dressed in a dirty brown coat and waistcoat, with breeches that were brown also (though they had been crimson), and an old black wig His shirt collar and sleeves were unbuttoned, his stockings were down about his feet, which had on them, by way of slippers, an old pair of shoes. He had not been up long when we called on him, which was near one o'clock He seldom goes to bed till near two in the morning, and Mr Reynolds tells me he generally drinks tea about an hour after he has supped We had been some time with him before he began to talk, but at length he began, and faith! to some purpose! Everything he says is as correct as a second edition, and 'tis almost impossible to argue with him, he is so sententious and so knowing

One thinks of Johnson as an ultra loyalist; "the finest gentleman I have ever seen," he was able to say of George III. But in this letter we see him revealed as very frank about queenly taste in art.

> I asked him if he had seen Mr Reynolds pictures lately "No, sir He has painted many fine ones I told him I imagined Mr Reynolds was not much pleased to be overlooked by the Court as he must conscious of his superior merit "Not at all displeased he said "Mr Reynolds has too much sense to be affected by it when he was younger, he believed it would have been agreeable, but now he does not want their favour It has ever been more profitable to be popular among the people than favoured by the king It is no reflection on Mr Reynolds not to be employed by them, but it will be a reflection for ever on the Court not to have employed him. The King, perhaps, knows nothing but that he employs the best painter, and as for the Queen I don't imagine she has any other idea of a picture but that it is a thing compos'd of many colours"

Humphry gives an account of the relative merits of Eton College and Westminster School in the eighteenth century which will vex the soul of the Etonian who reads it. Peter Pindar seems to have given Humphry as lavish a praise as would have satisfied a Reynolds:—

> Let rapt Italia boast a Guido's name
> Correggio's, Titian's art with wonder see
> To Britain Fortune grants a loftier Fame
> And blends the Excellence of All in Thee

A Little-known Portrait of Dr. Johnson

Drawn by Ozias Humphry, R.A. Reproduced from "The Life and Works" by Dr. Williamson (John Lane)

On the other hand, what some artists have to put up with from their sitters, or, at least, from the wives of their sitters, may be exemplified in the letter a certain Mrs. Byng wrote to Humphry concerning his portrait of her husband:—

> I am so great an admirer of your performances that I would not have any person find a fault The eyes and forehead are charming, the face is too short and round, and too much double chin, also the beard too dark, the whole giving the appearance of a brown man, his nose tucks up too short and his mouth is rather too small. The whole of the face too red as he is in general pale, with a distinct pale red in his cheeks I wish him to be drawn just as he is, neither better nor worse, and I shall feel quite grateful to you if you give me a strong likeness, which I have no doubt of, with these alterations

From which we see that Dr. Williamson has provided his readers with an entertaining book.

It is a trivial matter, but I am glad to see *The Times* has found salvation at least over one piece of pedantry in which I am interested. In large letters it announces the fact that "Germany is to feed Tirol and Bohemia." I remember long years ago writing to *The Times* to complain—such trivialities have always interested me—that that journal persisted in referring to "The Tyrol." The editor replied to me very courteously, but he was obdurate, although he was undoubtedly wrong. There is no more sense in talking of "The Tyrol" than "The Bohemia." Now at last the editor has it right, and *The Times* prints Tirol again and again as it should be printed.

Francis Ledwidge was a young Irish poet who lost his life in the war. His *Songs of the Field* has already passed into a third edition. His poems altogether make three volumes, and *Last Songs* (Herbert Jenkins) has just been issued, with an introduction by Lord Dunsany, himself a poet of considerable talent. Lord Dunsany raises the interesting question whether poets should be permitted to join in the conflict. We have certainly lost many good ones—Rupert Brooke, Alan Seeger, and Francis Ledwidge, to name but three. The little volume of *Last Songs* enhances one's idea of this poet's power. He was a singer of charm, although had he not died in battle he might have beaten his wings against the hard circumstances of life and have been made unhappy by the want of recognition which in most cases is the fate of poets in a world which really cares nothing for good poetry.

Perhaps we shall live to see a world in which all titles are prohibited and in which it will be a crime under some kind of Defence of the Realm Act to address any human being as Lord "this" or Lady "that," but the world in which we live thinks rather more of titles than at any previous time in our history, and so it is that there may be a public for a little volume called *Titles: a Guide to the Right Use of British Titles and Honours* (A. and C. Black). It is a little book out of which certain sprightly writers I have known—J. M. Barrie, for example, now Sir James Barrie, Bart.—would have made excellent fun in a less serious age. We are taught not to fail in addressing the daughter of a duke, an earl, or a marquis as "The Lady Barbara" on an envelope and not merely as "Lady Barbara," although if she married a commoner she would become "Lady Barbara." The younger son of a duke is "Lord John Smith," and his wife "Lady John Smith." We must not make the mistake so commonly made as regards knighthoods by our newspapers of giving Sir John Smith's wife the title of "Lady John Smith." You may, however, refer to a knight's wife as Lady [John] Gray where a distinction has to be made, but the brackets are essential. Lady John Gray can only be used of the wife of a younger son of a duke or marquis.

We are taught what ranks of our peerage are entitled to be called "Right Honourable." We are carefully told that there is no distinction in addressing a baronet and a knight. The wife of a baronet is sometimes in formal documents styled "Dame"—thus, "Dame Mary Robinson." A knight's wife is technically never anything more than a "Dame," but there would be a terrible row among that fraternity if this rule were persisted in. The lower the rank the more sensitive one always observes are the women over the distinctions which their husbands in every case carefully explain to their friends they have only accepted to please their wives. Altogether, *Titles* is an amusing little book.

A bookseller has been bemoaning to me this very day that while there never were so many people wanting to read, it was so difficult for publishers to supply their books owing to the shortage of paper and the dearth of bookbinders. But while this is very distressing for the living author, it ought to be good for the secondhand bookseller, who should reap a fine harvest from the sale of long neglected classics. But we are all of us more or less slaves to the new book. C. K. S.

BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE SPHERE

Publishers are requested to attach the price to all books sent

MISCELLANEOUS

THE LAST INDEPENDENT PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND. By George Sigerson, M.D. 5s. net (*Duffy*)
THE WHITE COMPANY. By Conan Doyle. 1s. 3d. net (*Nelson*)
THE WARRIOR'S [illegible]. By Horace A. Vachell. 1s. 3d. net (*Nelson*)
[illegible] POEMS, 1907–1917. By Henry Newbolt. 1s. 6d. net (*Nelson*)
MY LIFE AND [illegible]: the Authoritative Life of W. T. Stead. By Raimie W. Stead. 1s. 6d. net (*Nelson*)
[illegible] AND MANNERS. 2s. 6d. net. (*Hemphill*)
THE DAILY [illegible]. By Thomas M. Kettle. 3s. net (*Hammel*)
DOCTOR SAX. By Russell Thorndyke. 1s. 6d. net (*Nelson*)
DESERT GOLD. By Zane Grey. 1s. 6d. (*Nelson*)
THE GOLDEN AGE. By Kenneth Grahame. 1s. 6d. net (*Nelson*)
THE JOURNALS AND [illegible] OF SIR HENRY HAWKINS. Edited by his Brother, Richard Harris. 1s. 6d. net. (*Nelson*)
[illegible] OF A NOMAD. By Lady Jephson. 12s. 6d. net (*Hutchinson*)

RECENT FICTION

THE [illegible] CAGE. By Arnold Bennett. 6s. net (*Cassell*)
[illegible] EARTH. By Patrick Diggin. 3s. net (*Hammel*)
THE [illegible]. By Mrs. Stanley Wrench. 6s. net. (*Duckworth*)
[illegible]. By William Macnair. 6s. net. (*Chatto & Windus*)
THREE OF HEARTS. By Berta Ruck. 3s. net (*Hodder & Stoughton*)
[illegible]. By David Graysen. 6s. net (*Hodder & Stoughton*)
[illegible]. By Lucas Malet. 6s. (*Hutchinson*)

The Editor is regularly asked to say that no application for books sent to this list can be sent to THE SPHERE direct. Letters addressed from this office to any other publisher will always reach their destination, as for example, Longmans Publishers, London

THEY SHALL NOT PASS.

THEY shall not pass! Our splendid Boys triumphant
Despite the pains of Hell hold up the Hun,
Always his grey waves crash against our ramparts
To ebb away—undone.

THEY shall not pass! Men wearied out and sleepless,
Whose bodies form a living barricade,
Face Death and Anguish with heroic jesting
Smiling and unafraid.

THEY shall not pass! How can they force a barrier
Built of the dauntless faith our heroes bring
Strengthened by memories of children's voices
And meadows starred with Spring?

THEY shall not pass! Our letters gay and cheery,
Our gifts from Home for Husband, "Pal," or Son
Shall fortify the spirit of our Fighters
Till the Great War is won!

. . . . . .

THEY shall not pass! . . . Some slim divine Abdullas
Might soothe and charm our tired Lads perchance,
Cheering them on to send the Blond Beasts flying
Forever out of France.

ABDULLA CIGARETTES

TURKISH EGYPTIAN VIRGINIAN

TO ALL WHO SUFFER FROM NERVES

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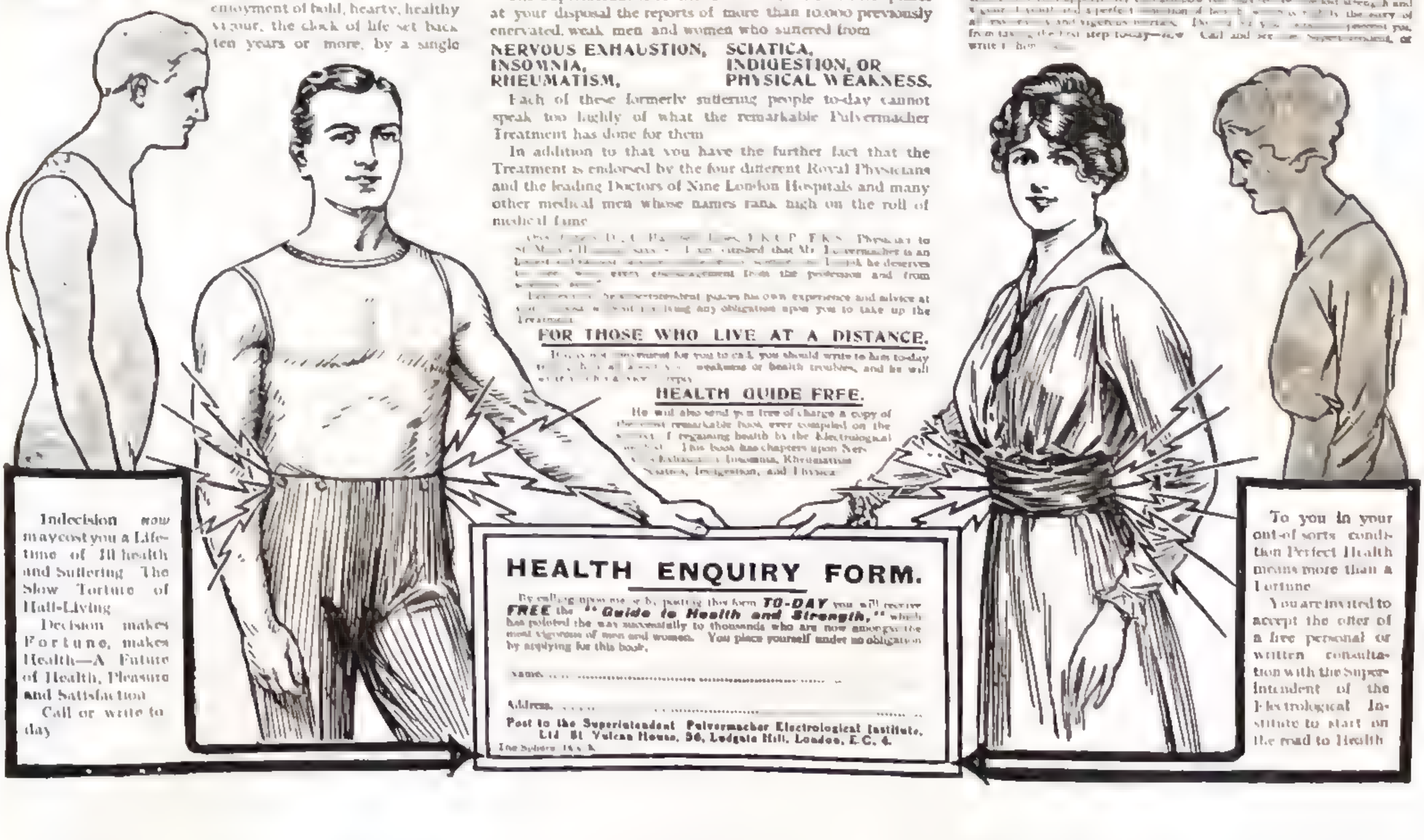

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The Sphere 18/5/18

To you in your out-of sorts condition Perfect Health means more than a Fortune

You are invited to accept the offer of a free personal or written consultation with the Superintendent of the Electrological Institute to start on the road to Health

WOMAN'S SPHERE. By Olivia.

About this time four years ago the season was beginning in London, the town houses were unshuttered and filled with gay folk who frivolled through every hour of the day and danced through most of the hours of night. The cricket season was in full swing, the opera, the tennis, and polo seasons too. How pleasant it all was! How far away it all seems now! How little we dreamt then that the German was planning our destruction, plodding patiently at his desk and in his barrack yard, and his munition factory, making ready for the greatest of all wars! His commercial travellers came from Dusseldorf and Mannheim to tout for orders, and we carelessly tossed their firms our good English gold, which they straightway turned into diabolical weapons wherewith to destroy us and all Europe. How foolish we were and what bitter lessons we have learnt since then! And afterwards—it will all be different. Will this generation shall we be quite that light hearted, careless, pleasure loving people that we were—especially if all the reconstruction committees that are now sitting have sat to any purpose. We shall be better, perhaps, but not the same. We shall have grown up and "put away childish things." The boys whom we watched play cricket at Lord's are fighting in France and Flanders, in Palestine and Mesopotamia, and ah! how many of them are gone for ever from playing field and battle field alike. There are times when we who are left can find it in our hearts to envy them—who have gone away and taken their dreams—and ours—and left us on the empty road

I could understand your sorrow for the living,
Why should you be grieving for those that are dead?
How do we know that they are not the lucky ones
Those young, plucky ones, whose last words are said!

They left unfinished the songs they were writing,
And went to the fighting—their hope still unspent.
Their songs were the rarest, their first love the fairest—
Life was a dream still and not grown a fact.

Their frail young philosophy was still a haunting splendour,
Life a perfumed wonder too delicate to touch.
Are they not the lucky ones, those poor, dead, plucky ones?
Though their joys were unfinished—do they miss so much?

A Better England

No, it can never be quite the same, without *them*. But we must try to make it a better world for the masses who were unhappy before—to eliminate all the old hatreds and warring interests and clashing ambitions that have culminated and crystallised in the awful cataclysm. There were horrors of peace which almost equalled the horrors of war

Our joy was like a narrow raft afloat upon a hungry sea
Whereon was but a little space and all men eager for a place
Did thrust each other in the sea
And so our joy was wan with fears
And so the sea is salt with tears

I do believe that there is a far reaching determination that life shall be more equal than it was—that all are to have a more equal chance of being happy. But while striving to make the material conditions better, or at least more equal, we must not lose sight of the fact that happiness does not depend on material things, and that man does not live by bread alone.

A Distinguished Frock

Of grey Grafton voile, not very knee length, with a sleeveless tunic of the same voile in black with a decorative pattern.

At the Academy

Almost the last remaining institution that we still have to remind us that this was once the time of the London season is the Academy, which, to judge by the white satin dresses and the plethora of pearls which adorn many of the fair sitters, is still happily untouched by war. Perhaps it is that we have had a surfeit of war pictures lately, but it is quite refreshing to walk through the *salons* of Burlington House and find very few of them on the walls. There was a goodly crowd at the private view, with a large percentage of khaki and V.A.D. dress among the distinguished visitors. I noticed Lady Drummore and Browne and Lady Rosemary Leveson Gower both in nursing uniform. Except that there were no particularly freakish clothes and very few cars lined up in the quadrangle as one entered, and even royalty came on foot, there was little that showed any difference between it and pre-war private views—at least, the old boredom of the pictures was equally apparent! A big canvas by Walter Bayes of aliens in a Tube station, attracted a good many gazers, and I overheard a youthful captain wrathfully criticising the criminal carelessness of the artists who got the buttons and stars and things all wrong on the uniforms of the warriors they painted. I think he would have liked to have had them court martialled for it—or at least given some sort of C.B.!

The Luxury Taxes

We are breathlessly awaiting the long lists of luxuries that are to be taxed—considerably reassured by hearing that a few women are to have a say in the matter of what is to be counted a "luxury" and what is not. To leave such weighty decisions to a committee of mere men would have been fatal—and hopelessly old fashioned. The deciding will, of course, be no easy matter, for what is one woman's luxury is another's necessity, and there will doubtless be plenty of kicks for the committee. When one hears what a rich harvest the luxury tax has reaped in France during the last year, however, one regrets that it was not levied here a year ago or more. Anyhow, though there may be a few grumbles just at first when our favourite face powders and scents and things go up in price, we shall all pay our taxes on them cheerfully in the end, and, while they add substantially to the revenue, they will not diminish our buying all these charming little amenities so dear to us. They might even to stimulate it, for is not every tax paid, even by the fair and frail, helping to pay for the war?

"Uncle Anyhow" and an Actress with Brains

Mr Alfred Sutro's new comedy, *Uncle Anyhow*, at the Haymarket, makes a pleasant "two hours' traffic," and discovers a really clever

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BERWICK-ON-TWEED [illegible]
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BIRMINGHAM [illegible]
BISHOP AUCKLAND [illegible]
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LOUTH.—[illegible]
LOWESTOFT.—[illegible], 55 London Rd
LUTON.—[illegible], Corner St
MACCLESFIELD.—[illegible], 50 Mill St
MALVERN GREAT [illegible]
MANCHESTER [illegible]
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MARLBOROUGH [illegible]
MARLOW-ON-THAMES.—[illegible]
MARYPORT.—[illegible]
MIDDLESBROUGH.—A W Fowler, 24 Lonsborne Rd
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—[illegible]
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NOTTINGHAM.—Dixon & Parker, Ltd, Lister Gate
OXFORD.—W E Payers, 12, Queen St
PLYMOUTH.—Perkin Bros., 13, Bedford St
PRESTON.—R Lawson & Sons, 131 Fishergate
SHEFFIELD.—R Hardidge, Norfolk Ho
SOUTHPORT.—Belfast [illegible], Lord St
STOCKPORT.—W [illegible], 50 Underbank
TORQUAY.—J P Rogers, Ltd, 42 Fleet St
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KEEP Goodall's Egg Powder close by when you're cooking, and you need never worry again about the drawbacks of any flour. As Miss Elsie Mary Wright, Cordon Bleu Medallist of the National School of Cookery, Domestic Editress of "Every woman's Weekly" reports: Goodall's Egg Powder "*completely* solves" that trouble. "Are these really made from war flour?" your folks will ask when they taste the cakes you make with Goodall's Egg Powder.

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young actress in the person of Miss Athene Seyler, who is refreshingly free from all staginess, and plays her part with [illegible] whilst keeping [illegible] young [illegible] remembering [illegible] the [illegible] part [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] onstrates by her plain, well cut [illegible] of how pleated biscuit [illegible] colour are—as ought to be—the [illegible] of the woman who looks

A Morning Frock

Of striped Grafton voile in navy and white with facings of plain white, and a sash of navy-blue taffeta

The Charms of Cotton Voile

When [illegible] comes it is high [illegible] [illegible] tea [illegible] [illegible] dress [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] makes an early choice of light materials an absorbing matter. The difficulty of [illegible] ings, and "settling up" cotton and muslin frocks leaves voile—after a process of elimination — mistress of the field of summer fabrics and Grafton cotton voile supreme in its attractions, for it washes perfectly, and its daintiness and fineness constitute a material from which an entire summer wardrobe could successfully be evolved. It is ideal for *lingerie*, and wise will be the woman who buys much of her hot weather *lingerie* made of it, it is equally ideal for day and evening frocks. It can be had in no fewer than 200 designs, printed in stripes, checks, flowers, spots—or in plain colours and plain black or white. The perfect yet distinguished simplicity of the frock in soft grey Grafton cotton voile [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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A godsend in the home in these days of food scarcity and high prices.

IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

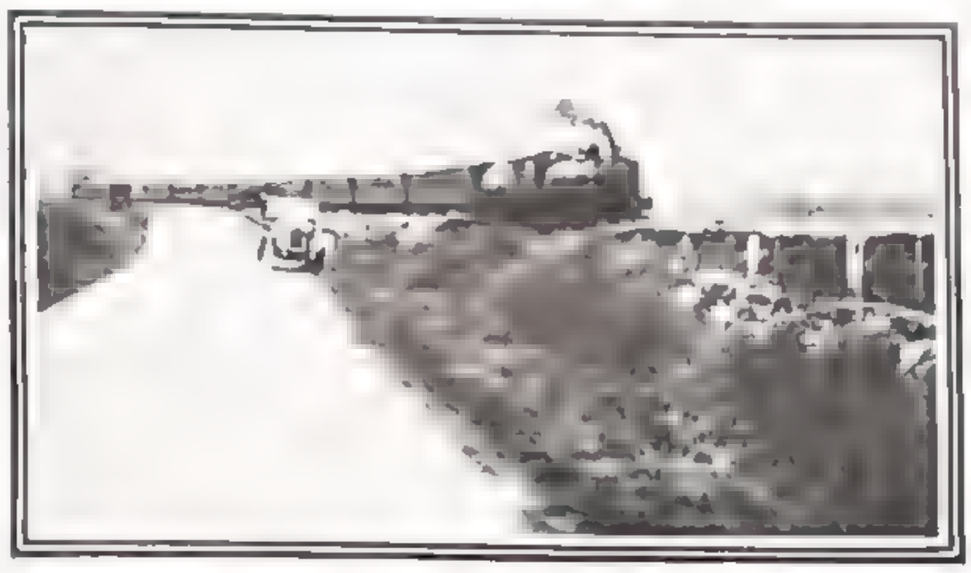
Sir Herbert Austin, one of the leaders of the automobile industry, is of the opinion that the longer the war goes on the more urgent will be the demand for agricultural tractors. It is obvious, he says, that the present world shortage of cereals will be accentuated, and when peace is declared the first consideration of the [illegible] will be food. If food [illegible] they will [illegible] with if preferred, be replaced [illegible] several cars.

[illegible] immediate steps to encourage all firms within [illegible] all necessary details ready for [illegible] as soon as their services can [illegible]

As Sir Herbert Austin [illegible] the agricultural tractor industry [illegible] has suffered severely from [illegible] by models being put on the market of an untried or totally unfit character. He is quite confident that the motor trade of Great Britain will be able to supply the want, and more than one firm to-day is well advanced. It will shortly be possible for a tractor [illegible] which will be able to enter a field without having to find out, plough it with the furrows all lying one way, where this is an advantage, and not leave any headlands to be cross-ploughed.

As regards the post war prospects for utility motor cars, Sir Herbert Austin thinks that the question of the financial situation will be one to be reckoned with. All costs will necessarily be increased, largely because we had be economically and commercially [illegible] The motor trade, which has done so much [illegible] during the war (probably more proportionately than any other trade section), has not been [illegible]

A Peace-time Picture of an English Lane Explored by a Wolseley Car



A Swift Light Car Racing the Christchurch Express along Kar[illegible] Beach, New Zealand

In Old Warwick with a Crossley Car

face that most firms are making anything but motor cars.

The experience gained by the intensified and largely increased turnover on munitions will help our manufacturers to enter into post war problems with a [illegible] outlook, and this will mean more economical production and comparatively lower selling prices. Although aeroplanes may take a good time to get established on a large commercial basis for post-war use, still there is a good deal of confident anticipation in the country being sufficient to make up for much of the temporary stagnation that might be caused by large sales of Government cars and lorries on demobilisation of the forces.

In order to encourage thrift among their employees the Birmingham Small Arms Company offered the sum of £100, divided into six prizes, to be drawn for by depositors in the Birmingham Municipal Bank. The conditions were that, in order to participate in the draw employees should have been on the books of the bank for three months, and have deposited not less than £1. The draw took place recently.

The vacancy on the board of directors of the Sunbeam Motor Car Company, Ltd. has been filled by the directors electing Mr. Charles N. Wright of the well-known firm of Fowler, Langley, and Wright, to the office. Thus the board becomes greatly strengthened on the legal side, a matter of no mean importance in these days when industry is compassed about with legal restrictions at every stage and turn. Mr. Wright has lived all his days in Wolverhampton, his father and both his grandfathers having been ironmasters and works in the town.

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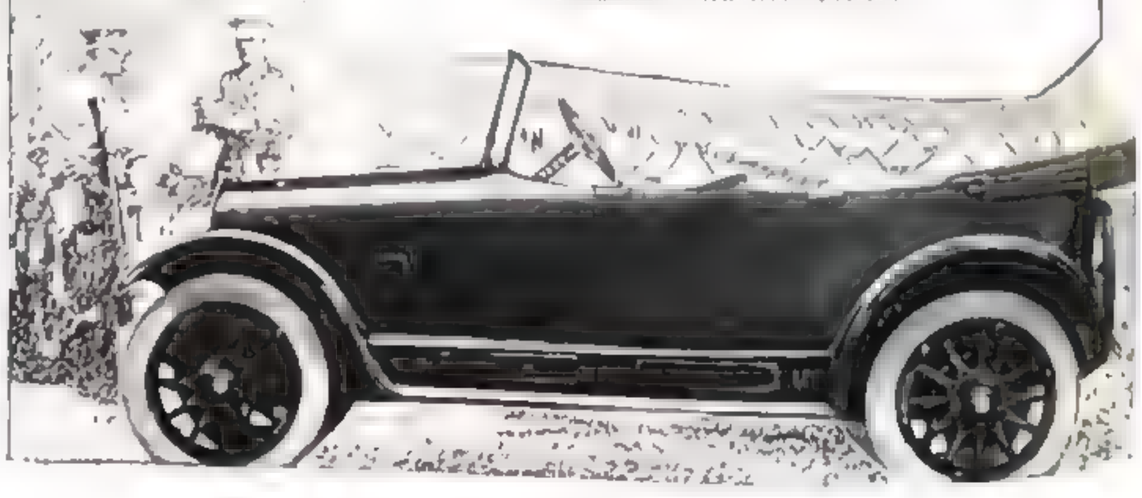
[illegible] Wolverhampton



THIS was a typical scene on Glasgow Green over 200 years ago, when Bowling was indulged in by the gallants of the time, who even then enhanced the pleasures of the game by smoking, although they knew nothing of that perfect blend of American and Oriental Tobaccos sold to-day as "SMITH'S GLASGOW MIXTURE."

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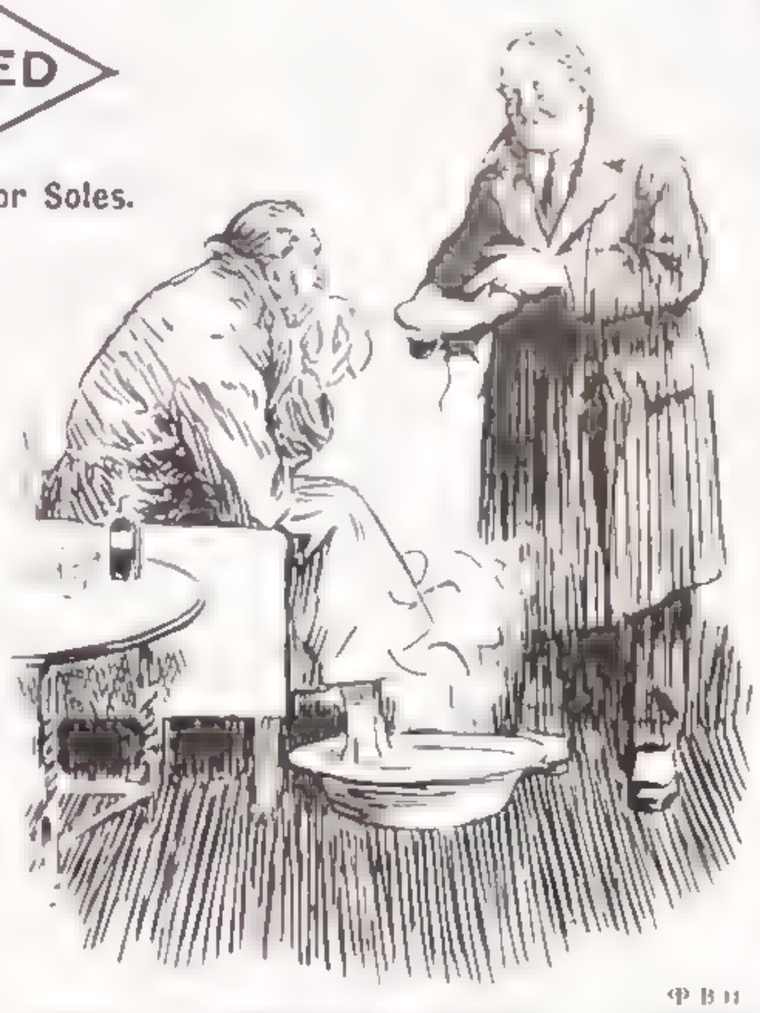

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P B 11

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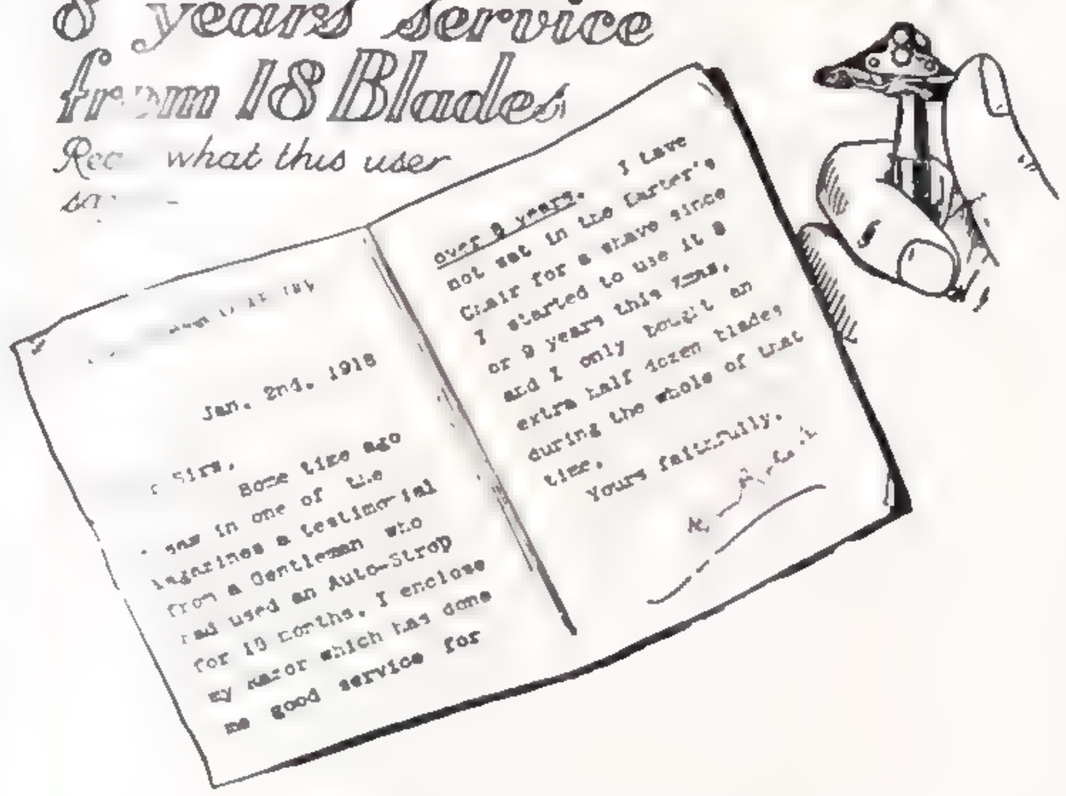

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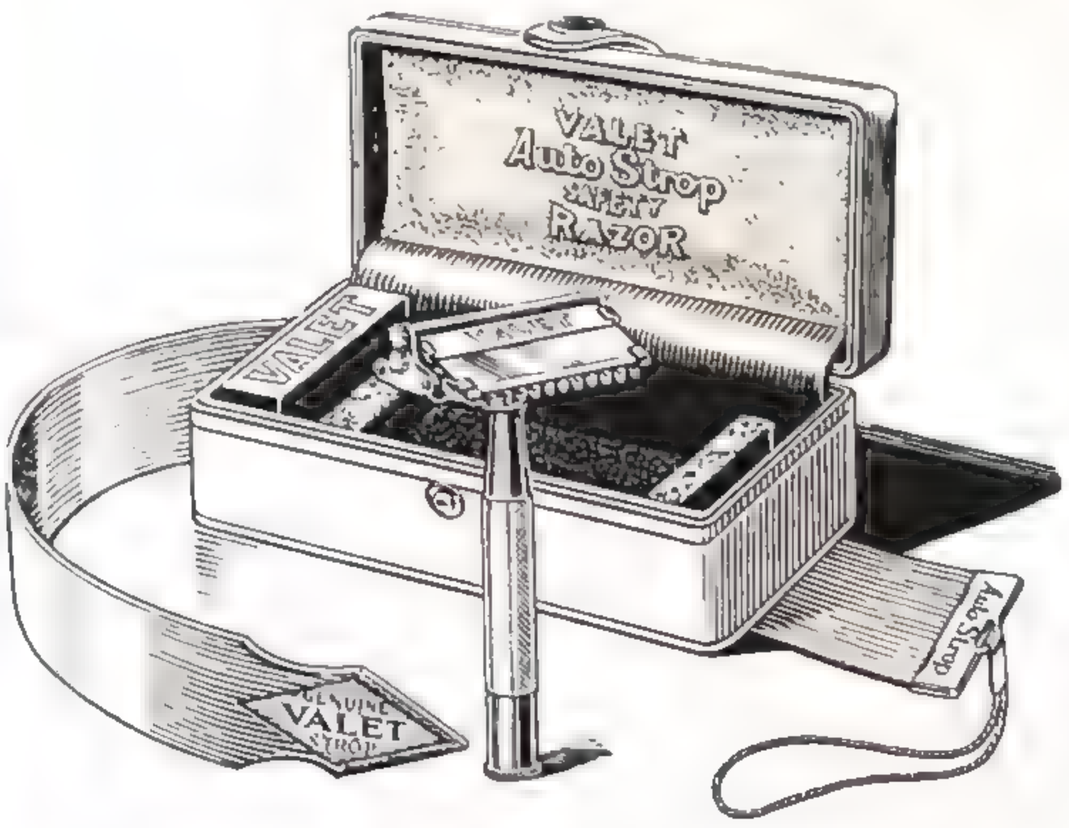

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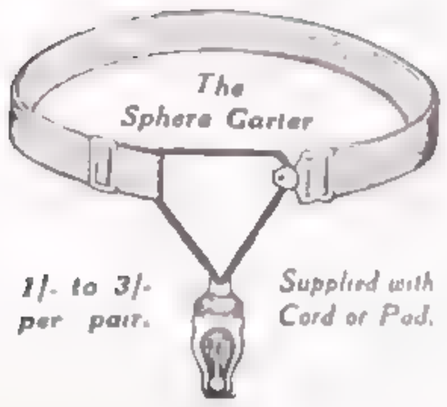

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[illegible] above articles, with owner's name painted on it	3	11	9
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With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

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DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON FROM A SPECIAL DESCRIPTION

PETTY-OFFICER REED RESCUING LIEUTENANT ALLEYNE ON THE "VINDICTIVE"

One of the deeds which it gives us pleasure to record in connection with the bottling up of Ostend is that pictured above. The scene has been reconstructed as closely as possible. The petty-officer found that Lieutenant Sir John Alleyne was unable to leave the conning tower owing to a severe wound. He therefore proceeded to carry Lieutenant Alleyne to the side after a difficult journey along the metal-strewn deck. All the time the ship was being subjected to heavy firing from different angles. In spite of this, Reed was able to reach the side and drop Lieutenant Alleyne, after shouting to those below. Fortunately both were eventually rescued

THE GREAT WORLD WAR: WEEK BY WEEK.

THE OLD "VINDICTIVE"

R.I.P.

Grey and grim she took the tides and served in the old sea ways,
And ever the banner of Freedom flew thro' unregarded days,
And England, happy in peace secure, rested in quiet ease,
While wakeful watch and ward she kept along the heaving seas.
She watched unsleeping where the far tides sweep
And the nearer waters roar,
And her spirit called across the deep,
"Here for Freedom my tryst I keep
Evermore."

THE PRICE OF "THE SPHERE"

[illegible] with the issue of June 1 next the price of "The Sphere" will be ONE SHILLING PER COPY, a change rendered necessary by the enormously increased cost of production. Also, in view of the new regulations of the Paper Controller, prohibiting the issue of copies "on sale or return," no returned copies will be received of that or subsequent issues. To ensure securing a copy each week it will, therefore, be absolutely necessary to place a regular order with your newsagent, bookstall, or direct with the publishing office.

THE OLD "VINDICTIVE"

Twisted and torn with shot and shell and patterned with marks of pride,
She summoned her strength for a last long call and staggered away on the tide;
No fury of fire could stay her course, she went her destined way,
And sank to rest in her ocean grave, crowned with the salt sea spray.
Her hulk is sleeping where the far tides sweep
And swirl by an alien shore,
But her spirit calls across the deep,
"Here for Freedom my tryst I keep
Evermore."

BERNARD MOORE.

THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

The Cockpit of Races in the Holy Land. Specially Described for "The Sphere" by Dr. Flinders Petrie

The question must arise in the heart of everyone who thinks—Why is the world thus tormented and torn to pieces? Many different answers will be given to that assault on the spirit, according to the different points of view. The moralists will see that this war is the only means of educating man out of his decadence of luxury and greed: he would not learn to use his means rightly, and they must be taken from him in order that his lesson should be taught to him. The historians will see the cause in the fragments of dissimilar races left stranded after their inroads, on the break-up of the Roman empire. The politicians will take the short-sighted view of the immediate rivalry of economic interests. In one small field, that of Palestine, we will try to see how much has to be taken into account. It is a complex field, for Palestine was, what Belgium became in later times, the cockpit of races. The forces of the Mediterranean, from Egypt to Italy, have again and again met the forces of Asia in that narrow strip of land; the only parallel to it is the Hellespont, where from Troy to Suvla Bay has raged the northern struggle of Europe and Asia.

There are a dozen different interests, most of which rightly claim a share in any settlement, and which will certainly cause trouble if ignored. First there is the bulk of the present agricultural population, who are largely helots of the Bedawy. In the south the cultivator has to herd in villages large enough to resist raids, and then to walk as much as a dozen miles a day to cultivate land, under the permission of lazy ruffians on horseback, who will only allow the land to be used on receiving half the crop, and who think nothing of sticking any man who disagrees with them. These cultivators are the old stock of the land, probably mainly of the neolithic **pre-Semites,** swamped by the **Semitic Amorite** and **Semitic Jew.** They represent the ninety per cent. of the Jews of Palestine who were left behind when ten per cent. went into captivity. Their rights in the soil go back before history, and Palestine has never been depopulated and filled up by new people like Northern Italy. Fresh blood has often come in, but always as a small minority of race. These people are zealous to work, and if given security would spread over the fertile plains where they are only allowed now on sufferance.

Secondly, there is the **Jew of the Dispersion,** who claims the land where he ruled for six or eight centuries. Of all educated races, he rightly holds that he has the ethical claim to possession. He is the legal heir of the exiles of Nebuchadnezzar and Titus, of those ruling classes and townsmen who embodied the life of the nation. So far as he is a worthy successor, his occupation of Palestine is welcome, but there is no prescriptive right of degraded Ghettos of Eastern Europe to pour in, to the detriment of the descendants of the old Hebrews, who remained on the land, and who are now Mahomedan. There must also be remembered a pathetic third element, the little handful of the old tribes who have still kept up their faith and their reverence of the law in the original sanctuary of Shechem. These **Samaritans** are a pitiable relic of persecutions, but if we are to deal with rights and wrongs they should be given the chance of revival.

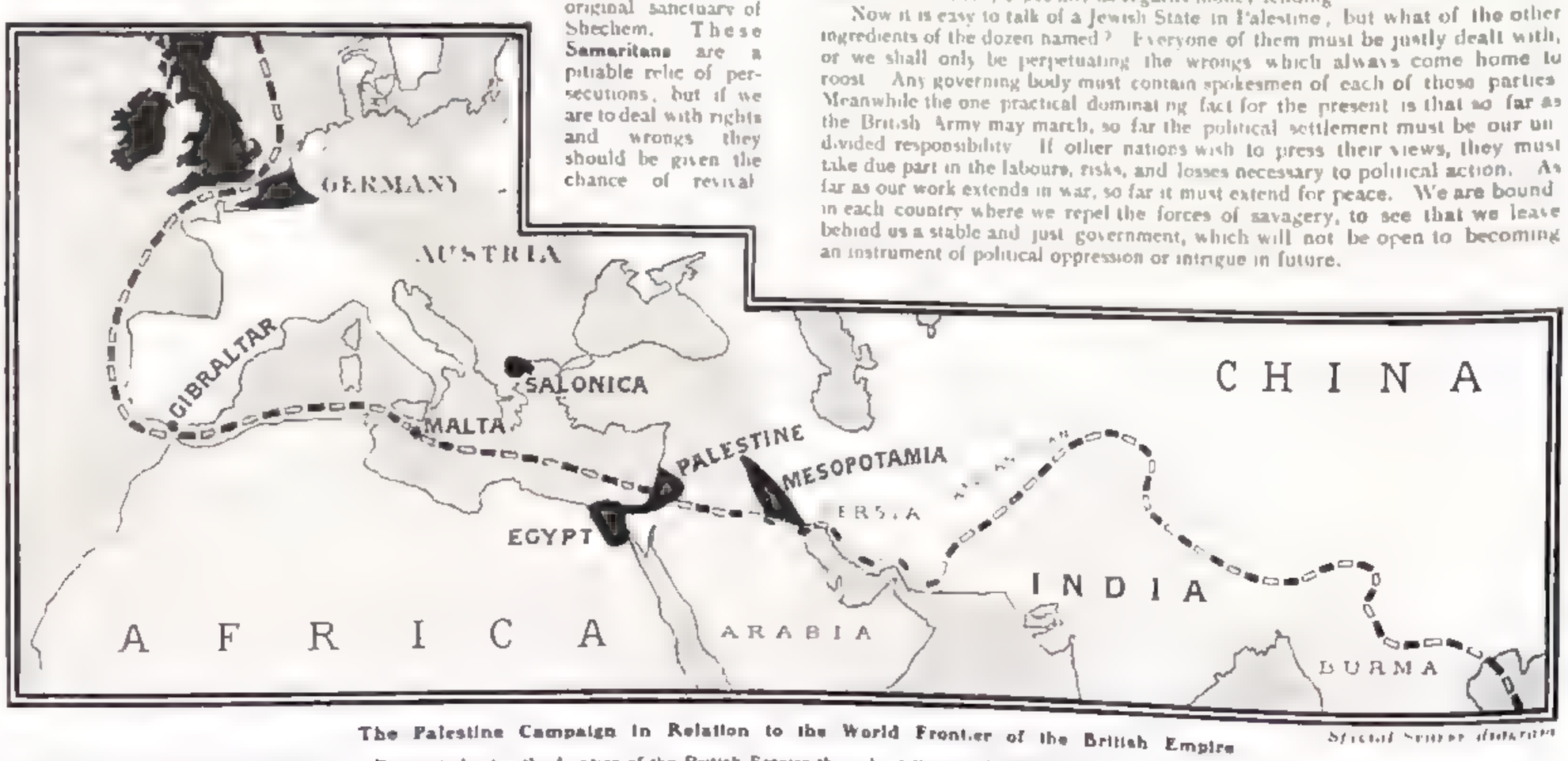
Upon all this there comes in the immense spread of Christian interests in the fountain source of Christianity, which flowed over the whole country and made it a field of devotion and piety, however much misplaced. The memories of Constantine and Justinian are among the greatest embodied in the churches and monasteries. The fifth element is the **Moslem** conquest, and the rights of possession by conquest and by conversion to the faith of Mahomed. The conquest is annulled by any superior force, but the faith will always be a main point in dealing with the people. Upon this is superadded the sixth and seventh claims, of the **Turkish** supremacy, entirely alien to the country, and of the **Bedawy** licence of plunder which has held back the legitimate use of the land. These two claims, we hope, will be entirely disposed of by the advent of any civilised rule.

The half dozen Oriental claims are met by another half-dozen European claims, less substantial, but perhaps quite as effective. There is the **French** claim, starting from the Crusades and Napoleon's adventures; the stern facts of failure would not leave much of these as pleas. The more reasonable claim is that as being protector of the religious bodies and rights of Christians, and occupier of the Lebanon to suppress the massacres of Christians. Wherever the traveller meets with a Roman Catholic religious house there is a centre of French influence and control. An entirely different hold is that of the **German**, the banks, the large traders and shops, were nearly all German, and the business of the country was in German hands. Whether any other people will work so hard and be as persistent is doubtful; certainly their penetrating activity will be difficult to supplant. Third, there is the physical occupation by **Russia.** The hill outside of Jaffa commanding the port was bought by Russia. The great barrack for pilgrims just outside of Jerusalem was very defensible. Some commanding towers were built about the country; that on the road to Hebron had no entry but a ladder leading to a door high up, against anything short of cannon it was impregnable. Then, throughout the land Russian schools were started in which only Russian was taught. What may become of this vigorous bid for supremacy remains to be watched.

The **British** hold is the fourth element. It was entirely unpolitical, and hardly understood. Wherever you might be there was a doctor and a dispensary within a day's journey. Thousands of natives learned to look to the doctor as their best friend, entirely disinterested, and only wishing to help them. For the good will of the population, and the confidence in British influence, there could not be a better guarantee. The reception of our army by the people is largely based on their familiarity with the English doctor.

The **American** touched the other end of the scale. His activity for education in Turkey was wholly unpolitical and philanthropic. But the result is that the more enlightened men and women have grown up in an American mould, trained at Beyrut or Cairo or Marash or Constantinople. What this means in the leadership of the country, whenever it can manage its affairs, is immense, the future brains of the Turkish provinces are Americanised, and this is probably the largest factor for the future tranquillity of the country. The sixth European element is that of the petty trader and labourer. The **Italian, Greek,** and **Malti** are an almost indispensable Levantine element. Existing on an economical scale, harmonising with other Mediterranean races, and living like Orientals, they penetrate all Egypt and Syria with their humble but useful functions. They deserve full consideration, though qualified by very needful restrictions, especially as regards money lending.

Now it is easy to talk of a Jewish State in Palestine, but what of the other ingredients of the dozen named? Everyone of them must be justly dealt with, or we shall only be perpetuating the wrongs which always come home to roost. Any governing body must contain spokesmen of each of those parties. Meanwhile the one practical dominating fact for the present is that so far as the British Army may march, so far the political settlement must be our undivided responsibility. If other nations wish to press their views, they must take due part in the labours, risks, and losses necessary to political action. As far as our work extends in war, so far it must extend for peace. We are bound in each country where we repel the forces of savagery, to see that we leave behind us a stable and just government, which will not be open to becoming an instrument of political oppression or intrigue in future.



The Palestine Campaign in Relation to the World Frontier of the British Empire *Special Sphere diagram*

The line running from the North Sea to Burma indicates the frontier of the British Empire throughout the world, south and west of which lie the overseas dominions in Africa, India, and Australia. Readers who follow closely the strategy of the war will be interested to see that the forces in Palestine and Mesopotamia are fighting on this frontier line, while those at Salonika form, as it were, an advanced post in front of the Empire's boundary.

THE MOON: *SOME PARTICULARS WITH REGARD TO ITS LIGHT AT HALF MOON.*

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The Amount of Moonlight at Half Moon

The light of a half moon is not equal to half the light of the full moon. This curious fact is accounted for in this way: As we look at the full moon it is directly in front of us and the sun is directly behind us, its light being reflected from the moon's surface directly back to us with the maximum of brightness, whereas in the case of the half moon we have only a side view of the same operation with a consequent preponderance of long shadows and surfaces illuminated at low angles, giving a result that increases in inferiority towards the straight edge, or terminator as it is called, tending more and more to dark spaces, with here and there half circles or points of light on the tops of the craters only. Under these circumstances there is really no straight edge on the shaded side, and at half moon even practised observers are sometimes deceived into thinking that it is not quite half moon.

When the moon is full all the obliquely-lit interspaces on the sides which slope away from us are hidden by perspective, illuminated prominences abounding to the edge of the circle, so that to us it is brilliant all over. For these various reasons the quality of the light from the half moons is not only inferior to that from the full, but the proportion of the inferiority is astonishing to anyone who has not studied the matter. A correspondent of the "English Mechanic and World of Science" recently called attention to the fact that careful observations have shown that the half moon in her first quarter yields only about one-ninth, and in her last quarter only about one-tenth of the light of the full moon, the small inferiority of the last quarter as compared with the first being due to the larger area occupied by the dark so-called "seas" in the eastern half of the disc.

WITH the MEN who Fight the GERMAN AIRMEN.

British official

The Fuselage of a German Machine Brought Down on the Western Front

This machine has been mounted on a trailer and has been towed into a British aerodrome. The officers are inspecting the new arrival. The British aviators who carry out long-distance raids were busy last week, a British official air report stating that on Saturday, "A most successful raid was carried out by us in broad daylight on the railway stations, factories, and barracks at Cologne in Germany. Thirty-three bombs were dropped, and bursts were seen on the railway sheds. Our bombing machines were attacked by several hostile scouts, two of which were driven down out of control. All our aeroplanes returned." Unofficial news by way of Amsterdam gives additional details: "Up to the present there have been counted twenty-five dead and forty-seven injured, most of the casualties being said to have been caused by the people not having heeded the alarm signals. It is reported from the frontier that many victims were buried under débris. The whole population is thunderstruck, as it had blind confidence in the anti-aircraft organisation. This, although guns were busily at work, proved wholly ineffective

SOME HAPPENINGS OF THE WHITSUNTIDE

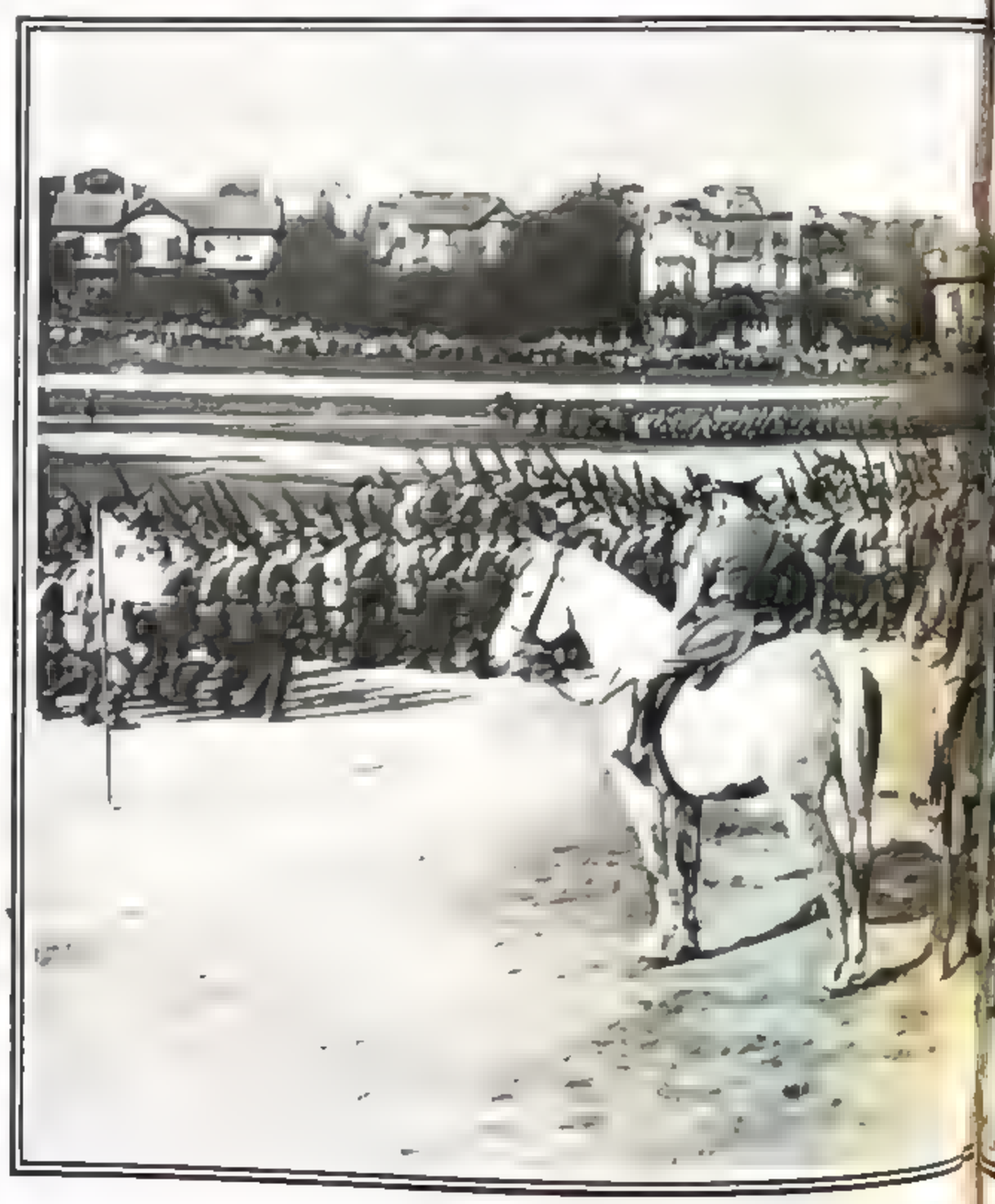
Lord Glenconner Gives Dryburgh Abbey to the Nation—The Presentation Ceremony

An impressive ceremony took place on Tuesday of last week when Dryburgh Abbey the burial place of Sir Walter Scott was formally presented to the nation by Lord Glenconner The gi was accepted on behalf of the nation by the Duke of Atholl Lord High Commissioner to the forthcoming General Assembly of the Church of Scotland

This year Whitsuntide, from the weather point of view, was perfect. Whit sunday was Chestnut Sunday, and the London parks and the country round were all looking their best. Many people stayed at home to enjoy them, for the restricted train services offered little encouragement to would be travellers, although the stations were well thronged at the week end—largely with munition-workers, who were taking advantage of a well earned holiday to revisit their homes. The outstanding feature of the week end was, of course the raid on London on Sunday night—similar in character to that of October 31—in which the Germans lost five, and probably seven, machines. The splendid defence put up by our anti aircraft gunners and pilots gave the raiders a hot reception. But on Monday the parks and open spaces were crowded with eager holidaymakers, as light hearted and joyous as if raids had never been heard of. The German believers in the crushing effects of the doctrine of frightfulness as applied to the citizens of open towns would have had

The Royal Visit to the Star and Garter Home at Richmond

On Saturday of last week the King and Queen with Princess Mary, visited the Star and Garter Home Queen Mary is here seen chatting to one of the patients



General Smuts Visits the Cit

General Smuts visited Glasgow during the week end when he was presented with the hon shows the general holdi

WEEK-END : A FEW INCIDENTS of the HOLIDAYS.

The Red Cross Pageant at Esher Place—The State Visit of Henry VIII

An Old English Fair and Tudor Pageant was held on Whit Monday at Esher Place, the seat of Lord and Lady D'Abernon in aid of the Surrey Red Cross Hospitals. The pageant centred round the State visit of Henry VIII. to Esher, and the picture shows the Tudor King with Lady D'Abernon as Katharine of Arragon leaving the house

Glasgow—Holding an Inspection

of the city and received the honorary degree of LL.D. of Glasgow University. The picture inspection of the rising generation of the city

their eyes rudely opened if they had been able to take a walk through London's Whit Monday crowds. On that day the King and Queen, after visiting the districts which had suffered through the bombs, drove through Hyde Park and Battersea Park to watch the holiday crowds. It was a kindly thought, typical of their Majesties' interest in their people, and they received a great welcome from the crowds in the parks, through which the royal carriage drove very slowly. On the previous Saturday the King and Queen visited the Star and Garter Home for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors at Richmond. The King and Queen also visited the Allied Exhibition concerned with the welfare of disabled soldiers which is now being held in the Central Hall, Westminster. Some eighty delegates are attending the conferences which are being held during the week.

Other events of the Whitsuntide period included a picturesque pageant in the brilliant May sunshine at Esher Place, where Henry VIII. and his consort once more walked the green-sward.

Women Landworkers' Rally at Lincoln

A great rally of women landworkers was recently held at Lincoln and many recruits were obtained. Wounded soldiers helped the girls to carry their recruiting banners

THE WHITSUNDAY RAID BY THE GERMANS.

One of the Gothas Brought Down on Sunday Night and Monday Morning

After a lull of over two months Whitsunday was marked by a fresh German air raid on the capital. From all accounts it appears to have been of a determined character, and this consideration adds to the satisfaction which must be felt at the price paid by the enemy for such damage as he was able to effect.

Two groups of Gothas took part in the raid, according to the official report. One group came up the Thames, skirting the north Kent coast; the other crossed the Essex coast and made for London north of the Thames. About 11.30 the fire of the anti-aircraft batteries broke out and swelled up. One Gotha, belonging to the northern group, was brought down by the guns; another, belonging to the southern attack, was engaged about 11.30 by a British machine, burst into flames at a height of 7,000 ft., and fell a blazing wreck.

Some of the aeroplanes succeeded in passing the defences and in dropping bombs at random in different parts of London. There was necessarily some loss of life and considerable material damage as several bombs fell upon residential districts containing buildings of no great solidity. But it may fairly be said that neither casualties or damage were at all proportioned to the scale and determination of the attack, and as the enemy machines ran for the coast they were heavily punished. Two were brought down before they reached the coast and a fifth dropped in flames into the sea. A sixth is also reported to have been seen falling into the sea, while further advices make it probable that a seventh fell before reaching its own coast. Even if we have to reduce the number by one, as is possible, the result is decidedly satisfactory. The loss of helpless lives on our part is regrettable, but it is balanced by the loss of very far from helpless fighters and flyers by the enemy as well as several large aeroplanes not easily to be replaced.

The casualties numbered 37 *killed, against* 47 *killed on January* 28, *and* 155 *injured as against* 160 *injured on January* 28 *last. Also as regards numbers, the raid appears to have been very similar to that of October* 31 *last, when some thirty planes attacked London.*

A dramatic incident was the destruction of one of the raiding Gothas by a British aeroplane. The Gotha was intercepted as she was returning from her murderous work, and made many vain efforts to break through. One of the British machines then swooped forward and engaged the German, who was gradually forced towards the earth. The attacking craft finally dashed into a position under the tail of the Gotha; then there was a burst of flames, and the enemy machine crashed to earth in a blaze which was seen miles away.

DRAWN BY G. H. DAVIS

A Recent Type of German Triplane

This type, which is being extensively employed on the Western front, is remarkable for the solid construction of its wings. Another feature is the miniature plane between the wheels. It has a certain amount of lifting power, so that the machine is really more than a triplane. It is armed with two machine-guns

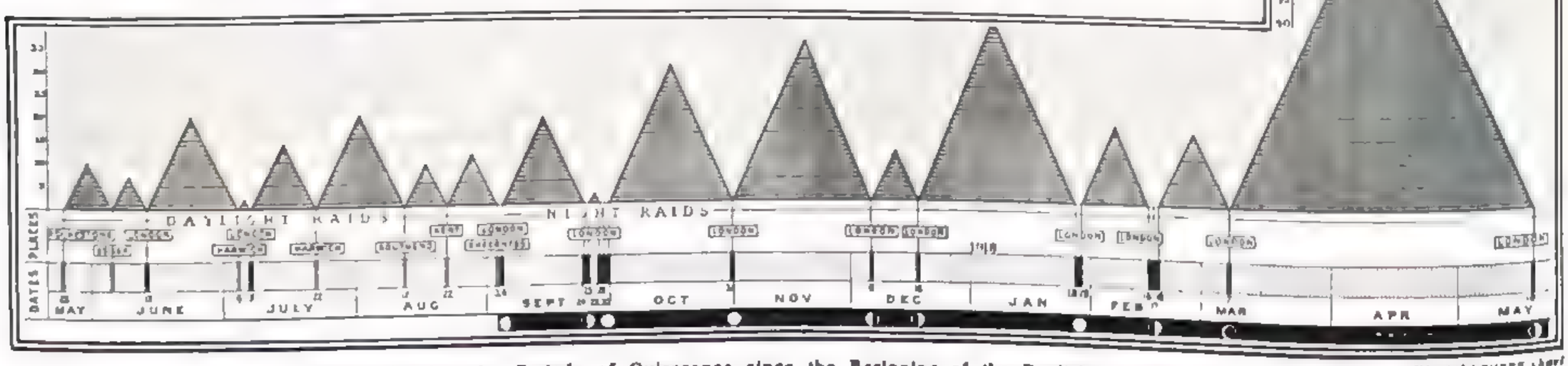


Chart showing the Periods of Quiescence since the Beginning of the Daylight Aeroplane Raids

Special Reuters Chart

The shaded pyramids indicate the periods of quiescence between the various air raids upon London. During 1917 the periods were longest in October and November. The last raid in 1917 was on December 18, and a quiescence of forty days supervened until the raid of January 28 and 29. Seventeen days of unfavourable conditions followed. February 16 saw another raid, and after this there was a lull of sixteen days until the "Aurora Borealis" raid of March 7. After March 7 there was a quiet period of seventy-two days. This was succeeded by the raid of Whitsunday, May 19

"THE GATE OF THE FRIEND": *Guarding the Jaffa Gate, Jerusalem*

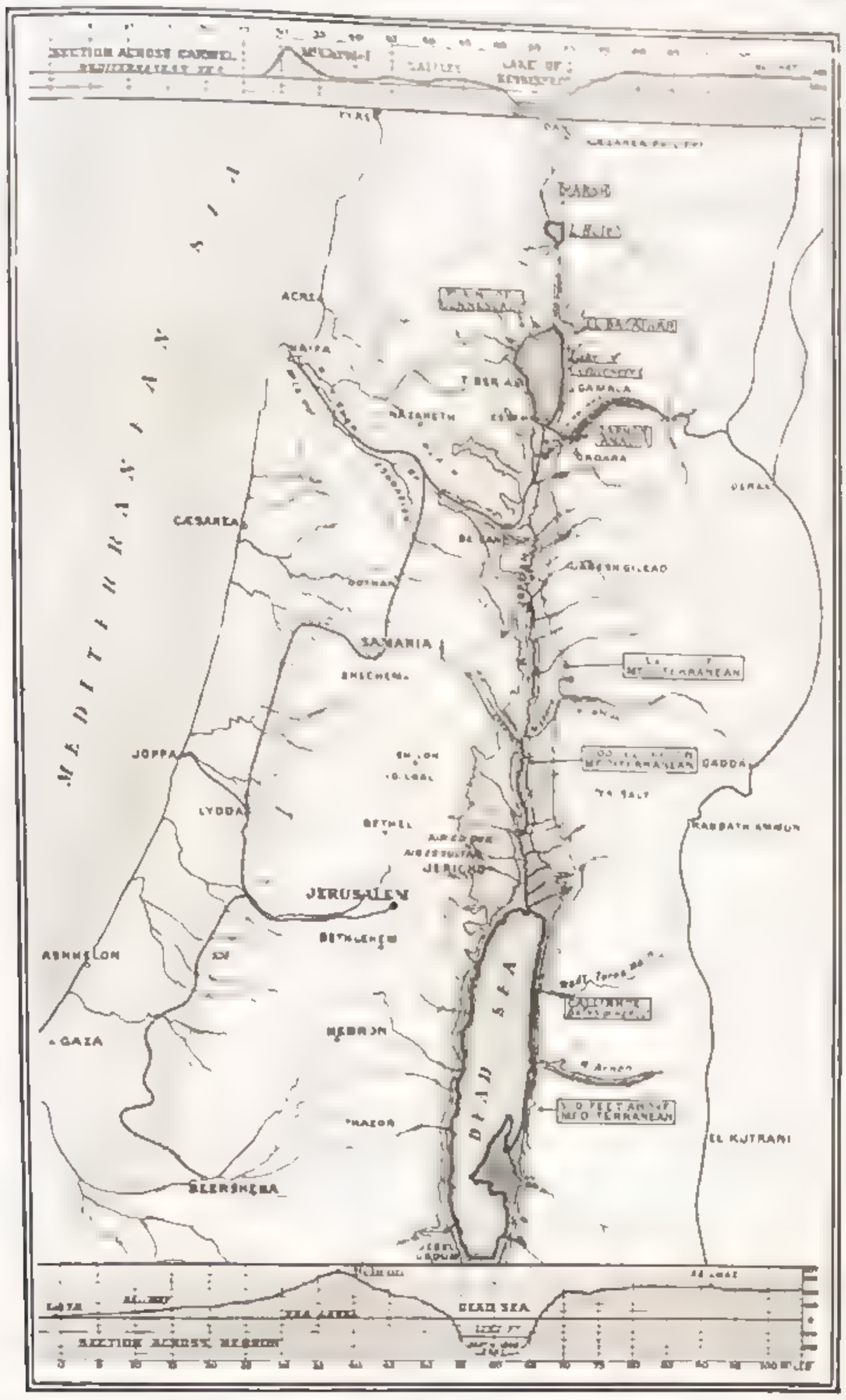
THE FIRST BRITISH TO MOUNT GUARD AT THE JAFFA GATE, WHICH THE ARABS CALL "THE FRIEND"

The Jaffa Gate is one of the eight gates of Jerusalem, and is situated on the west side of the city, and leads to Hebron and Jaffa. There is something of good omen in the name of the gate, "The Friend," through which General Allenby made his entry into the Holy City, for it is seldom that a conqueror is received with such a warm welcome. The people of Jerusalem looked to him as to a deliverer, for the coming of the English meant for them the dawn of freedom from the tyranny of the Turk. On p. 140 Dr. E. W. G. Masterman deals with the Jordan valley, in connection with which it should be pointed out that while it is true that the tropical Jordan valley is unsuited for Europeans, this is by no means the case with the rest of Palestine. The high mountain plateaux of western and eastern Palestine have a salubrious climate in many respects superior to Egypt. The summer shade temperatures seldom reach a maximum of 100 deg., and the nights even then are usually cool. In the winter months the climate, if somewhat wet, is bracing. In the maritime plains the heat in midsummer is considerable, and trying to those obliged to undertake physical exertion. The only serious tropical disease is malaria.

SPECIAL PALESTINE SECTION OF THE SPHERE

The Exterior of the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem

Into whose hands shall Palestine be given after [illegible] which [illegible] unavoidably admitted that [illegible] who have the best claim are the Jews. A writer in a recent issue of *United Empire* says: "No single episode in this



Palestine from Dan to Beersheba

This map shows the general characteristics of the land from the Dead Sea to Lake Huleh. One of the two sectional maps reveals the extraordinary formation of the Dead Sea. Its level is shown in comparison with the level of the Mediterranean

admission of defeat that will mark [illegible] the imagination of the greater part of the world so profoundly as the capture of Jerusalem by British troops. Great Britain is pledged to facilitate the establishment in Palestine of a national [illegible] for the Jewish people. She has shown that in Jerusalem the special interests of Christian, Jew, and Moslem, and that she does not hold it to be impossible to provide for the maintenance and protection of those interests to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is to be hoped that in the example thus set will be found the best augury of a peace for the city, within and without, that will make Jerusalem a spiritual home for all the nations.

Mr. Israel Zangwill, the eminent Jewish author, writing in *The Sunday Pictorial* on the future of Palestine, says: "Moreover, with the economic evolution in Jewish hands, and expressing itself doubtless by a unified Jewish currency and postal system—there were six postal systems and several chaotic currencies before the war—this cohesive political minority will tend to give the new Arab State a Jewish colour, while their intensified historic consciousness, accentuated from without by the host of absentee Zionists, and from within by the streams of Jewish visitors, will co-operate to prevent them being swamped and Arabised by the majority. Some such Zionist development of Palestine is one of the few certainties that loom through the fog of war."

An interesting article in *The New York Times* deals with the question of Zionism and with the opinions thereon of Mr. Ralph Boas, a Jewish American teacher, who takes a different view of the matter. Mr. Boas presents the reverse of the medal and lays stress on the fact that Zionism is continually emphasising the breach between Jew and Christian; moreover, he doubts whether a Jewish nation could actually exist as such: "The fact is that there is no pure Jewish blood. The whole record of Judaism is a record of constant intermarriage and assimilation. Everyone knows that Jews differ among themselves as much as Frenchmen, and that the class-concept 'Jew' is the product of loose observation of particular groups. All talk of race necessity in connection with Zionism is misleading. The only possible justification for Zionism is that it will enable Jews to live better lives. Zionists are continually maintaining that only in Palestine can Jews live nobly; that Judaism as a religion can live only where Jews have political autonomy."

Further light on this subject is shed by a pamphlet entitled *What is Zionism?* containing two chapters from *Zionism and the Jewish Future*, contributed by Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Dr. Richard Gottheil. The former says: "When the aim of Zionism is accomplished, Palestine will be the home of the Jewish people, not because it will contain all the Jews in the world, but because it will be the only place in the world where the Jews are masters of their own destiny, and the national centre to which all Jews will look as the home and the source of all that is most essentially Jewish. Palestine will be the country in which Jews are found, just as Ireland is the country in which Irishmen are to be found, though there are more Irishmen outside of Ireland than in it. And similarly Palestine will be the home of Judaism, not because there will be no Judaism anywhere else, but because in Palestine the Jewish spirit will have fair play, and there the Jewish mind and character will express themselves as they can nowhere else. There has gradually come about a change in the outlook of Jews—a change which can be more easily felt by those who are in touch with Jewish affairs than it can be measured by facts and figures. This change is illustrated most concretely by the growth of the Zionist organisation itself with its 200,000 adherents in all parts of the world, its biennial representative congresses, its network of financial institutions, its press in many languages, and its incessant and extensive propaganda by the written and the spoken word. Outside the Zionist organisation the national idea has begun to affect spheres of Jewish life in which a generation ago the drift towards assimilation was the only visible movement, and its influence will grow with the growth of its concrete embodiment in Palestine.

"It is not pretended that the restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people will immediately end all the ills to which Jewry is heir, or will solve as if by magic all the problems of adjustment that the existence of the Jewish people creates both for Jews and for the world. A man who is rescued from the quicksands may still have a hard struggle for existence, but at least he is on solid ground and can use whatever of strength and wit he is endowed with. So it will be with the Jewish people."

HOW BRITAIN CAME : *Preparing for General Allenby's Entry into Jerusalem.*

TROOPS BARRING THE BREACH IN THE WALLS MADE FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN 1898

When General Allenby entered the Holy City on December 11 he did so on foot by the Jaffa Gate, and his entry was in striking contrast to that of the German Emperor in 1898, when his Imperial Majesty visited Jerusalem. He entered the city through a breach made in the wall close to the ancient gateway, and in the above picture our men can be seen drawn up in order to close this breach during General Allenby's entry. The crowd which gathered to witness this event was of an entirely friendly nature, and disposed to treat the British as deliverers rather than conquerors.

b

The Shore of the Lake of Galilee at Magdala

F. Mason Good

Fishermen of the Jordan Valley Spreading their Nets

C. Chichester

These two pictures were taken on the shores of the Lake of Galilee (or, as it is otherwise known, the Lake of Gennesaret or the Sea of Tiberias). In St. John vi., 1 it is recorded that Jesus went "over the Sea of Galilee, which is the Sea of Tiberias." In the view to the left are seen the ruins of Magdala, and on the right are fishermen of the Lake of Galilee as recorded in a recent photograph, which was obtained close to the point where lake and river join.

The JORDAN VALLEY and its RESOURCES

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN.

¶ *Dr. E. W. G. Masterman has a very intimate knowledge of the Jordan valley from many years' residence in the Holy Land. He has made a close study of the water levels of the Dead Sea.*

The district of Palestine which contains the greatest possibility of rapid development under a settled government is the basin of the Jordan. Here, in this great and unique chasm and its tributary valleys, we have abundant water, a rich alluvial soil, and a semi-tropical or tropical climate, a combination which under scientific direction should produce astonishing results. For centuries the resources of this region have been neglected.

In the north, the fertile plain of the Huleh, traversed by the four tributary streams of the Jordan, is capable with little engineering of receiving irrigation in every part. In some districts, at the head of the valley where this has been done, very striking results have been obtained. In this district "red" rice is now cultivated. At the further end of the plain lies the marsh and shallow lake of el Huleh. Here probably a good deal of land might be recovered for cultivation by drainage. This was done to some extent a few years ago by deepening the bed of the Jordan a mile or two below the lake, and much marsh land was recovered. To the south and west of the Huleh are splendid corn lands, hence the lake's second name, Bahsiret el Khait, the "Lake of the Wheat."

Electrical Power Supply Available

In the Huleh valley as a whole, rice, maize, hemp, and probably cotton could all be profitably cultivated, while other parts might be planted with poplars for timber, and with apricot and peach orchards, as is done with similar lands around Damascus.

The district of rocky, volcanic hill slopes between the Huleh and the Lake of Galilee is scarcely likely to afford scope for irrigation, but in the great descent of the Jordan, 689 ft. in nine miles, there exists an economical source of power sufficient to produce, if properly utilised, all the electrical energy needed for public and private use for many miles around.

The Ancient Fertility of Gennesaret

To the north of the Lake of Galilee lie the two fertile and easily irrigated plains, el Bataihah—the Jordan delta—and el Ghuweir, or Gennesaret. Of this latter Josephus writes: "Extending along the Lake of Gennesaret, and bearing also its name, lies a tract of country admirable both for its natural properties and its beauty. Such is the fertility of the soil that it rejects no plant, and accordingly all are here cultivated by the husbandmen; for so genial is the air that it suits every variety. The walnut, which delights beyond other trees in a wintry climate, grows here luxuriantly, together with the palm, which is nourished by the heat; and near to these are figs and olives, to which a milder climate is assigned."

Undeveloped Fish Supply of Gennesaret

Gennesaret is watered by several streams, some of which in the deep valleys through which they emerge support groves of lemons, oranges, and other trees. They also supply a number of mills. With a proper scheme the abundant water reaching this plain might be distributed to every part, and the district be thus restored to a condition at least as fruitful as that described by Josephus as existing in Roman times. Jewish colonists have already in parts of the district greatly added to its productiveness. All along the northern shore, where some of the springs feeding the lake are warm, the fishing is specially good; but, indeed, the waters of the Huleh, of the Lake of Galilee, and of the Jordan itself abound in fish of which the larger varieties are all wholesome and palatable. The fishing industry has not yet been exploited for the benefit of the public.

Hot Sulphur Springs of the Yarmuk Valley

Debouching upon the lake from both east and west are several valleys which in their lower reaches contain streams that can be utilised for irrigation, and in their higher parts in many instances contain rapidly descending torrents, even in some places waterfalls, suitable for supplying mechanical power. The greatest of these is the Yarmuk valley, up which the Haifa railway ascends towards Damascus. This is the Heiromax of the Greeks, and here shortly before the valley opens into the main Jordan valley there is a group of hot sulphurous springs, amid which lie the ruins of the baths and theatre of the Greek settlement of Amatha, a health resort for the great city, Gadara, whose abundant ruins crown the mountains immediately to the south. These sulphur springs, as well as those south of Tiberias, also developed in Roman times, and of the ancient Callirrhoe springs, visited by the dying Herod the Great in hope of cure, in the Wady Zerka Maan, are all undoubtedly valuable assets to the land and should be properly developed. They have, even under the primitive conditions obtaining to-day, proved of benefit to rheumatic affections, and are visited by the natives at certain seasons. The water of some of these springs reaches a temperature—independent of the season—of 143 deg. F., but all gradations of heat down to the merely pleasantly warm occur.

Immediately south of the Lake of Galilee is a fairly level plain—once the bottom of the great lake which then filled this valley—which is a good corn land, while nearer the Jordan some of the lower ground can be easily irrigated. How far the whole sixty miles of the Jordan valley between the two lakes is capable of complete irrigation is a question for experts, but I gather from the views of one expert from India who visited Palestine when I was there, that water can be distributed over the greater part. It will need, however, a big scheme, which must deal with the valley as a whole. Certain spots are naturally well provided with springs and streams, and have in the past been very well watered, notably the district around Beisan and the Vale of Jezreel to its west, the Wady Fara, running from Nablus to the Jordan, the eastern side of the Jordan around the Wady Zerka (the Jabbok), and the Jericho district, watered at present in a very incomplete way, from Ain es Sultan (Elisha's fountain) and Ain Duk.

Water Supply in Roman Times

In the Roman era the Jericho plain was also watered from the Wady Kelt by a series of aqueducts, the ruins of which exist to-day, and the whole neighbourhood must for miles around have been a mass of gardens, orchards, cornfields, and palm groves. In Crusading times sugar was cultivated here, and some ruins are now known as Tawahin es Sukkar, the sugar mills. Even to-day there are extensive fruit gardens of oranges, lemons, bananas, and dates, and a great deal of wheat and barley is grown on irrigated land in this neighbourhood. In the various parts of the Jordan valley may be successfully grown, besides wheat, barley, and maize, dates, bananas, grapes, figs, oranges, lemons, apricots, walnuts, pistachio nuts, melons, cucumbers, and marrows, many kinds of fresh vegetables, and in all probability rice, cotton, and sugar.

A Great Mass of Crystallised Salt

As the northern shore of the Dead Sea is approached the soil becomes increasingly impregnated with salt, and only supports tamarisks, reeds, and other salt-loving plants. The sea is itself a vast storehouse of salt, particularly at Jebel Usdum, where there is a solid mass of crystallised salt rising 100 ft. to 150 ft. above the Dead Sea, of unknown width, and running for seven miles along the shore. Bitumen certainly exists in deposits under some parts of the Dead Sea in considerable masses, and occasionally very large blocks float to the surface and are washed up. It is probable that petroleum may be present somewhere on the eastern shore. In the valley of the Yarmuk, further north, some English engineers made some trial borings for oil before the war, but the results do not seem to have been made public.

Present Malarial Condition of Valley

In considering the possibilities of development in the Jordan valley, there are drawbacks which must not be forgotten. The whole valley is intensely malarious—in the lower, hotter parts all the year round—and blackwater fever and oriental sore (the variety here known as the Jericho boil) are both common. Even apart from this the heat in many parts is excessive for more than half the year. Both Tiberias and Jericho are delightful—though somewhat enervating—as winter resorts, but in both the heat is too great to allow of white men undertaking heavy physical exertion there for the six or eight hot months, and it is quite unfit for the rearing of European children. The only people who seem to stand long residence in the lower Jordan valley are negroes or half negroes (many of the Bedouin here have a negro admixture), and probably it will be necessary to import negro labour from Africa if any great development is to occur here. Those engaged in supervising and developing the land over almost the whole of the Jordan valley should live in mosquito-proof huts, and their families should live on higher ground, 1,000 ft. or more up in the mountains. It should be quite possible to run an electric tramway—with power generated from the Jordan—from the Haifa-Damascus railway station at es Semakh, at the southern end of the Lake of Galilee, down to the Dead Sea, a distance direct of only sixty miles, from which a motor-boat service on the sea might be organised. This would ensure the products of the valley being quickly distributed, and would enable European overseers, and others, to get quickly to and from their work. Increased irrigation and population will not diminish the tropical diseases, and though the individual may be able by such means to protect himself, this region will scarcely, so far as one can see, be a safe place of residence for the white races.

BRITISH WOUNDED AT KIRJATH-JEARIM : *Stretcher Cases in the Monastery*

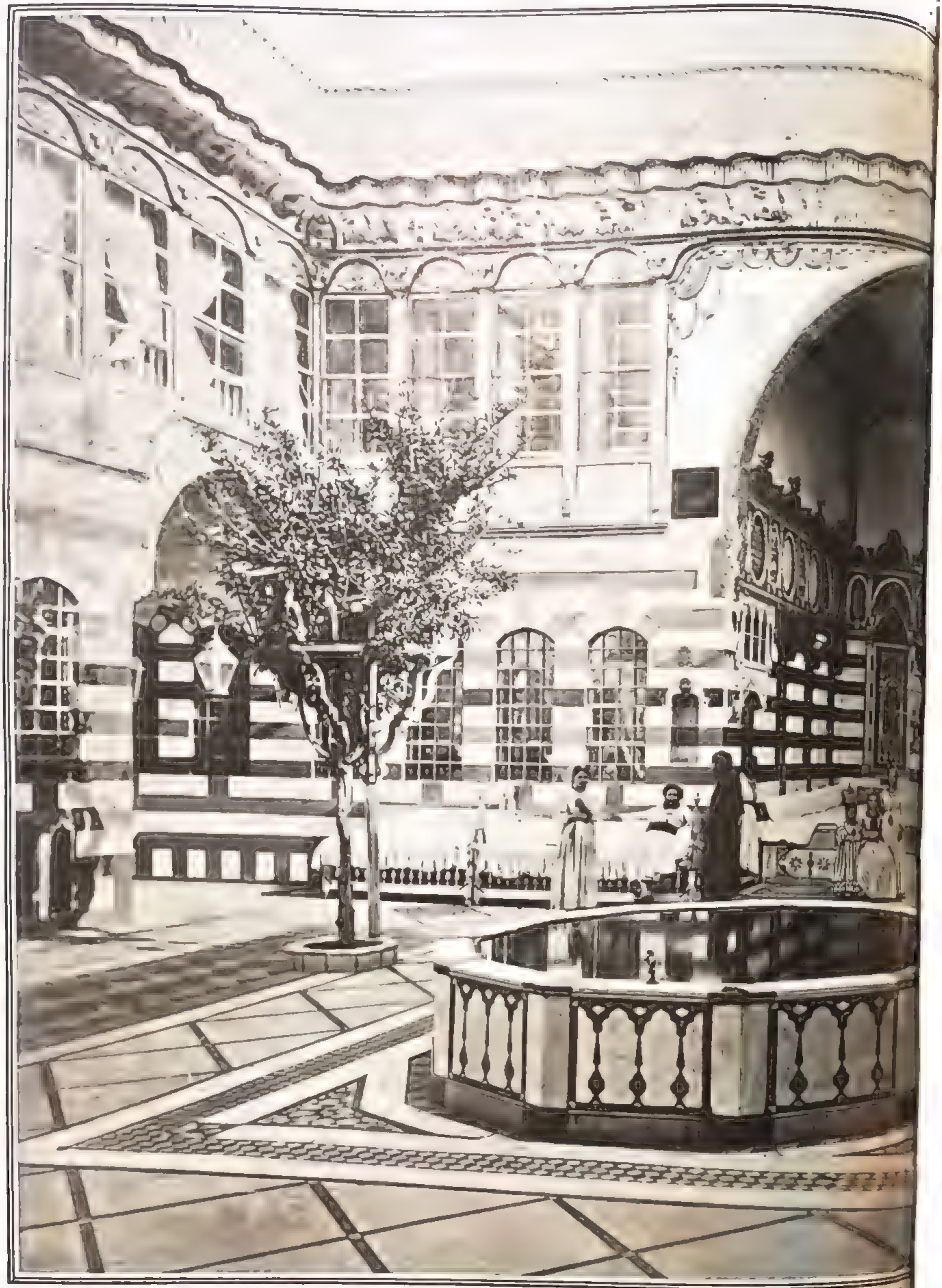
British official picture

WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIERS IN THE MONASTERY AT ABU-GHÔSH, THE KIRJATH-JEARIM OF THE BIBLE

"So David gathered all Israel together, from Shihor of Egypt even unto the entering of Hemath, to bring the ark of God from Kirjath-jearim. And David went up, and all Israel, to Baalah, that is, to Kirjath-jearim, which belonged to Judah, to bring up thence the ark of God the Lord, that dwelleth between the cherubims whose name is called [illegible]" (1 Chron. xiii. 5, 6).

Abu-Ghôsh, the modern name for Kirjath-jearim, is not far from Jerusalem, and contains the ruins of a twelfth century church dedicated to St. Jeremiah, on the supposition that this was Anathoth, the birthplace of the prophet. Anathoth has now been identified with the village of 'Anata, also in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem.

A MARBLE COURTYARD NEAR DAMASCUS



A JEWISH FAMILY ASSEMBLED IN THE GREAT

The marble courtyard forms part of a country house near Damascus, the property of wealthy Jews; in the centre is an artificial pool of clear water, and beyond, facing the reader, is the recess common to the courts of Eastern houses. The floor is inlaid with marble, and the elabora ornamentation of the walls, which are surmounted by a balustrade, testifies to the wealth of the owners. The recess through the Moorish arch

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS HAVE ALL DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY, EITHER IN ACTION, FROM WOUNDS, OR OTHER CAUSES DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR

Capt. E. J. Davidson, M.C.

Hussars He had served at the front since the outbreak of war Three times mentioned in despatches

Captain R. H. Bedford

Manchester Regt Obtained his commission when war broke out Served in Gallipoli and Egypt

Captain B. W. Arnold

R F A Killed in action. Second son of Mr and Mrs Arnold of Milton next Gravesend, Kent

Captain N. Prynn

Hampshire Regt Gazetted from Sandhurst in 1914 Eldest son of Mr and Mrs F Prynn

Captain F. Simpson

R A M C He was the son of Mr S Simpson and was present at the evacuation of Gallipoli

2nd Lieut. G. A. E. Rideut

R F A He was educated at Eton and at the R M A Woolwich and was the son of Mr and Mrs A E Rideut

Lieutenant P. W. Newington

The Buffs He was educated at Epsom and Sandhurst and went to the front in 1918

Sub.-Lieutenant J. F. S. Barton

R N D. He enlisted in the H A C. and afterwards obtained a commission

2nd Lieutenant T. S. H. Schafer

Northumberland Fusiliers Younger son of Professor Sir E Schafer, F R S

Acting-Commander J. S. Schafer

R N. Elder son of Professor Sir Edward Schäfer He rejoined the navy on the outbreak of war

Captain G. C. Kay

Lancashire Fusiliers (attd M G C) He had been fifteen months on the Western front

Captain C. W. T. Barker, M.C.

Durham Light Infantry He was the eldest son of Colonel and Mrs Barker

Major H. F. Barker

R G A (att. R F A) Brother of Captain C W T. Barker Mentioned in despatches

Captain J. E. Greenall

Yeomanry (attd R A F) Son of Mr. and Mrs H Greenall He was educated at Eton

Captain J. B. Wood

Lancashire Fusiliers. He joined the U P S in 1914 and was afterwards given a commission killed in action

Brig.-Gen. R. Barnett-Barker, D.S.O.

He rejoined the army at the outbreak of war, having retired in 1908, and was four times mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. with bar

Major J. J. Banham

R Sussex Regt. He joined the U P S in September 1914, and received his commission in the same year He went to the front in October, 1915, and was mentioned in despatches. He was killed in action

Captain S. E. McClatchey

R A M C He joined the Royal Army Medical Corps at the beginning of the war, and served in Serbia and on the Western front

Major J. U. Anderson, M.C.

Royal Army Medical Corps Major Anderson was the son of the late Mr D C Anderson, and was killed in action while serving at the front with the Royal Army Medical Corps He was awarded the Military Cross

Lieut.-Col. C. W. Blackall

The Buffs (attd S. Staffs Regt.) He retired from the army in 1911 and adopted the stage as a profession In 1914 he returned from America and rejoined his old regiment

Pro patria mori

A LITERARY LETTER : A Visit to Hampshire Literary Shrines.

Eversley Rectory—Where Charles Kingsley Wrote his many Popular Novels

Eversley Church—Where Charles Kingsley was Rector between 1844 and 1875

Chawton The House in which Jane Austen Wrote her Novels

LONDON, May 20, 1918

The good offices of a friend, of whom one may even now have one or two in a sad and selfish world, brought me for this week end into a corner of Hampshire that was new to me, and of which the picturesqueness and the literary associations were alike fascinating. A short walk across the golden gorse clad fields took me to Eversley, and there I visited the little church in which the author of *Hypatia* and *Westward Ho!* so frequently preached. The church contains two separate mural tablets to his memory, one in Latin and the other in English, and there is also a tablet to the memory of his niece, Mary Henrietta Kingsley, traveller and author, who died at Simon's Town, Cape Colony, in 1900. In the churchyard we find the simple grave of the poet-preacher, whose novels have played so large a part in the life of more than one generation. The only epitaph is contained in three Latin words: "*Amavimus, Amamus, Amabimus.*"

While looking at the grave the present rector's daughter was good enough to invite us to see the rectory, so it was my privilege to enter Kingsley's study and the other rooms of the pleasant house in which he spent so many industrious years. I can wish that in my wanderings through the home counties of England I had been fortunate enough to have found more daughters of rectors filled with the same kindly courtesy. It would have made a certain book that I have written on one of these counties much more efficient. As it is, one of the greatest trials of the would-be county historian is the inaccessibility of the churches of any given district. I recall the long journey to the custodian of the keys and the constant difficulty that faced me in obtaining any idea of the monumental treasures which few English churches lack. Not every historian of a county has the courage of Sir Frederick Treves, who in his book on the county of Dorset naively records that a given church contains many valuable records, but the church being locked he was unable to describe them.

One day of my week-end was given to a drive to Alton and a stroll thence to Chawton, the home for long years of Jane Austen. The mother and sister of the novelist are buried in Chawton churchyard. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and the house is now the St. Nicholas Club—that is, a club for workmen. It is a not very romantic or indeed presentable building, but who can but feel a thrill in the remembrance that *Pride and Prejudice*, *Northanger Abbey*, and so many other books that have given us exquisite delight were written within its walls? A simple tablet, for which some of my readers assisted to subscribe, adorns the exterior.

A very short walk in another direction took me to the home of yet another novelist in whose work I delight, Elizabeth Gaskell. I have never yet seen it in print why and wherefore Mrs. Gaskell selected as a country home this particular spot so remote from the pleasant house, in a less picturesque neighbourhood it is true, that she, and her daughters after her, occupied for so many years in Plymouth Grove, Manchester. It has been my privilege to be the guest of the Misses Gaskell in their Manchester home. I have visited Knutsford, which Mrs. Gaskell has immortalised for all time in *Cranford*, and I have seen the house in Chelsea where the author of *Mary Barton* was born. I was gratified to be able to visit the home of her later years. She purchased Holybourne Lawn with the profits of her novels as a gift to her husband, and there she died in 1865. The house stands by the roadside, and has on this side no external attractiveness. At the moment it is for sale, and so I was permitted to ramble at leisure over the commodious house and the pleasantly-situated garden, at the end of which runs the River Bourne and a tiny waterfall.

Some years ago a letter came into my hands written to Miss Ellen Nussey, the friend of Charlotte Brontë, by one of Mrs. Gaskell's daughters. A portion of the letter was printed in a book which I wrote upon the Brontës, but it has never been published in its entirety. Now that everyone is dead in any way associated with the subject, it may not be without interest to my readers, and so I give it here, it being the best account available of the death of one of the most delightful writers in English literature.

16 Plymouth Grove, January 22, 1866.

MY DEAR MISS NUSSEY,—I am afraid that my delay in answering your kind note of sympathy must have seemed strangely ungrateful; but, indeed, the cause has been very different. For some weeks I have been feeling so ill that I have had to abstain from writing numbers and numbers of letters that I wished to write. You ask for some particulars of darling mama's death. We were staying at a small country house at Holybourne, Hampshire which she had bought with her own earnings as a present for papa, hoping in two or three years to make him give up his overstraining work here and to induce him to live in the country. She had seemed *particularly* well for the last five or six weeks. Before that she had been ailing—but the doctor said it was merely "want of tone"—and the worst symptoms then were very restless nights and great faintness. On Sunday the 12th November, Charlie Crompton—Florence's husband—and Florence were with us. He had lost his father not a fortnight before, and mama had persuaded him to come down to Holybourne for fresh air and change from the Saturday till the Monday. He and I had been a walk on the Sunday afternoon, but mama, Florence, and Julia had been to church, and the clergyman had noticed how particularly well mama was looking. When we had all come in we had tea, and then were sitting round the fire in the drawing-room so cosily and happily (darling mama talking and planning a most kind plan of lending the house to Lady Crompton, who was very much broken down), when *quite* suddenly, without a moment's warning, in the middle of a sentence she fell forwards—*dead*. It was disease of the heart. At first we thought she had fainted—next that it was a fit—and Charlie and a servant both ran for a doctor. In three-quarters of an hour we knew the truth. It was most fearful the shock—but as we are beginning to recover from that, we do feel God's great mercy in taking our darling so painlessly, and before the weariness of failing powers had set in. For me it has changed the face of this world for ever, but thank God one feels every day more sure that this world is but the threshold of the future, where there will be no more sorrow or parting. I often have thought lately of the kind, patient help you gave mama about Miss Brontë's Life. Please let us hear from you sometimes, and do not let us quite *drift apart*.—Ever yours affectionately, META GASKELL.

I cannot tell you how beautiful a "sunset" it was though we did not know it was that at the time, all mama's last days had been full of loving thought and tender help for others. She *was* so sweet and dear and noble beyond words.

A friend quite recently recommended me to read a little volume, *The Tarn and the Lake Thoughts on Life in the Italian Renaissance*, by C. J. Holmes (Philip Lee Warner, 7, Grafton Street, Bond Street), and I am grateful to him for having done so, for the book is a little gem of the first order, although at the first flash one might take it to be merely an essay on the pleasures of pike-fishing; but the author divergates from his subject to illustrate the value of predatory or destructive forces, both as incentives to intellectual activity during the Renaissance and in connection with modern social ideals. I am aware that I am belated in taking note of this capital essay, but one should never be too old to learn, and to anyone who recommends me a good book I am grateful, and do not ask that it should have been published yesterday.

I have long had a great esteem for the writings of Miss Rebecca West. She belongs to that very restricted class of authors of whom Mr. Gilbert Chesterton is one and Mr. E. V. Lucas another, to meet whose work in this or that newspaper always gives me a thrill of pleasure. I read in this paper or that the essays of Miss Rebecca West with more pleasure than those of any other woman of a generation younger than Mrs. Meynell, whose essays are always a delight to us. I am the more surprised, therefore, that no work by Miss West in volume form has come before me so far, but now we have a novel from her pen, *The Return of the Soldier* (Nisbet), which is, as I should have expected, a brilliant piece of analysis with a clever if uncomfortable idea running through it, that of a young officer who is suffering from shell shock in the war. He is possessed of a beautiful young wife and a luxurious home, but his return is the more full of tragedy in that he does not recognise his wife, and his memory has stopped short fifteen years earlier, before he had met her, at a period, in fact, when he had an unpleasant entanglement with another woman.

The story must, of course, stand or fall by the physiological accuracy of its scheme. The first question one asks is whether the particular results are scientifically possible. If they be once accepted, one admits that here is a piece of exceptionally brilliant and subtle writing. The wife and the sister in the presence of such a catastrophe are to the life, but the real creation of the book is the poor woman who had gained Chris Baldry's boyish affections, now a much-married middle-aged woman. Mrs. Gray is indeed a masterly piece of characterisation, and so *The Return of the Soldier* makes me wish to read other and longer novels from the pen of Miss Rebecca West.

I have received a copy of *The Royal Academy Illustrated*, now issued at half-a-crown by Mr. Walter Judd under the direct authority of the Royal Academy. The time has gone by when there were half a dozen rival illustrated guides to the Academy, but the present book is a very handsome memorial. Literary subjects are not much in evidence this year, although Mr. T. C. Gotch's picture, "The First Printing Press set up in Bristol," may be claimed in that category. I suppose that our literary men are at a discount just now. Not a portrait of a single one of them looks down from the walls of the Academy, nor is there a single illustration taken from the pages of romancers, ancient or modern.

In a well-known passage Mr. John Ruskin treats of the various ways in which the Bible may be reverently considered according to the theological or non theological point of view of the reader. He would, I fear, have been greatly scandalised had he come across *The Second Book of Artemas* (W. Westall and Co.), a little volume that is selling in thousands at the moment because of its topical character. The book is nothing more nor less than a parody of the Bible, divided into chapters and verses after a fashion with which we are all familiar from childhood, but for the genuine Biblical narrative is substituted a variety of modern comment—"Lon" standing for London, "En" for England, "Wudro, the son of Wyl," for the President of the United States, and so on, through chapter after chapter, in which all the personalities of the hour are introduced to us. If you once accept the fact that we live in an age somewhat lacking in reverence, the book will afford infinite amusement. It is thus that the author plays merrily with his critics:—

Now this is *that* book which I did write me before. And I did set *down* in order all those things that did happen in the land of Lu when the war was first begun. But whether it be good or whether it be bad, that *do* I not know. And who am I to decide? For *there is* a scribe of Edo that doth say, There is an heaviness *about* it that maketh not for wit. Nevertheless, *there are* others that do speak contrary unto him, bringing me to blushes by reason *of* their words. But which of them speaketh truly, that man who expendeth two pieces of silver *for* the reading of it, verily he *shall* decide.

Here is an extract which will show what manner of book it is that Artemas has written:—

1 Now he that was chosen for to keep the food of the people, and to be the chief larderer in the land, his name, it was Ronda.

2 And the path of this man, it was beset with obstacles, and it did lie between the devil, *that was* the sellers of victuals, and the deep sea, *that was* the people.

3 And he did have dominion over the birds of *the air*, and over the beasts of *the* field, and over the fishes that were in the sea.

C. K. S.

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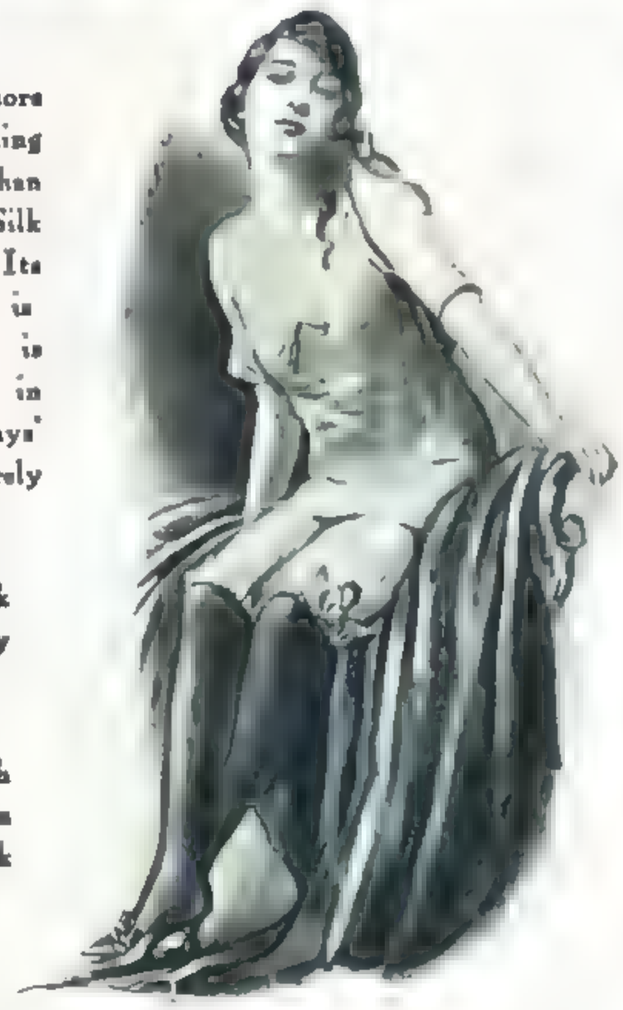

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Control Prices and a Moral

ONCE upon a time a man named Sheraton made very beautiful chairs—so beautiful that people who had wealth and fine taste built fine houses and decorated lovely rooms so that the Sheraton chairs could be seen to advantage in them.

WHEN King Demos came to reign he said: "It is not right that any of my subjects, just because of their being wealthy, should have finer chairs to sit on than my poorer subjects." So he ordained that it was unlawful for any chairs to be sold for more than three guilders for each chair. Sheraton was then paying more than three guilders for the labour on one leg of one of his beautiful chairs. So he died of a broken heart, and all the Sheraton chairs had to be sold for three guilders each, and the merchants who had stocks were ruined. Many poor people bought these chairs, but they did not think them strong enough.

MANY years after King Demos died, and the law concerning the price of chairs had lapsed or was forgotten. Connoisseurs went about the country and bought all the Sheraton chairs and put them back again into their place of honour, paying, sometimes, ten times the price that Sheraton sold them at.

Moral:

Do not conclude that the "control" price of an article denotes its actual value.
Get Haig & Haig Whisky if you can. It is the "Sheraton" quality

In the Home Market I am very scarce owing to Government restrictions.
No new accounts can be opened at present.

My famous contents are exported in this bottle.
Africa is calling for me;
India is calling for me;
Ceylon is calling for me;
Egypt is calling for me;
ARE YOU?

Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky

Head Office: 57 Southwark Street London S·E·1

News Notes of the Week from Far and Near.

The Price of "The Sphere"

Commencing with the issue of June 1 next the price of The Sphere will be sixpence per copy, a change rendered necessary by the enormously increased cost of production. Also in view of the new regulations of the Paper Controller, prohibiting the issue of copies on "sale or return," no returned copies will be allowed of that or subsequent issues. To ensure receiving a copy each week it will, therefore, be absolutely necessary to place a regular order with your newsagent, bookstall, or direct with the publishing office. Every endeavour will be made to maintain the high reputation of The Sphere in its task of recording the news of the week.

Paper Shortage

Owing to the great and growing shortage of paper, [illegible] it is necessary to exercise the greatest economy, particularly in the matter of stationery. Much of the note paper now in use is extravagant in size and lavish

The Royal Warwicks Identified

Readers of The Sphere will recollect that we recently published a double page reproduction of a photograph obtained in a street in Peronne. Through the street, advancing towards the spectator, was a small body of men. A correspondent has identified the actual group as a platoon of the 1st Battalion Royal Warwick [illegible] Regiment which had just arrived in the town on March 19, 1917. We had taken it on the morning of the 18th. Our informant says:

"Our first company had crossed the Somme by rowing in pontoons. The second company had come over on a thin plank bridge which our Engineers had slung across from north of Bioche to Halle." At the moment when the picture was obtained they were looking for a decent billet. This correspondent further reminds us that the houses had not been damaged by British shell-fire. "The only shelling the town ever got from us was when we used to burst shrapnel over the streets, and shrapnel doesn't do much damage to houses. As a matter of fact, the Boches used to live in the houses, chiefly the lower story but occasionally in cellars. If our gunners had wished to shell the town they could quickly have razed it to the ground. The damage was done by Germans themselves. They placed the big minenwerfer shells in the walls of the houses and blew them up. Many places were burning

At the Royal Academy—James Buchanan, Esq., J.P. By J. J. Shannon, R.A.

The portrait is a presentation to Mr. Buchanan from the directors of the various companies with which he is associated.

The copyright of this picture is strictly reserved.

when we entered Péronne. Then they placed a great placard on the ruins of the Hôtel de Ville with something like 'Nicht ärgern, nur bewundern,' which means 'Do not be angered, merely wonder.'" This placard was illustrated in The Sphere at the time when our troops entered Péronne. It was fixed above the parapet of the beautiful renaissance town hall which they had destroyed. The building dated from the fifteenth century.

Special Matinée at Daly's

Miss Florence Parbury, who is well known as a traveller and author, has been giving for some time past a series of entertainments for the wounded at her Jacobean Studio and elsewhere. In order to raise funds for this work and to aid Croslands Red Cross Hospital at Willesden, she has organised, on May 24, a special matinée at Daly's Theatre. She has enlisted the ready sympathy of Mr. Robert Evett and the members of Daly's company, who are assisting in the production of *Lalla Rookh*, Miss Parbury's condensed musical version of the famous story. The performance takes place at 2.30 p.m. to-day (Friday), May 24. Tickets can be obtained at the theatre.

The British Fleet in the Great War

In his new book, published by Constable, Mr. Archibald Hurd gives a comprehensive and lucid survey of the work of the fleet throughout the war. All students of naval matters will welcome this volume.

The National Refuges

In the recent memorable and daring naval action at Zeebrugge several old boys of that well known training ship, *Arethusa*, whose headquarters are at 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2, took part. One was on H.M.S. *Vindictive*, and his description of the engagement was—to put it mildly—exciting. Another was on H.M.S. *Redoubt*, only nineteen, but a full-fledged A.B. He was employed in the important duty of "sight-setting," and, as he tells everyone, his proficiency is due to the excellent instruction which he received on the *Arethusa*. Really the nation—indeed, British folks everywhere throughout the realm—ought to see, and we have no doubt they will see, that the Society does not lack the financial support which it so much needs.

Don't use dear eggs because the recipe says so—use instead Goodall's Egg Powder, which cuts the cost in two and gets over all FLOUR troubles.

IF only everyone would read Miss Wright's report below there would be no more grumbling about the unaccustomed flour we are getting nowadays—it is highly nourishing, and, as Miss Wright says, with Goodall's Egg Powder you can easily tame it into good behaviour—and save ¾ of the cost of eggs into the bargain. Instead of using the 2 or 3 eggs your recipe probably called for, just use *one* (or even omit eggs entirely) and a 1½d. packet of Goodall's Egg Powder. You will then get cakes practically as light and tempting and delicious as your pre-war ones—at practically pre-war cost. Cookery Schools and up-to-date homes all over the Kingdom are using Goodall's Egg Powder generously. Why not begin to do the same, and begin to save *your* money?

Elsie Mary Wright "Cordon Bleu" Medallist of the National Training School of Cookery, Domestic Editress "Everywoman's Weekly," &c., &c., and one of the best known cookery experts in London

Miss Wright reports: *"With the present war-time flour it is often a problem to produce light and delicious pastry, but Goodall's Egg Powder completely solves the difficulty . . . . its great advantage over other Egg substitutes is that it contains a minimum of Baking Powder, the consequence being that cakes, etc., made with it retain all their richness instead of being dry and tasteless. Analysis also shows that Goodall's Egg Powder contains valuable albumens and phosphates.*

1½d. packets; **7**d. and **1/2** tins.

Write us if your grocer hasn't it.

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"Nervous strength fails me . . . . I am tired to the marrow of my bones."
FLAUBERT.

MEN of genius notoriously exaggerate their troubles—but Flaubert's words are only too true of nerve-sick men and women in every age and clime

To-day, especially, such cases grow more and more numerous—and the pity of it is that the suffering they cause could so easily be avoided!

All that is necessary is to watch and withstand the initial symptoms—the excessive fatigue after normal exertion—the slight impairment of sleep and digestion—the tendency to worry and depression—the frequent need to "pull yourself together," to whip up your energy by force of will.

These clear signs of nervous strain can be quickly overcome by a course of Sanatogen—not a drug or a stimulant, but a true food-remedy, which powerfully nourishes your whole system whilst restoring energy to the brain and nerve cells.

FEED UP YOUR NERVES ON

SANATOGEN

You can judge Sanatogen's nutritive value by this one striking fact—two doses of it (four teaspoonfuls) yield as much body building proteid as a pint of whole milk, only the proteid being utilised—though of course it is not made from whole milk—and it costs you only twopence a dose—less than tea or coffee in a restaurant!

The Genuine Food-Tonic.

As for its tonic value—the testimony is overwhelming "I am convinced it is the best tonic I have ever come across," writes **Captain Ronald Stewart** (Military Hospital, Stirling)—and **Viscountess French** writes that she "finds Sanatogen most excellent!"

Let Sanatogen itself convince you. Try it for a few weeks—once or twice a day. Ask your friends about it, watch its effects. You will never regret making the experiment

But be sure you get genuine Sanatogen—imitations and counterfeits are bound to disappoint you—and don't blame your chemist if he has to keep you waiting, for there is a temporary shortage just now, due to the great demand from military hospitals, etc.

Note: Sanatogen is still sold at its original prices—from 1/9 to 9/6 per tin—and it will in no way be renamed Genatosan. The manufacturers are Genatosan, Ltd. (British Purchasers of the Sanatogen Co.), 18, Charles St., London, W.C.2. (Chairman, Lady Mackworth).

WOMAN'S SPHERE. By Olivia.

A Semi-Evening Frock

Of apricot charmeuse and chiffon trimmed with silver and a waistbelt of variegated ribbon

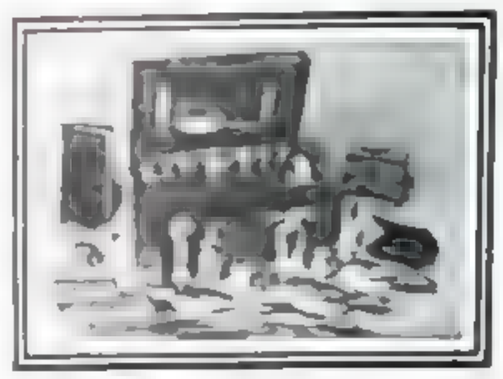
A Domestic Workers' Corps

Everyone who keeps a house must regard with intense interest and hope the latest activity of the Women's Industrial League, who are [illegible] a scheme of organised domestic labour which will revolutionise our household arrangements and introduce a [illegible] soft hearted will have to think [illegible] in future before adopting [illegible] to throw out crumbs to the birds has long been an [illegible] time one hardly dares to be extravagant in. We can feel that there is a certain amount of justice in taxing our [illegible] to have our virtues [illegible] a trifle hard.

The Dancing of Maud Allan at the Pavilion

Lait Lea Rola for Summer Use

Early summer is a particularly trying season for the skin, and most people find an emollient preparation of some sort a necessity to eradicate roughness and redness, to prevent sunburn, irritation, and chaps. [illegible] the aids to beauty are endless, and among the [illegible] Beetham's delicious Lait La Rola stands high. It is a fragrant, soothing milk for keeping the hands and complexion soft and silky. To all women working on the land



A Handsome and Useful Dressing Case

With solid silver mounted fittings in a delicate engine turned design. At Messrs. Mappin and Webb's, 158, Oxford Street

[illegible] extraneous pursuit, which is sure to leave [illegible] skin, Lait La Rola is invaluable; and [illegible] thing after shaving. It can be had from [illegible] 1/3d. a good sized bottle. It is a pure [illegible] The manufacturers, Messrs. [illegible] am, also make a delightfully watery [illegible] for pale cheeks, descriptively called [illegible] ch is sold at 1s. a box.

Dressing Cases at Messrs. Mappin and Webb's

[illegible] the bride who, this wedding season, [illegible] wedding presents one of the splendid [illegible] I saw at Messrs. Mappin and Webb's, [illegible] street, the other day. They were [illegible] elegance, beauty, and [illegible] necessity that the heart of woman could [illegible] up to several hundreds of pounds, [illegible] her case, and with fittings mounted with gold, silver, ivory, tortoise-shell, [illegible] enamel, there are cases to [illegible] tastes and purses. One specially lovely and [illegible] mens case [illegible] green morocco leather, lined with lavender [illegible] morocco and padded, has fittings of [illegible] gilt engine-turned with turquoise blue. It was evidently a work of pre-war art, and its price was £185. Another, with gold and tortoiseshell fittings, was £165, and recently I saw was a pattern in gold inlaid with silver. Illustrated on this page is a case showing the variety of the fittings and the compactness of the whole case and its arrangement. It measures 20 by 14 by 8 in., and its fittings are mounted with solid silver in a delicate engine turned design, and its price is £95. Any of these three cases will be sent for approval at the company's risk and expense, or a fully illustrated catalogue will be sent post free on request.

OLIVIA.

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The Times: Mr. [illegible] a very [illegible]

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The Quest of the Face.
By STEPHEN GRAHAM, Author of "The [illegible]. [illegible] 7s. 6d. net. May 31
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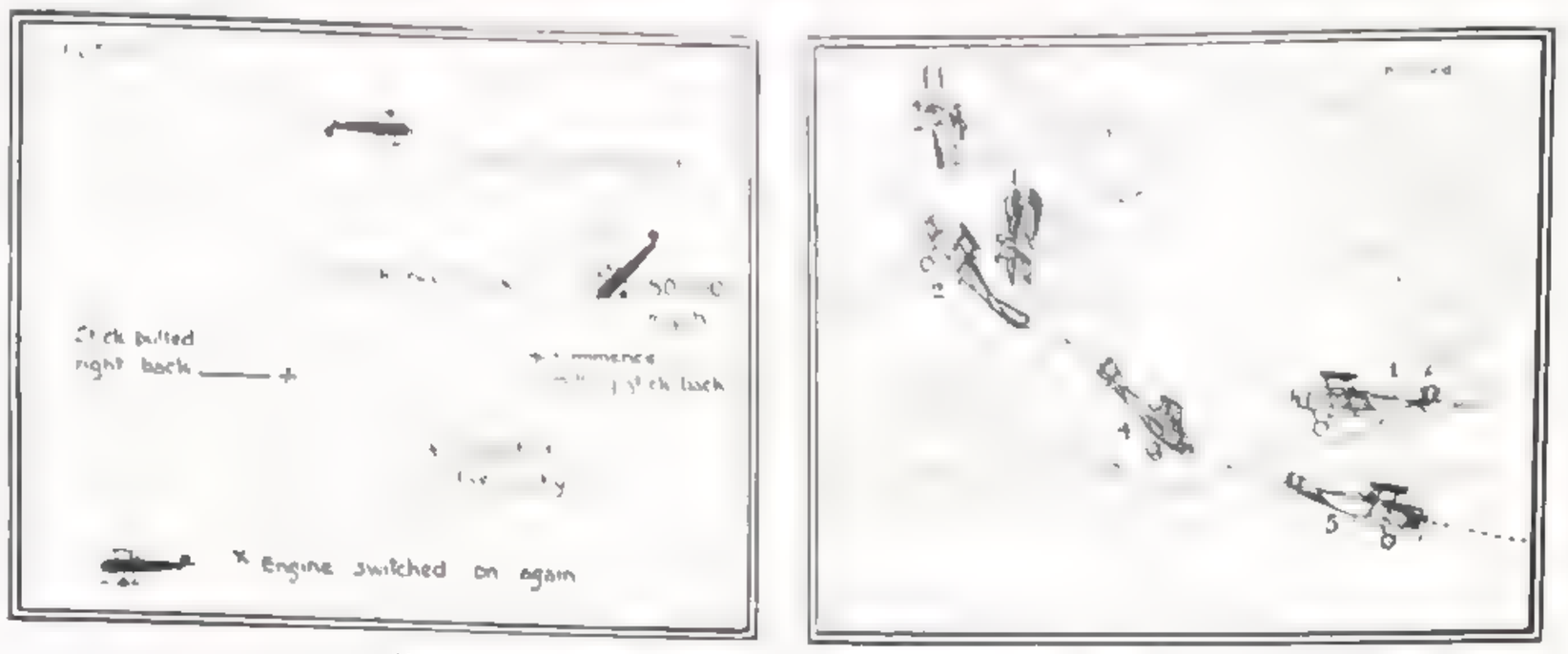

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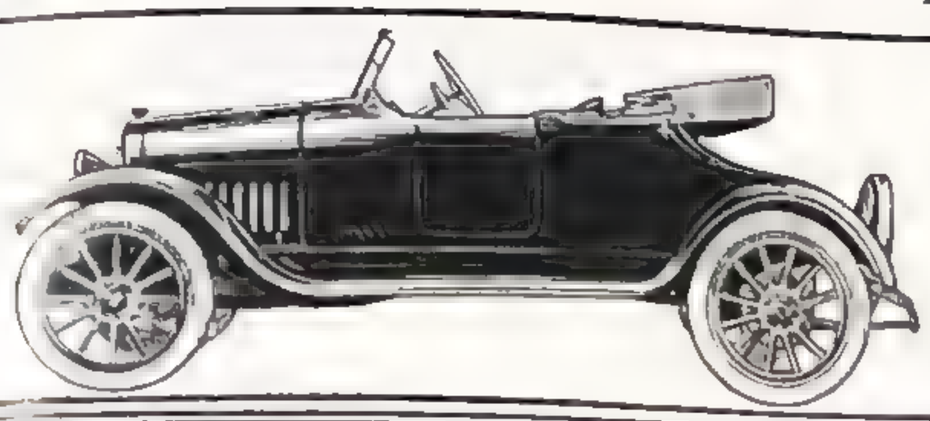

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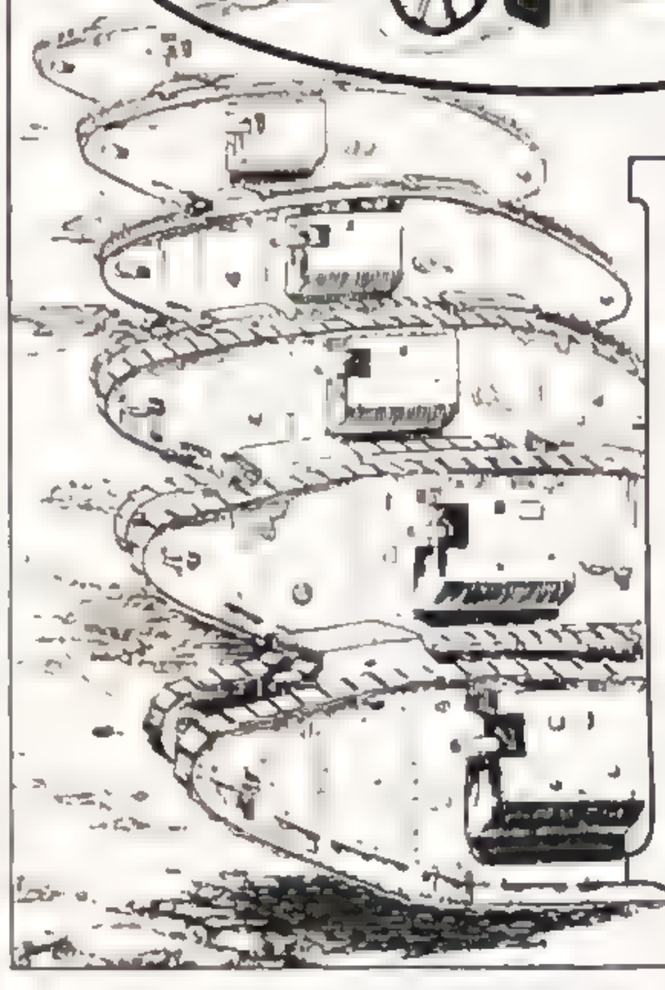

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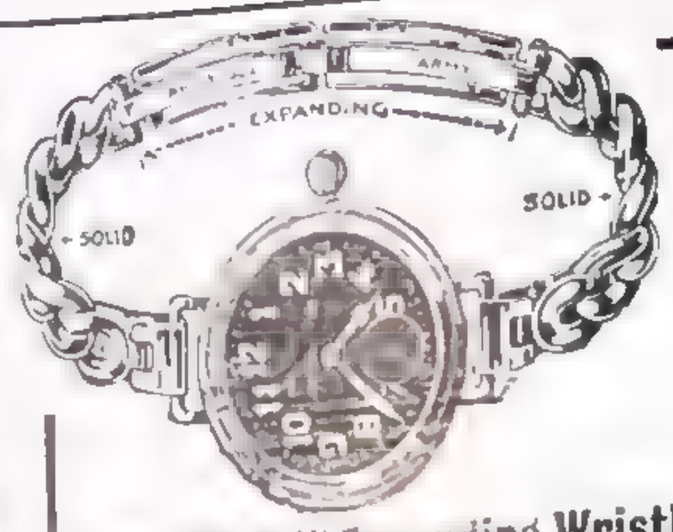

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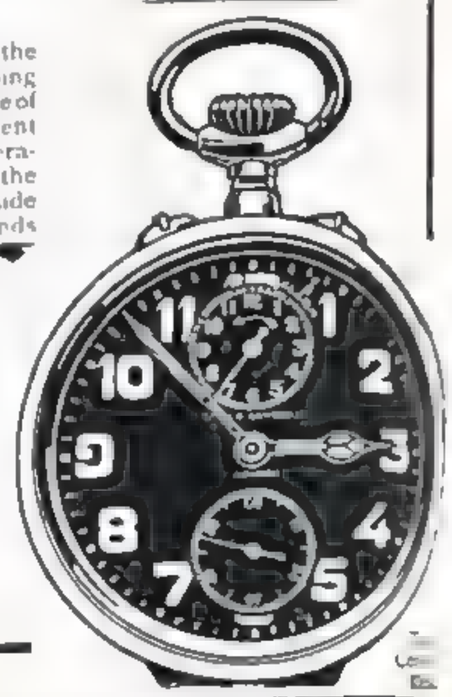

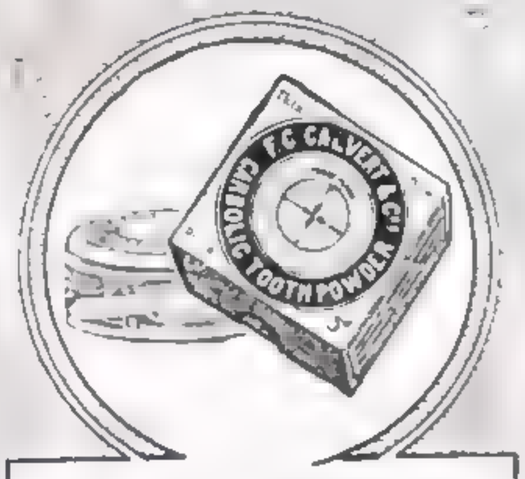

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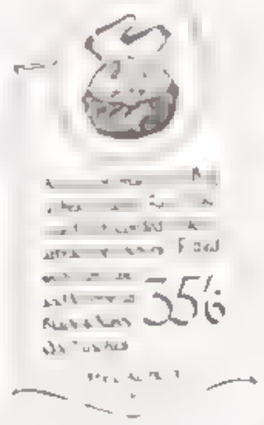

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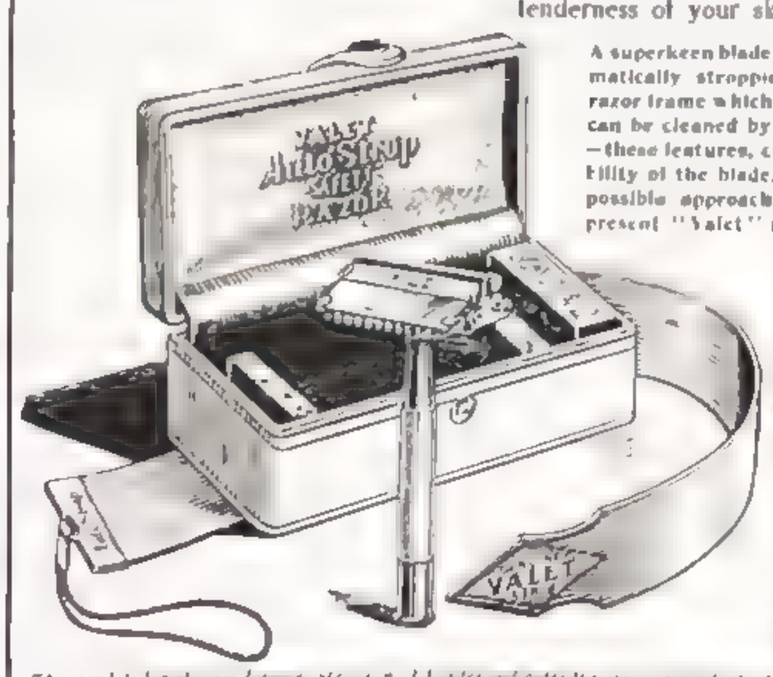

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THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

Volume LXXIII. No. 958. {REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER} London, June 1, 1918. Price One Shilling.

A BELGIAN SENTRY IN THE TRENCHES WEARING THE NEW VISORED HELMET

Steel headgear of one type or another is being worn by all the belligerents on the Western front, and it has been found that their use has greatly reduced the number of casualties from head wounds. Above a Belgian soldier on sentry duty in the trenches is seen wearing the latest pattern of steel helmet, which is provided with a visor that can be lowered at will and forms an excellent protection for the upper part of the face. On May 26 the Belgian troops holding the sand dunes in the neighbourhood of Nieuport and Dixmude repulsed a German attack with great bravery and took some prisoners

THE GREAT WORLD WAR: WEEK by WEEK.

MEN AND STARS
(SONG)

I.

It's all a master symphony, a glad sad song
Of sunshine and sorrow as footsteps march along
Adown the ways of magic
Through happy and the tragic
Sorrow-laden hours of God's eternal plan;
We that are but shadows
Across the litten meadows,
As flowers bloom to vanish across the endless span!

II.

It's all a master symphony, [illegible]
net or dream
Only a minor dominant within the major theme.
Faith in every sorrow
Gleams of a to-morrow,
Light that shadows borrow, from cradle to the tomb;

The New Service Chevrons for the Navy

The new service chevrons for the Navy will be of gold or silver braid 1½ in. wide and will be worn inverted on the right arm. The first for service from August 5 December 31, 1914, will be of silver and all additional ones of gold braid. The sleeve illustrated is that of a sub-lieutenant who has been afloat since August 2, 1914, and has four chevrons, one silver and three gold.

MEN AND STARS
(SONG)

Gain in each achieving,
Loss beyond retrieving,
One within the weaving upon a greater loom!

III.

It's all a martial symphony, each marching to his war
Passes in transcendent gleam of his o'erarching star,
All the greater yearning
Throughout our orbits turning,
Still as the stars are burning beyond where planets roam.
Divine, our deep desire
Flames in the tongueless choir,
The everlasting regiments for ever coming home!

DANFORD BARNEY

Base Hospital 30,
Vale Mobile Unit, B.E.F.

THE RENEWAL OF FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT

On Monday, May [illegible] there was a renewal of fighting on the Western front. This occurred after a pause of four weeks, following on a period of five and a half weeks' continuous fighting. Beginning on March 21, the two great attacks lasted until April 29, when the period of exhaustion of initial momentum set in. Nearly the whole of the month of May passed without any greater action than trench raiding.

On the morning of Monday, however, this phase passed, for at two points, separated by more than a hundred miles, the Germans again advanced towards the Allied positions.

In the north the attack was towards the ground between Locre and Voormezeele, the latter being a little village to the south-west of Ypres.

In the south the attack was against the British and French troops in the district of Soissons, Berry-au-Bac, and Rheims. Here the front attacked measured some thirty-five miles in length.

The line runs along the Aisne heights for a certain distance, descending to the lower ground of Berry-au-Bac and Rheims. It will be noted from the map reproduced here that this area is the one in which General Nivelle delivered his attack last year, but which did not for various reasons gain the full success which was hoped for in certain quarters.

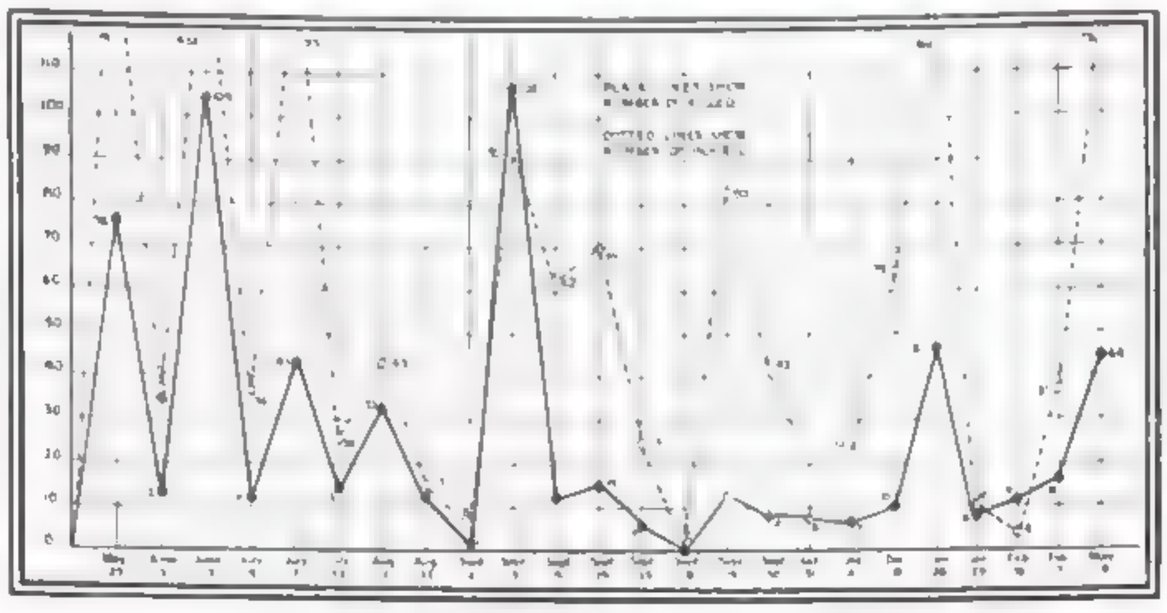
This southern area is of an undulating character, with high chalk ridges running roughly from east to west. The countryside is traversed by long white roads, which show up in clear contrast with the vegetation which borders them.

The weather conditions have been good during the past week or ten days, so that the fighting will not be of the bog-like character with which we have been so familiar. In this connection it is of interest to note the announcement made last week that "in view of the variety and importance of the scientific problems upon which the Meteorological Office is required to advise the fighting forces, Sir Napier Shaw, F.R.S., the director, has for the period of the war been appointed Scientific Adviser to the Government in Meteorology. His administrative duties at the Meteorological Office are being undertaken by Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Lyons."

The German press has been at pains during May to explain the causes for the long pause. The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung*, for instance, writes as follows: "People at home have certainly no idea what it means to provide everything necessary for an army which has advanced twelve or twenty miles against the enemy without any disastrous interruption resulting. It should be further remembered that the present long range of artillery and the activity of airmen have produced factors which cause delay and obstruction far behind the front. Everything goes much slower compared with earlier epochs. Railways have to be built, roads made, new depôts built from nothing, often in the midst of the greatest devastation. Munitions, thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of shells of all calibres have to be brought to the batteries which have been dragged through crater-fields and old trenches to new positions."

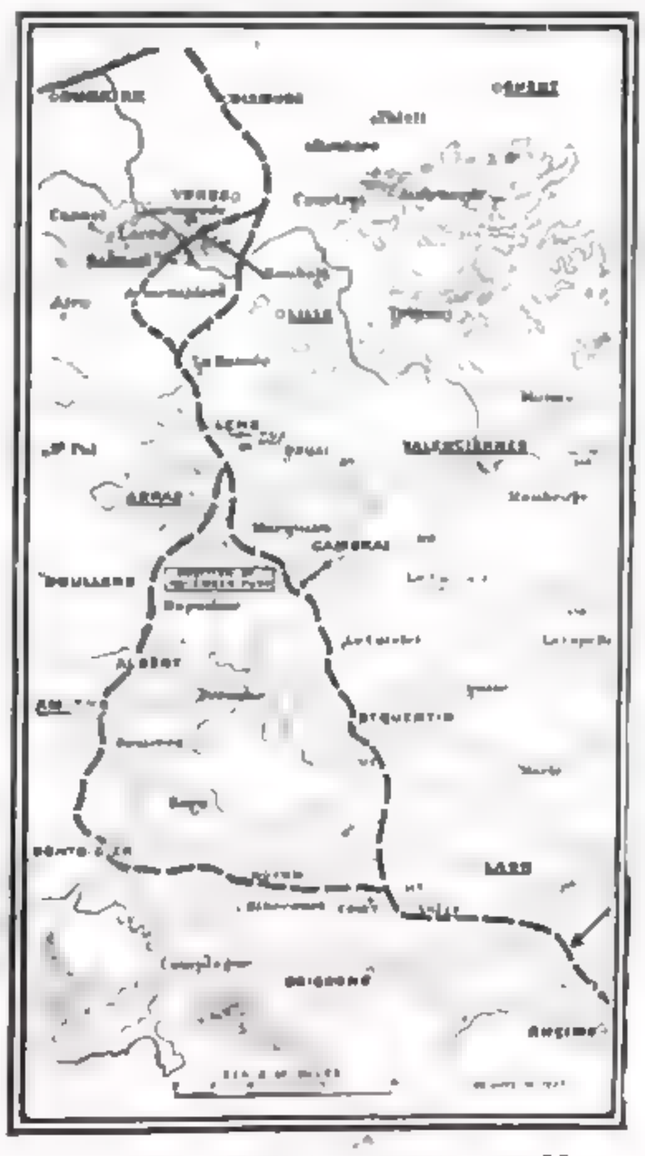
And on another date we have the following: "In any case, we at home must always endeavour to realise that our violent artillery fire is an offensive which, although not resulting in any territorial gain, is steadily crushing the enemy."

The enemy are also at pains to show, or rather to assert, that General Foch has been compelled to use up his Reserve Army. This line of argument is presumably dictated by a desire to calm public feeling in Germany with regard to the possible counter-attack in force by the French. The Italian Commander-in-Chief achieved a brilliantly executed local success in the Trentino at the beginning of the week, securing some 500 prisoners.



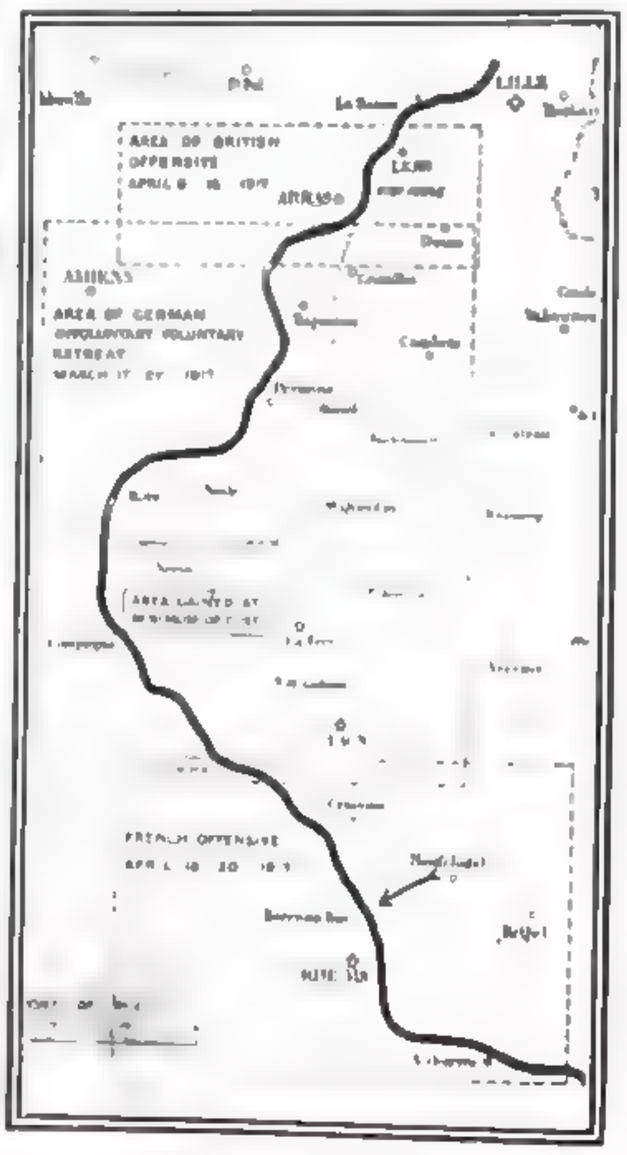
Special Chart of the Casualties in Air Raids

The dark line shows the number of killed and the dotted line the number of injured. It will be noticed that the figures of the former are well below those in the earlier raids, when our defences had not reached their present high standard of efficiency. The last figures are the corrected ones issued by headquarters.



Where the Two Attacks of May 27 Developed

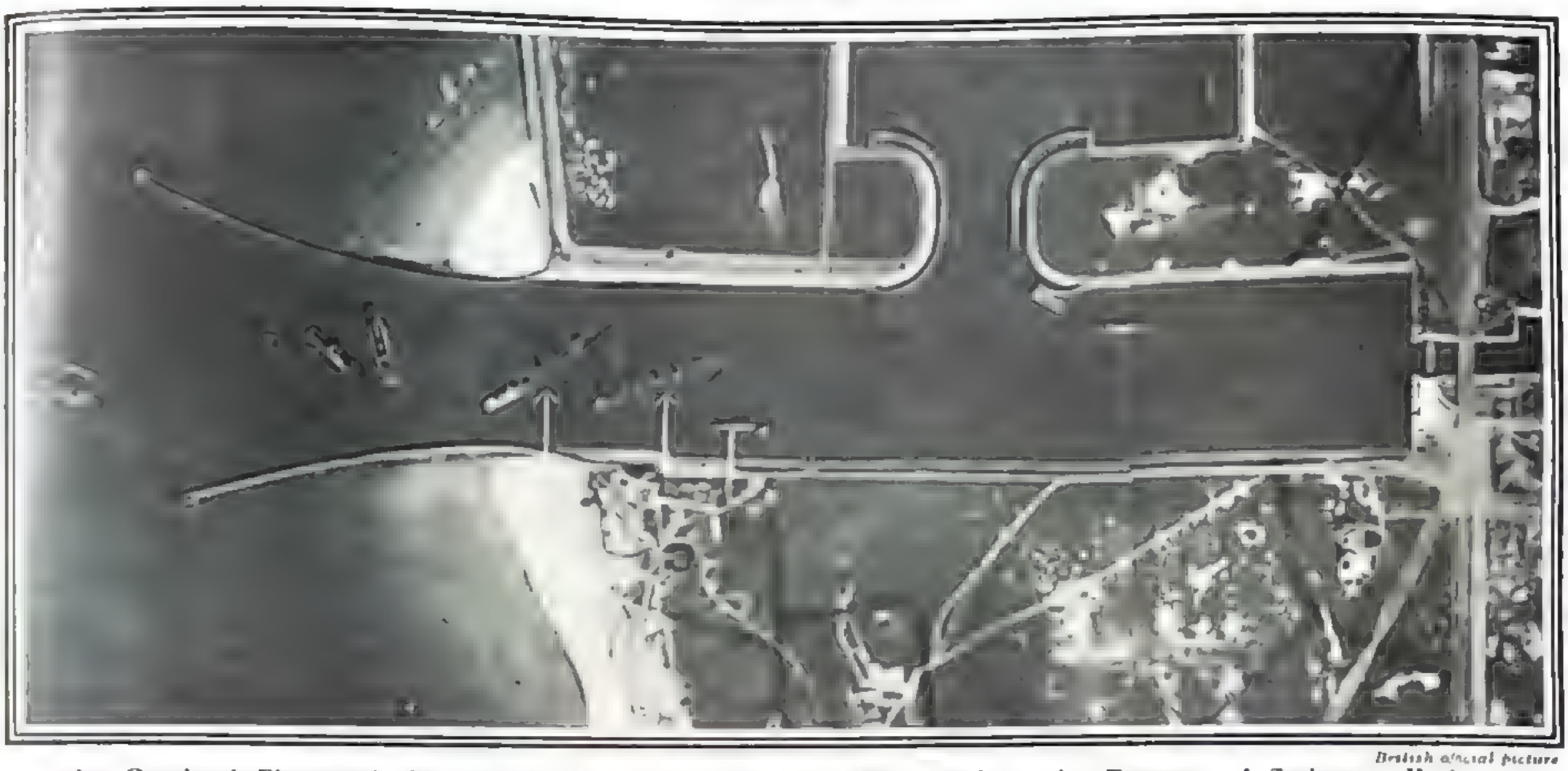
The two attacks, denoted by arrows, are some 120 miles apart.



Map Showing the Position of the Southern Attack

Compared with the three southern areas affected in 1917.

THE BOTTLING OF ZEEBRUGGE : *An Actual Photograph from the Air.*



British official picture

An Overhead Photograph Showing the Position of the Block Ships Sunk at the Entrance of Zeebrugge Harbour

This official photograph was taken from an aeroplane flying over Zeebrugge and clearly proves how effectively the fairway into the port was obstructed by the block ships sunk there during the attack on April 23. The "Iphigenia" and the "Intrepid," their funnels showing above water, can be seen lying in the entrance to the Bruges Canal, while the "Thetis" was sunk outside the mouth of the canal in the main channel of the harbour. Some small enemy craft are also visible.

THE FRIENDLY RIVETING COMPETITION : *How a Riveter is Worked.*

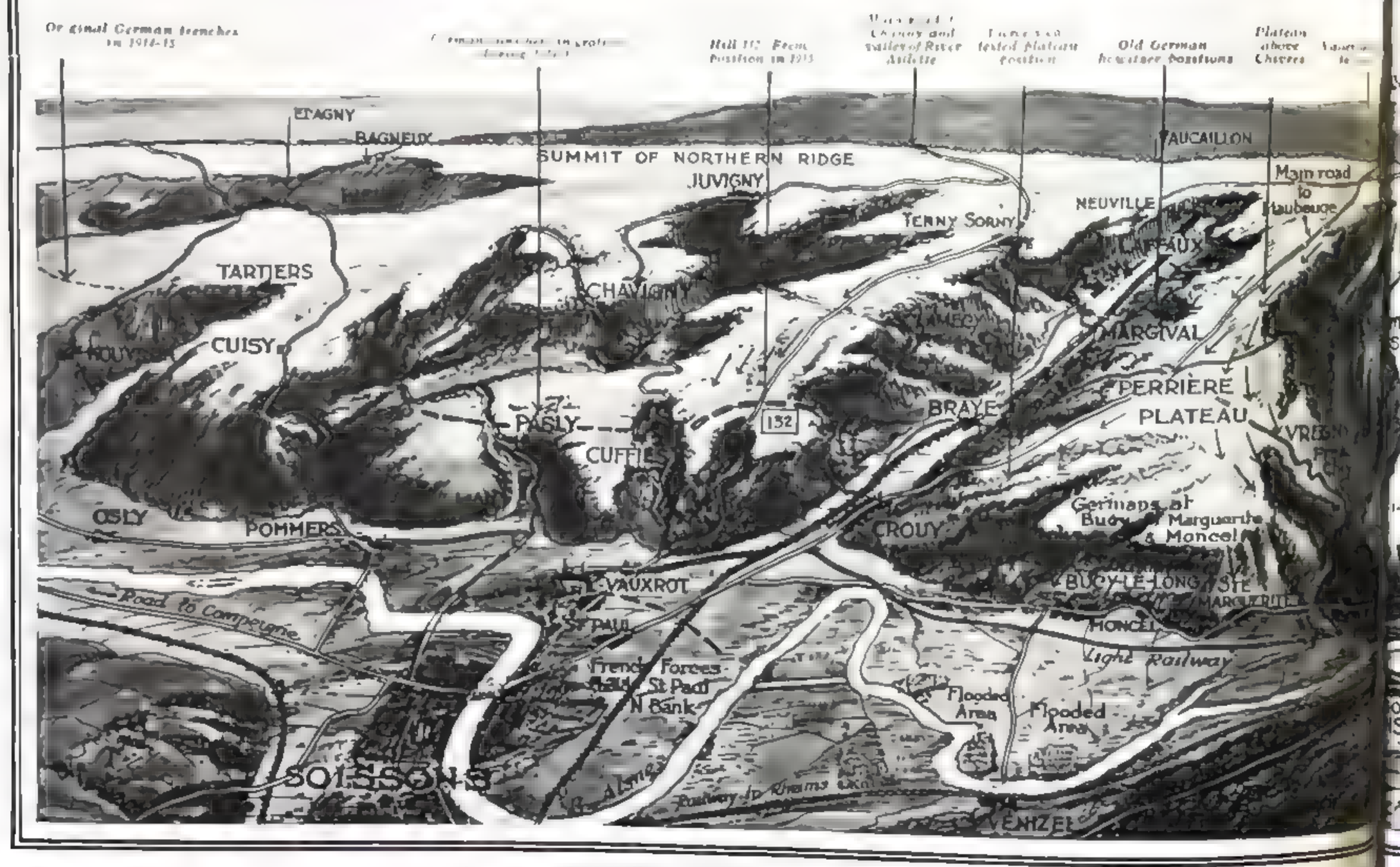
The Contest for the Riveting Record—Men at Work with Hydraulic Riveter

A friendly competition between two squads of riveters—British and American—was the starting point of what developed into a contest for the riveting championship of the world. The original competitors were a champion squad of riveters from the firm of Messrs. Fraser and Fraser, Ltd., of Bromley-by-Bow, and an American squad which had created a record by driving 2,720 rivets in a working day. The record was broken by Robert Farrant, who drove 4,276 rivets on May 7. The challenge was taken up by the Clydeside workers, and exactly a week later a new record was created by Daniel Devinay, Clyde, who drove 4,422 rivets at Messrs. Beardmore's works. On May 16 the riveting record for the world returned to America, for Charles Knight, Baltimore, succeeded in putting in 4,875 rivets in the working day. The Baltimore record was, however, beaten last week by a Barrow workman, William Mossa, who succeeded in driving 5,894 rivets in his nine hours' shift. Yet another record has been created by another Clydeside worker, who has driven 6,782 rivets in nine hours. The above picture shows the way in which a hydraulic riveting machine operates. A is the work which is being riveted. BB are the dies between which the red-hot rivet is pressed and squeezed down. CC are the two arms of the riveting machine pivoted together at D and each carrying one of the dies B. E is the hydraulic cylinder formed on one of the arms C. The ram of this cylinder acts upon the other arm when water under pressure is admitted to the cylinder by means of the valve F. It should be noted that several of the riveting "records" have been made with pneumatic riveting tools. These tools are small appliances which the riveters hold in their two hands and press up against the rivets, while a small piston in the tool is reciprocated rapidly by means of compressed air. The piston is attached to a die which strikes the rivet head. A man holds a heavy hammer against the other end of the rivet. The pneumatic riveter closes the rivet by a succession of blows, the hydraulic riveter by one steady squeeze. The man on the left manipulates the work into position, and the one on the right, with his hand on the lever, controls the riveting machine.

THE GERMAN ASSAULT ON THE FRANCO-BRITISH

THE SECTION OF THE ALLIED FRONT HELD BY THE BRITISH ON MAY 27, EXTENDING FROM

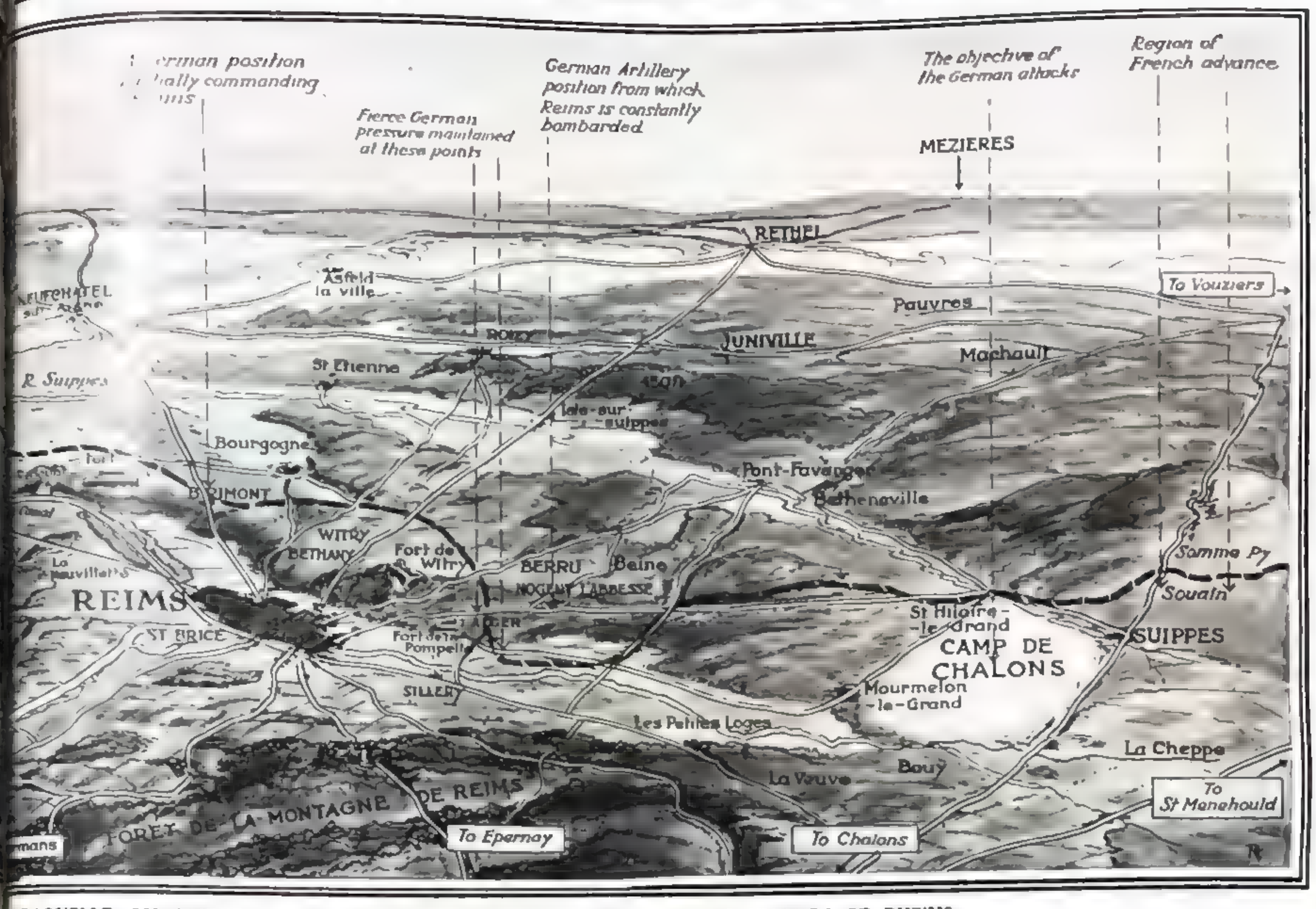
French troops extended as far as Craonne, a village in an amphitheatre of chalk hills at the eastern end of the Aisne Ridge. The eastern extremity of the Chemin des Dames rises here to a height of about 600 ft. British troops held the sloping ground from Craonelle, a village far from Craonne, through Beery-au-Bac to Bermericourt (a distance of about twelve miles)



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CHEMIN DES DAMES ON THE AISNE RIDGE, WHICH

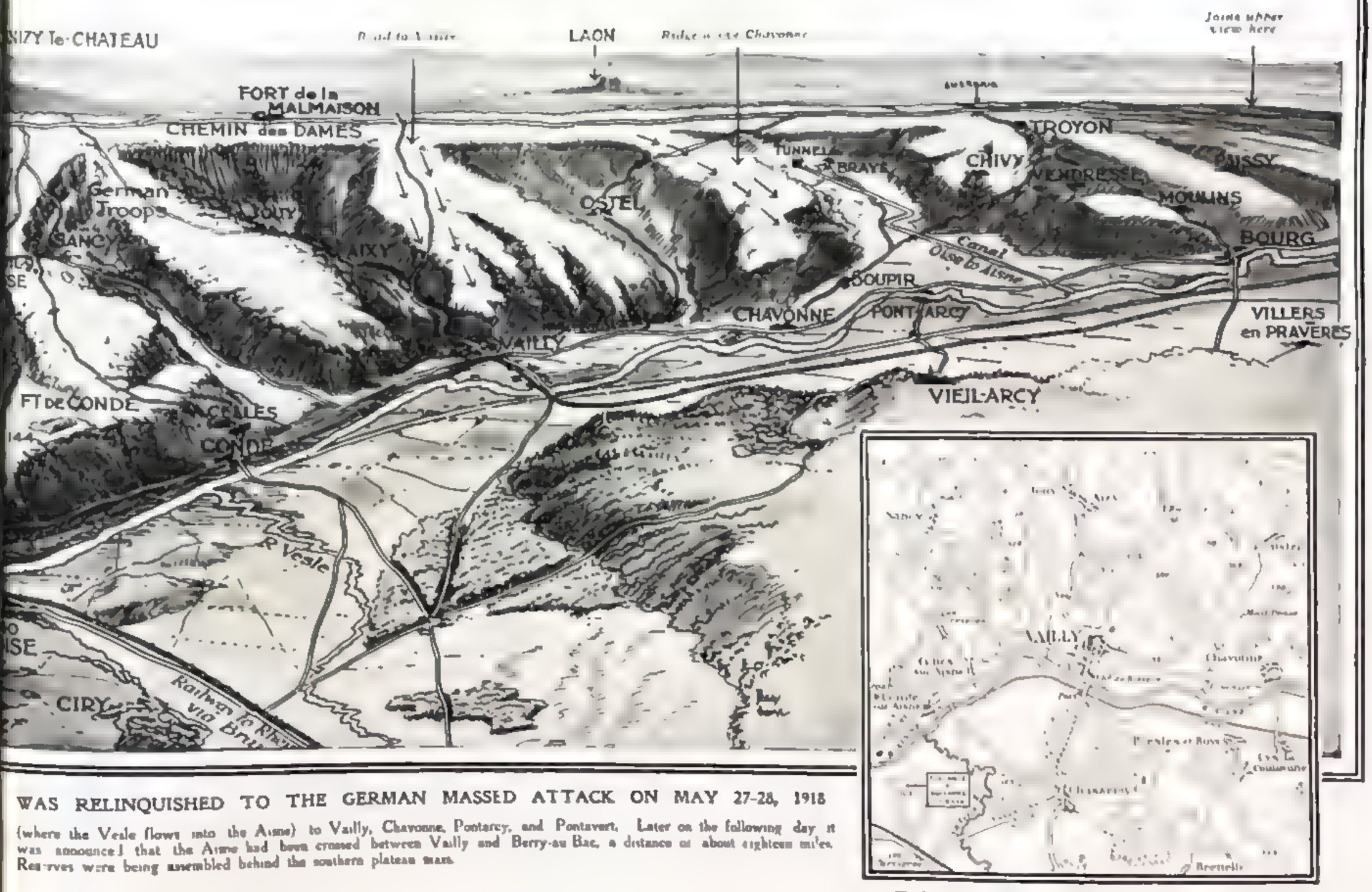
The German assault on the ridge extended eastward from Vauxaillon, at the head of the valley running northwards from Soissons through Braye to the neighbourhood of Rheims. French troops held this front from Vauxaillon to Craonne, where they joined hands with the British. The Germans threw very heavy masses of men against this section, and were able to get across the river, compelling the left of the British forces to fall back in line with the French. On the evening of the first day of the assault the line ran from Terny by way of Condé-sur-Aisne

LINES along the Aisne Plateaux between Soissons and Rheims.



CRAONELLE ON THE EAST END OF THE AISNE RIDGE DOWN TO THE VICINITY OF RHEIMS

Between Craonelle and Rheims the line was held by French troops. The German troops appear to have crossed first at Pontavert, west of Berry au Bac, and to have pressed on towards the high plateau, warned with gullies, which lies between the Aisne and the Vesle. The latter river is here shown flowing from Rheims towards Soissons by way of Fismes, which was lost and retaken.



WAS RELINQUISHED TO THE GERMAN MASSED ATTACK ON MAY 27-28, 1918

(where the Vesle flows into the Aisne) to Vailly, Chavonne, Pontarcy, and Pontavert. Later on the following day it was announced that the Aisne had been crossed between Vailly and Berry-au Bac, a distance of about eighteen miles. Reserves were being assembled behind the southern plateau mass.

Enlarged Map of Vailly and Chavonne

THE SITUATION ON THE WESTERN FRONT

THE HIGH-SPEED AREA On the British Side

In this area the Allies have good railway communications and roads free from shell pits. The average speed of movements in this area would be about twenty miles per day.

THE LOW-SPEED AREA—Drawn

This area is utterly devastated by shell-fire, and is reduced to such a condi... to move across it at bes...

THE GERMAN ASSAULTS OF MARCH AND APRIL

Some Causes which Led to their Exhaustion and Non-Success

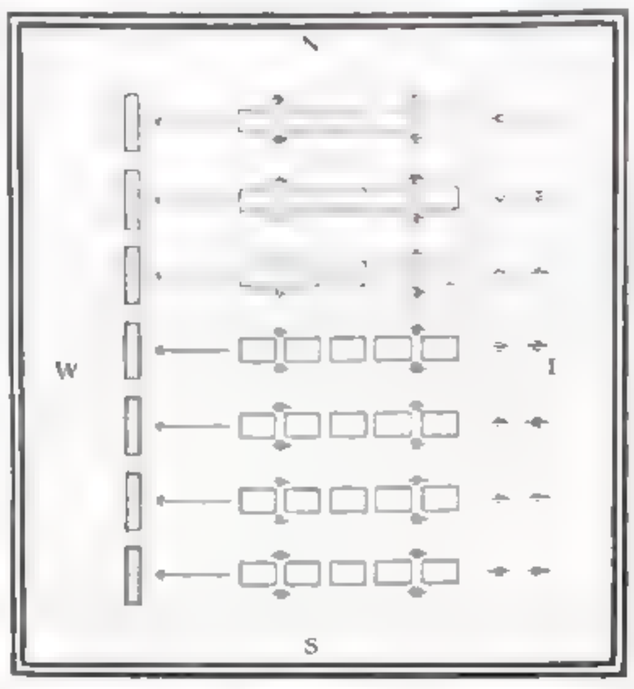
The German assaults of March and April may be said to have come to an end on April 29, when the enemy suffered a severe reverse between the Ypres Canal and Meteren. Following that date came a period of comparative quiescence up to May 27, when a renewal of attack in Flanders was announced. A period of four weeks passed, and those who make a close study of the changing phases of the war gave various reasons for this period of non-fighting.

Many of the reasons given doubtless have some weight. But it is well to underline two special difficulties which tend to arrest any push, however great. First there is the difficulty of traversing what may be termed the "low speed" area of shell-pitted land, which inevitably reduces the rapidity of the advance; the second point is the inevitable confusion into which all big armies arrive after continuous fighting. The dislocation of companies and the resulting confusion is far greater than the average person would imagine. Mr. Hearne, in the opposite column, enlarges upon this point of the difficulty of traversing the low-speed area.

We also give on these pages a series of diagrams dealing with the inevitable parallelism of an infantry advance on the Western front. It is here postulated that it is well-nigh impossible for the huge army groups used at the present day to move other than in an essentially frontal direction. A letter found on the body of a German officer who lost his life in April stated: "The general direction of the offensive will be west." A study of the diagrams will probably convince the generality of our readers that this remark was a truism, that the general direction of the offensive could be in no other direction. Assurance on this point grows when we consider that behind every fighting division there must be a long line of supplies stretching back from the trench to the factory and the farm in Germany. Any break in these lines would mean that the troops in the fighting line starve either in food or munitions. Any entanglement of these lines results in confusion and interrupted supplies. Threading their way through these lines must go the long lines of wounded. That the ideal lines of supply are at right-angles to the fighting line is borne out by the statement of a well-informed military expert, and there can be little doubt that this theory of the essentially frontal character of any enemy attack applies to all portions of the Western front.

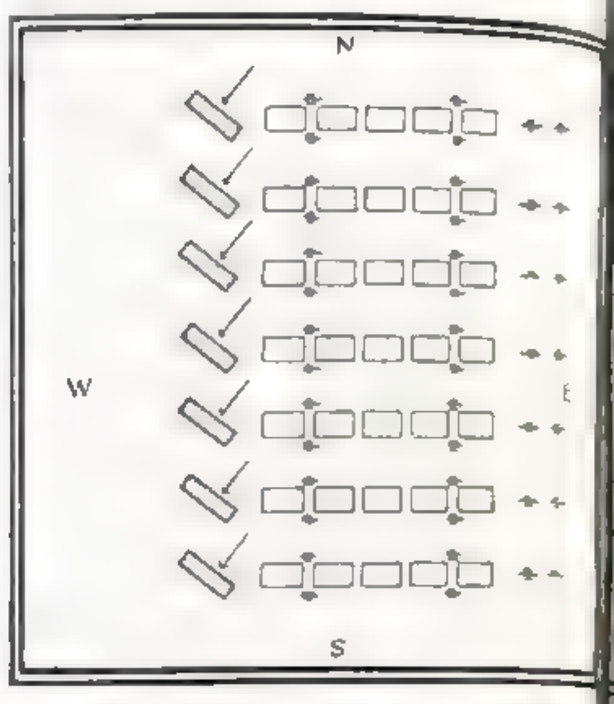
A chart, reproduced by permission of *L'Illustration*, gives us an actual view of a part of the flood of German troops which poured down the valley of the Oise and endeavoured to thrust a wedge of separation between the French and British armies. The flood was dammed back by the amazing efforts of the French forces hurried up from the West, stated to be under the chief command of General Favolle and mainly composed of General Humbert's army. Yet the map does not fully indicate the severity of the pressure, for only those divisions which were actually identified, and whose itineraries could be traced, are shown. On March 23 twenty-one German divisions—that is, 189 battalions—were in action about St. Quentin. Four of these, the 1st Guards, the 28th, 58th, and 88th, followed the retreat of the Fifth British Army, while seventeen rolled forward into the widening gap between British and French. Ten of these were identified six days later as in action between Montdidier and Noyon, when the French front had been consolidated, while others were in close support. At first there was a convergence of the advancing columns upon the chief points of passage of the Somme and the Crozat Canal. Three divisions converged on Berthencourt, three on Ham, four on St. Simon, and three upon Jussy. At first the general direction of the drive was south-eastward upon Noyon and Lassigny. Later, when the French succeeded in extending their front towards Montdidier, some of the German troops were turned in that direction in order to forestall their adversaries. Note the deflection of the routes of the 7th Reserve and 242nd Divisions, evidently made so as to throw them into the space Montdidier-Lassigny, before French troops could arrive to fill it. Besides these seventeen there were other divisions not yet identified, it is believed that at one time nearly thirty were bearing upon the thin Allied line between Montdidier and the Forêt de Coucy.

The 58th Division is seen moving against Moreuil, the scene of the fierce battle of April 4 which marked the final stage of the great effort to reach Amiens in March and April.



(1) Infantry Prepared for an Advance

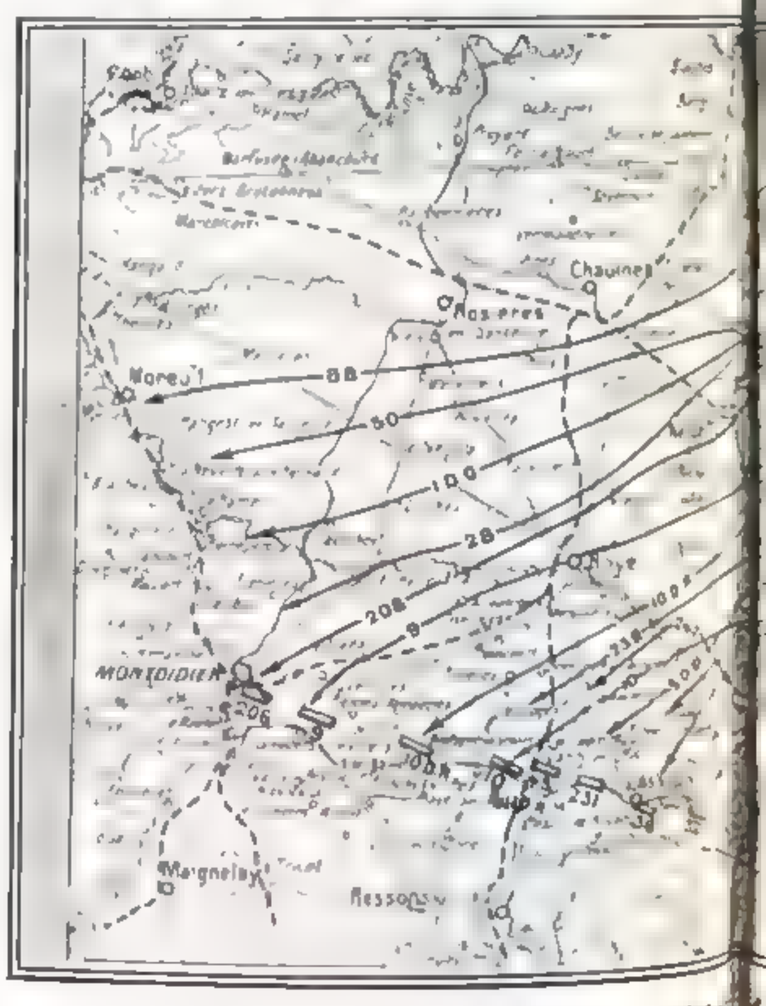
The seven divisions are here arranged in parallel formation facing the west with their baggage trains, light and heavy artillery, forming as it were a long caravan behind each division.



(2) A Possible Attempt at Deviation

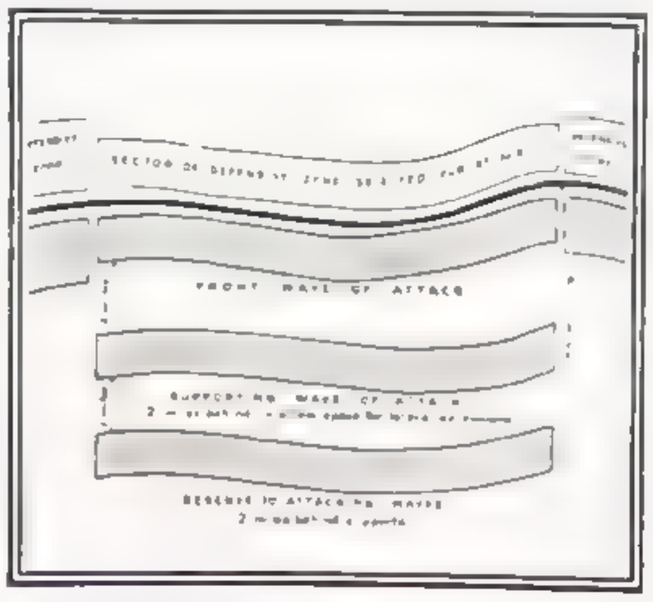
Here we imagine the seven divisions attempting to ... in a southerly direction. The infantry move be... baggage trains behind the infantry remain in ... parallel positions.

THE INEVITABLE PARALLELISM OF ...



(5) The Parallelism of Infa...

Here we see the above series of theoretical diagrams ... the test of actuality. This chart was prepared from move... of German divisions noted by the French Army. The reader ... perceive that the movements of about a score of divisions have ... traced out. All the original positions are shown in ... St. Quentin, and their forward parallel movements are ...



Congestion of Fighting Men on a Given Front

The above diagram shows three waves of storming troops extending over a depth of from three to six miles. The front wave is followed by supporting waves at distances of two miles to allow space for lateral expansion.

...me of the Chief Causes which Slowed Up and Brought to a Standstill the Two German Assaults of March and April, 1918.

British official picture

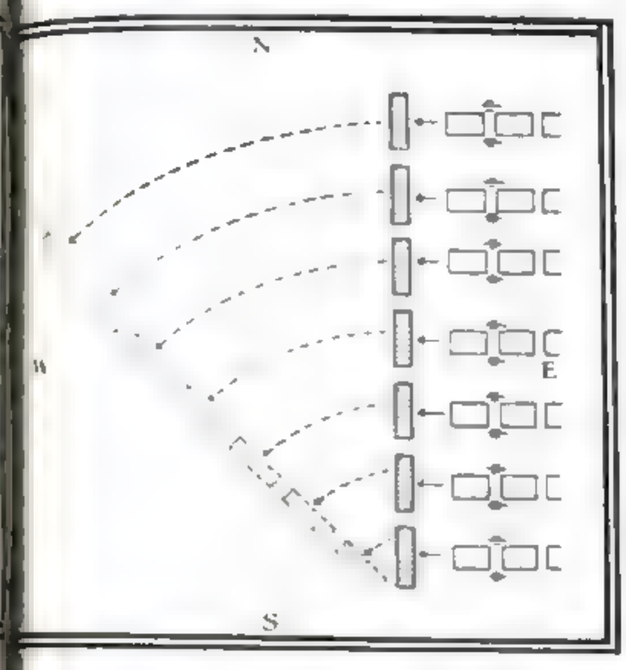
...e the Pace of an Advancing Force

...d under wet weather that an army attempting to traverse it cannot hope ...a very low speed

From the "Illustrierte Zeitung"

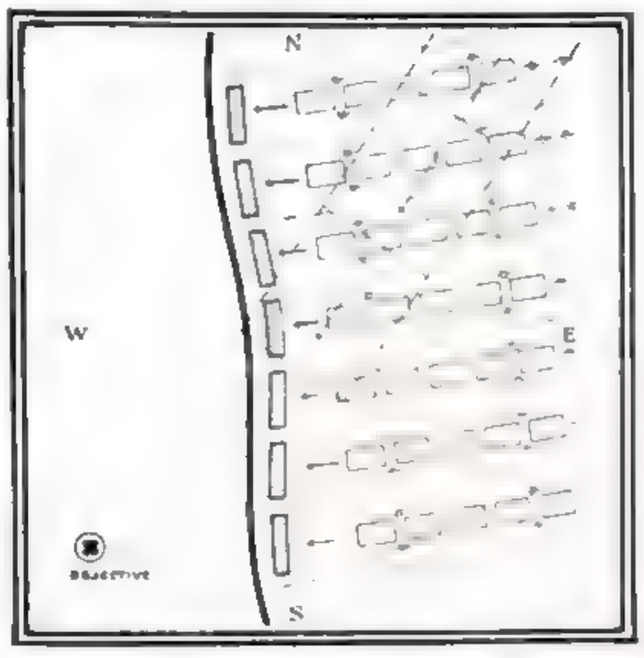
THE HIGH-SPEED AREA—On the Enemy Side of the Low-speed Area

Everything is carefully organised, and the whole district becomes, as it were, a kind of Leyden jar of stored-up energy which thrusts itself forward into the low-speed area by virtue of its initial momentum



(3) A Second Attempt at Deviation

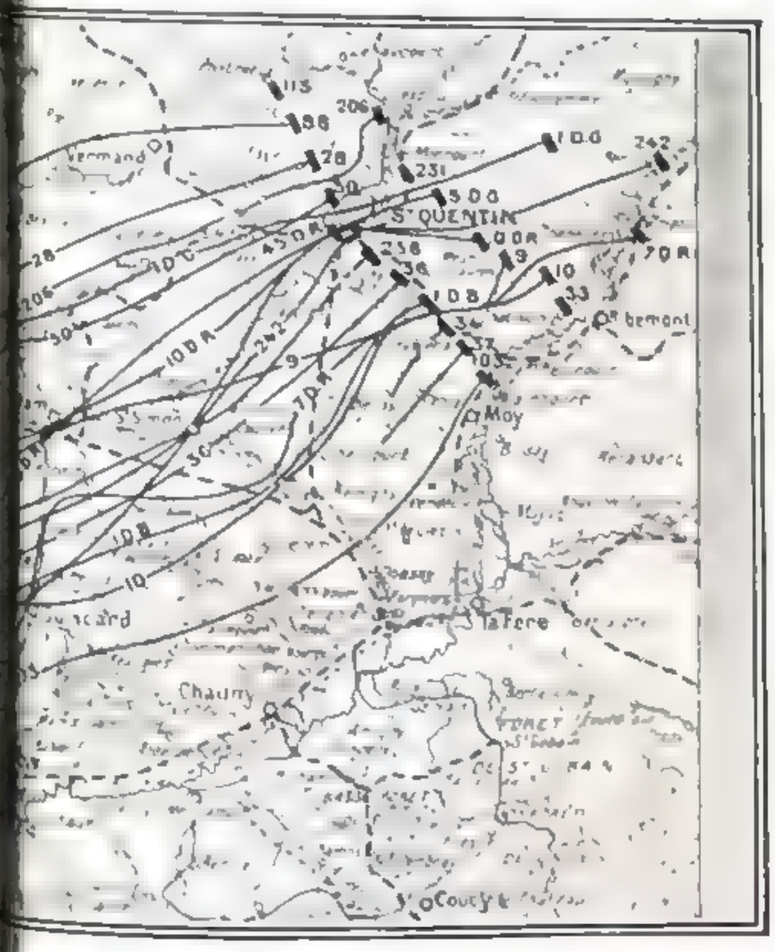
...e imagine the line of seven divisions attempting to ...d round pivoting at the southern end of the line ...four more northerly divisions might be able to curve ...und without entanglement but not the lower ones



(4) A Parallel Advance upon a Given Objective

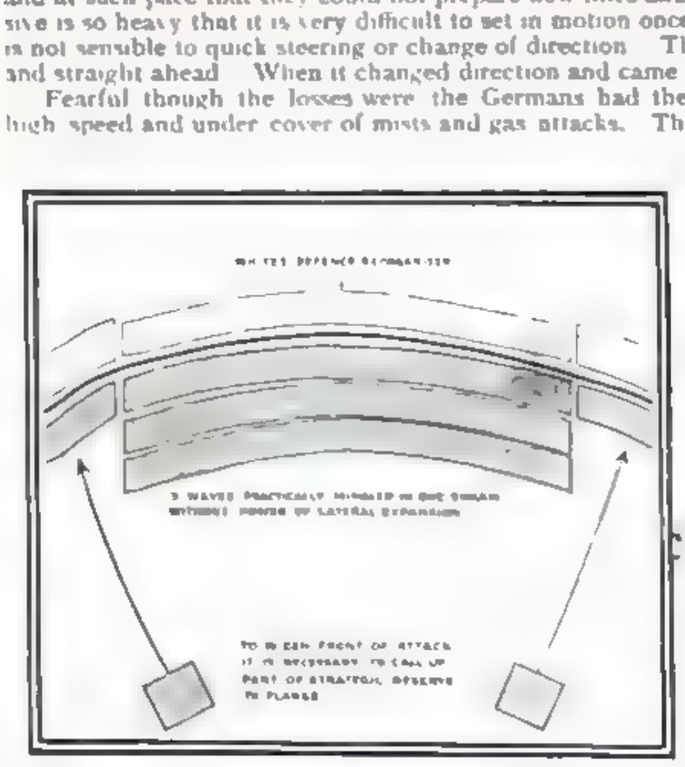
It will be seen that the means of reaching X must lie parallel to one another Any troops moving from the north-east direction and attempting to bear down on the objective would but produce confusion

...FANTRY ADVANCE ON THE WESTERN FRONT



...vance—an Actual Case

...lines connecting them with the positions in which they were ...equently found The courses taken by the various divisions ... in some cases twisted by local circumstances or special ...ers but in general it will be noted that the second fighting ...e of the divisions is roughly parallel with its original fighting ...



The Congestion of Men which Actually Results During Battle

It will be noted that the three waves of men have mingled together in one swarm without power of lateral expansion To widen the front of attack it is necessary to call up part of the strategic reserves

THE DIFFICULTY OF TRAVERSING THE LOW-SPEED AREA

Its Influence on the German Assaults. *By R. P. Hearne*

In The Sphere of July, 1917, I advanced the theory that the transport problem was the key to the military situation, and I showed by means of diagrams that under modern conditions of intense artillery fire an advancing army impeded its own forward transport by destroying the roads and railways of the country it was about to move over It was further shown that a retreating army could move faster than its pursuer, as the former was falling back on good roads and unbroken railways.

I have waited for the two first thrusts of the new German offensive to run themselves to a standstill in order that I might discover if the enemy had devised any new method of overcoming the basic difficulty which so far in this war has prevented any pursuing army from outpacing and surrounding a retreating army

But on analysis the German offensive of 1918 shows very little of real novelty, and it is quite evident that the enemy has failed to find a solution to the main problem It is quite true that in March and April he made big advances, but he gained an incomplete success by paying an enormous price in blood

That the German advance was rapid in places is due in no small measure to his close study of the transport problem, and it is worth noting that Ludendorf has specialised in this work The Germans for many months stealthily built up a network of roads and railways in the area from which they planned to launch their offensive, and undoubtedly the Allied strategy is right in keeping up a lightly-held but mobile front from which there can be a quick recoil from a blow delivered from any point The case is parallel with the tactics of a boxer, who by quickly stepping back from the fierce lunge of a heavy opponent causes the blow to lose most of its force. Of course the defender must have room for manœuvre and here it is that Foch will show his strategy He recoils, but does not run away He hits back shrewdly and powerfully He can stop blows as well as evade them

Sundry new features, however, are to be found in the German tactics for 1918 He massed greater forces of men in the vicinity, and he brought the weather into his service as far as possible Further, he made his machine-gun sections and field artillery more mobile

For success to result the German onset should accelerate in speed, or at least keep up a steady average in order to maintain the pressure on the Allies. This would force them to retreat beyond their established bases, and at such pace that they could not prepare new lines and bases effectively The modern war machine of offensive is so heavy that it is very difficult to set in motion once it is stopped, and like all very ponderous machines it is not sensible to quick steering or change of direction The German thrust should have gone forward irresistibly and straight ahead When it changed direction and came to a stop its failure was established

Fearful though the losses were the Germans had their military reasons for the opening massed attacks at high speed and under cover of mists and gas attacks. The guns of the defenders in a given time could but shoot down a given mass of men, and the shorter the time interval the smaller would the loss be The Germans worked on this theory to fling great masses of men rapidly on the Allied positions, for they calculated that enough of their men would survive to overrun the defending guns, and either capture them or force the gunners to retire

This policy worked in the early stages, and ground was won. But the fighting qualities of the Allies stiffened the resistance the further the advanced troops got from their bases. And when the enemy was in the open in large numbers, the Allied aeroplanes and the concentrated big guns drenched them with terrific fire This bombardment, too, wrecked the transport of the enemy checked the building of new roads and railways over the devastated area, and thus slowed up the whole advance. The Germans have shown us their new set of strategic devices for 1918, and there is nothing wonderful about them. The Allied strategists have manifested a complete mastery of them

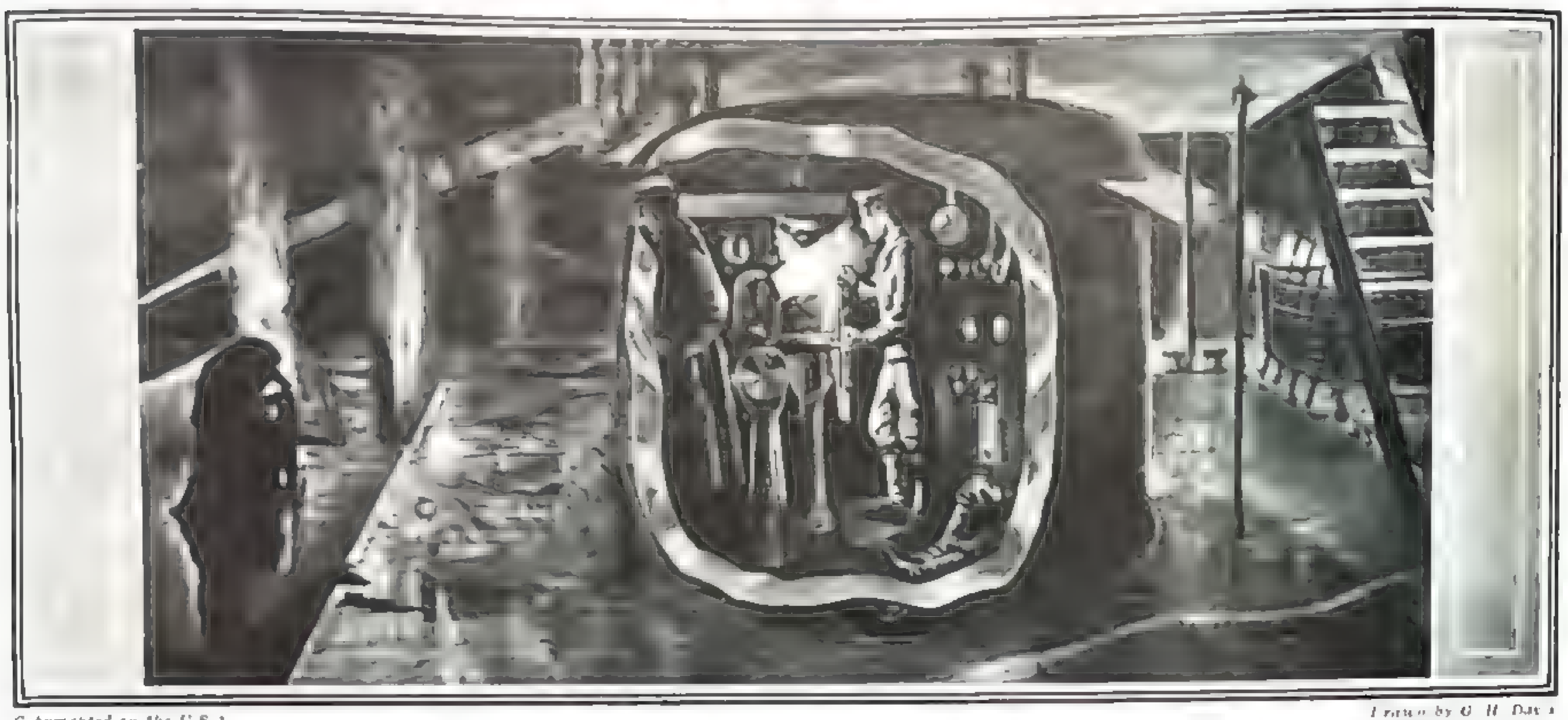
Undoubtedly our magnificent airmen have greatly helped to stop the German machine If Germany had gained the mastery of the air this year she could have hampered our retreats and confused our reinforcing efforts with disastrous results. But our aerial superiority has enabled us to punish heavily the German troops and transports, delay their advance, and weaken their moral Air supremacy is essential to a victorious offensive.

THE BLOCKING OF OSTEND : *H.M.S. "Vindictive" Finishes her Work.*

Copyrighted in the U.S.A. *Drawn by Charles Dixon, R.I.*

During the Second Attack on Ostend: A Motor Boat Alongside the "Sirius"

The Sirius on the night of the 2-3rd was one of the 2-3 vessels employed by the Admiralty to block the canal on St. George's Day. Better luck attended the execution on May 10, when the Vindictive was sunk across the mouth of the canal. Here we see the Sirius and the motor-boat which carried the Sirius' crew back to safety after they had scuttled their ship and fired the charges which were to complete the work of destruction. The Sirius was sunk in the middle of the channel, and the whole great enterprise to its ultimate success was carried out with the utmost gallantry and coolness.



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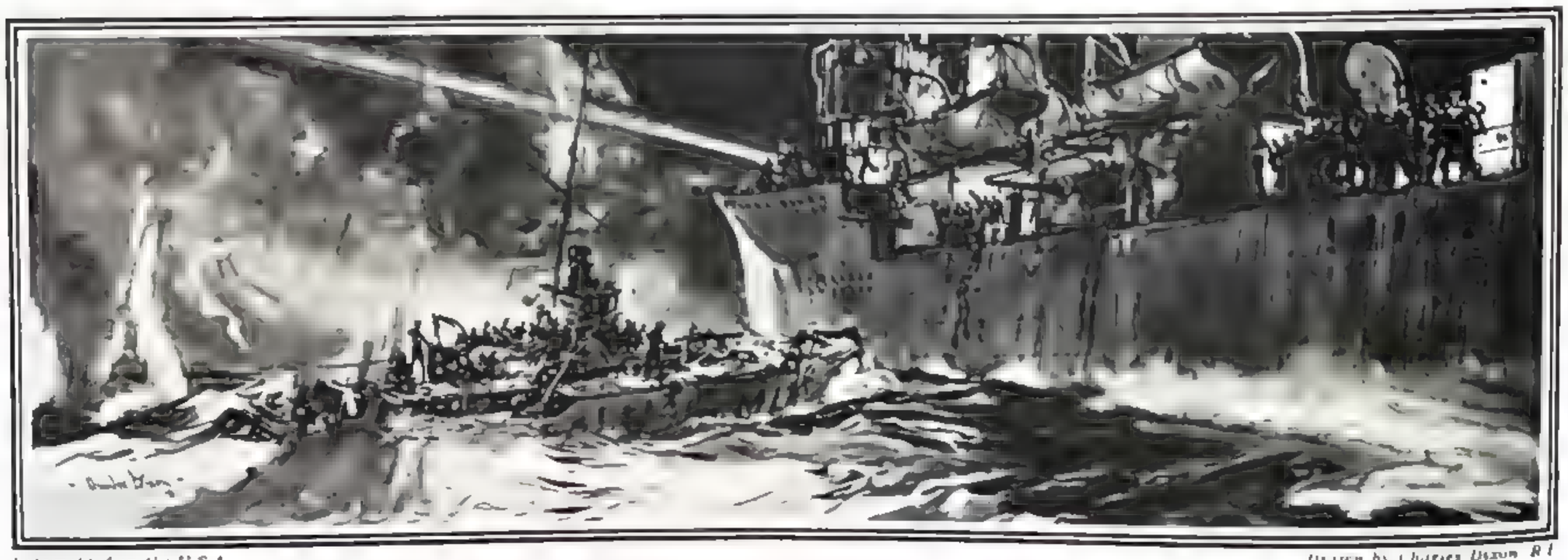
The Conning Tower of H.M.S. "Vindictive": "Lieutenant Crutchley Shouted Through the Slit to the Commander"

Just as the "Vindictive" was preparing to swing into position across the harbour mouth, a shell from the shore batteries struck the conning tower, near which Commander Godsal was standing. Lieutenant Crutchley shouted through the slit to the commander, but on receiving no reply swung the ship round and sank her according to the programme laid down.



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The End of the Adventure—Motor Launch No. 254 Sinks after Completing her Task of Taking off the Men of the "Vindictive"

"The remainder of the crew were taken off by Motor Launch 254 under Lieutenant Geoffrey A. Drummond, R.N.V.R., under a fierce fire. When finally he reached the 'Warwick' the launch was practically in a sinking condition; her bows were shot to pieces. She was found too damaged to tow, and day was breaking, the launch and the 'Warwick' were in easy range of the forts, so as soon as her crew and the 'Vindictive's' survivors were transferred, a demolition charge was placed in her engine-room and she was sunk."

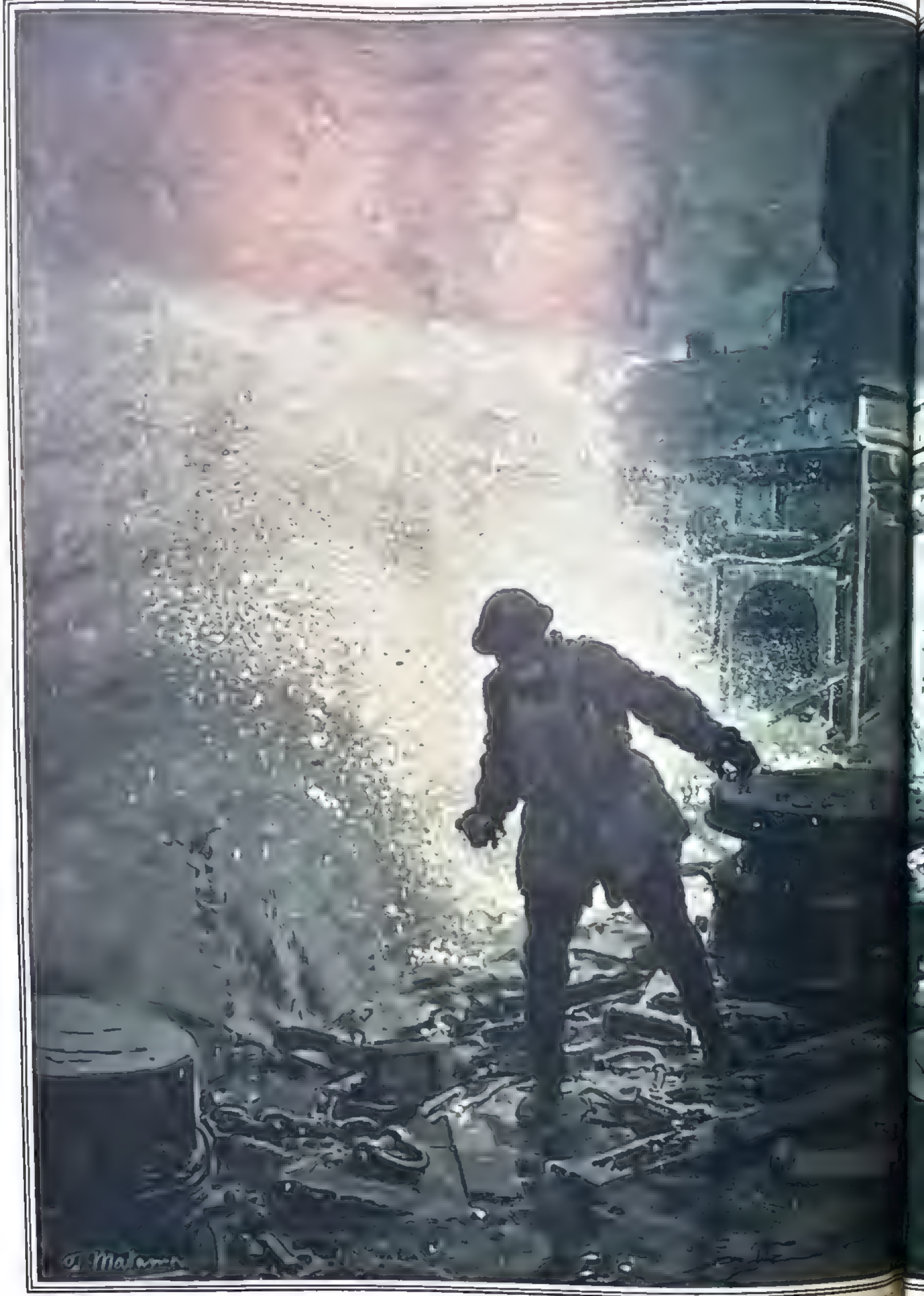
THE BLOCKING OF OSTEND : *"Vindictive" approaches.*

Copyrighted in the U.S.A. DRAWN BY C. H. DAVIS

"VINDICTIVE" PASSING OVER A DOVER FLARE AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOUR

"Vindictive," owing to the fog, had to cruise to and fro to find the entrance to Ostend Harbour. She was quite close to it, but it was not until a rift occurred that she discovered the entrance. A motor boat dashed up (No. 22, commanded by Acting Lieut. Guy L. Cockburn, R.N.) and raced ahead until she reached a position between the piers, and there planted one of the big Dover flares which are capable of lighting up miles of sea. "Vindictive" sailed in and over it. The guns forced her at the same moment, her already scarred hull being broken in many new places, and the fierce machine-gun fire from the pier compelled the officers to retire into the conning-tower.

THE BLOCKING OF OSTEND : A Scene on Board th



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LIEUTENANT CRUTCHLEY SEARCHING FOR COMMAN

The "Vindictive" was being brought into position between the two piers of Ostend Harbour entrance when a shell from the shore batteries struck the conning tower. Lieutenant Sir John Alleyne and Lieutenant V. A. C. Crutchley, R.N., were still within its protecting sides, but Co mander Godsal was outside close to the tower, and it is feared killed by the explosion. Lieutenant Crutchley realised that the co

"Vindictive" when Aground in the Fairway of the Harbour.

GODSAL ON THE DECK OF THE "VINDICTIVE"

DRAWN BY F. MATANIA, MAY, 1918

had devolved upon him. He blew out the bottom of "Vindictive" and sank her when the ship had gained a point from which it was not possible to swing her further round. He gave the order to abandon ship, but before he himself quitted the vessel, searched the littered, splintered deck for her missing commander, but failed to find any trace of him. The enemy's shells continued to toss up fountains of spray.

The Place at Noyon as it Was

The Place at Noyon as it Is

We reproduce here a picture of Noyon as it was before it [illegible] on the 21st of March. French troops are passing the [illegible]. The reader will notice the monument in the centre with the lamp posts alongside. In the second view, which is apparently from the same angle as the other, the monument is visible. This view is reproduced from one of the German illustrated newspapers.

INTELLECTUAL JIU JITSO. By E. V. Lucas.

Not long ago I came upon the following paragraph in an evening paper:

Mr. Benjamin Cotless Sykes of Devonshire Road, Liverpool, who left £203,000, bequeathed his "collection of tales, funny stories, anecdotes, puzzles, riddles, etc., kept in his little Milner's safe or in his pocket-book," to the proprietors or shareholders of *Tit Bits*, hoping they may be published therein for the benefit of the public.

The following Sunday the urbane gossip who calls himself "Observator" in *The Observer* had the hardihood to suggest that I, the writer of these words—Moky Parl, as our lively neighbours the French say—should be called in to adjudicate upon the value of the bequest.

I am very unlikely either to be asked to fill such a post or to accept it, but whatever (should such a destiny be mine—should one journalist be permitted by the gods thus to map out the fate of another) I might think of the quality of the stories themselves, I cannot sufficiently admire the methodical good sense of the testator in writing them down. All my adult life I have been intending to carry a little book in which to make a note of the best stories that I hear, and I have never done it yet. And now, of course, I never shall.

Perhaps it is as well, for had I done so I should probably have made myself an intolerable bore by trying (without any of the raconteur's gifts whatever) to tell them, instead of, as now, merely listening, and hoping for more, and forgetting them so completely that next time they are told they are again new. Nor do I consider myself much of a judge. Like the "bromide" who didn't know anything about art, but knew what he liked in painting, so do I know what I like in funny stories without pretending to authority. For one thing, they must be dry rather than sweet; for another, they must leave something for the tongue to dwell on—some secondary flavour for further enjoyment; if possible they must be accumulative, for choice, there should be an element of surprise, for choice again a little mummery should enter in.

A story which I have just heard, since it fulfils one of these conditions, may be worth telling here, but the mummery can, of course, be added only in conversation—which is why the spoken story is always so much better than the printed. As, however, I am more incapable of mummery even than of song, the written is the only form in which I can offer it. Incidentally, it is valuable as showing the East and West meeting, and the West not getting the best of it, not only the West, but that portion of the West which is accustomed from birth to the sensation of silver spoons in its mouth, the ball at its feet, and all the other tokens of prosperity and triumph.

Somewhere about 1908 at a dining club in Edinburgh, consisting of members of the Royal Society in that city, the guest of honour was a Japanese educationalist named Baron Kikuchi, Principal of Tokio University, who was visiting this country on a tour of investigation, and occasionally delivering a lecture. He had lectured that day to the Edinburgh Royal Society and was now benevolently accepting refreshment. Among the other guests was a distinguished scientific man from Yorkshire, who, in the course of a brief speech, took the inviting opportunity (finding himself so conveniently ramparted by North Britons) of telling a story against the Scotch—selecting that old one about the Scotchman with toothache who on being asked by his dentist if he would have gas, replied that he would, but should like to count his money first.

Our northern neighbours being so impregnably established that they can afford to laugh at or disdain all ridicule of themselves, and, indeed, flourish the more under it, it followed that in such a company the jibe went very well. Everybody laughed—with one exception. The guest of honour, Baron Kikuchi, showed no sign of merriment, his face remained a mask.

Someone sitting next him, observing this, repeated the story with more emphasis; but still the features of the Baron retained their rigidity. Hospitality being a sacred rite in Edinburgh, several other diners then joined in to explain the point and complete the happiness of their guest; and the curious spectacle was provided of a number of learned Scotchmen leaving their seats in order that a Japanese visitor should be instructed by themselves in the art of satirising the alleged foibles of their race.

Converging upon the Baron, they informed him that gas, rendering a patient temporarily unconscious, it would be possible for any unprincipled dentist not only to extract the tooth but to pick his pockets too; that the Scotchman—so far as anecdotes go—is notoriously careful where money is concerned; and so forth.

"Now, Baron, you understand?"

But the Baron's impassivity was undisturbed.

"No," he said, "I do not understand."

The company, in its despair, would have resumed explanations; but he stopped them. "Gentlemen," he said, "you do not understand what I do not understand."

He paused, and his listeners surrounded him more closely.

"What I do not understand," he went on, "is not why the Scotchman said what he did, but how any Scotchman should not know, at any time, without having to count it, how much money he has in his pockets."

Then those whose aim it had been to explain the joke to an obtuse Oriental returned to their seats.

Amiens Cathedral, as Damaged by German Gunfire

From a sketch made in April last

This drawing was made by the side of one of the tree-lined roads leading into the old French city, once the capital of Picardy. Beyond the meadows lies the city with the great lane, the "Parthenon of Gothic architecture," rising high above the surrounding houses. The hole in the roof was made by a German shell. The damage is shown on an enlarged scale to the right.

A GLIMPSE OF OLD LONDON

AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE, 1918.

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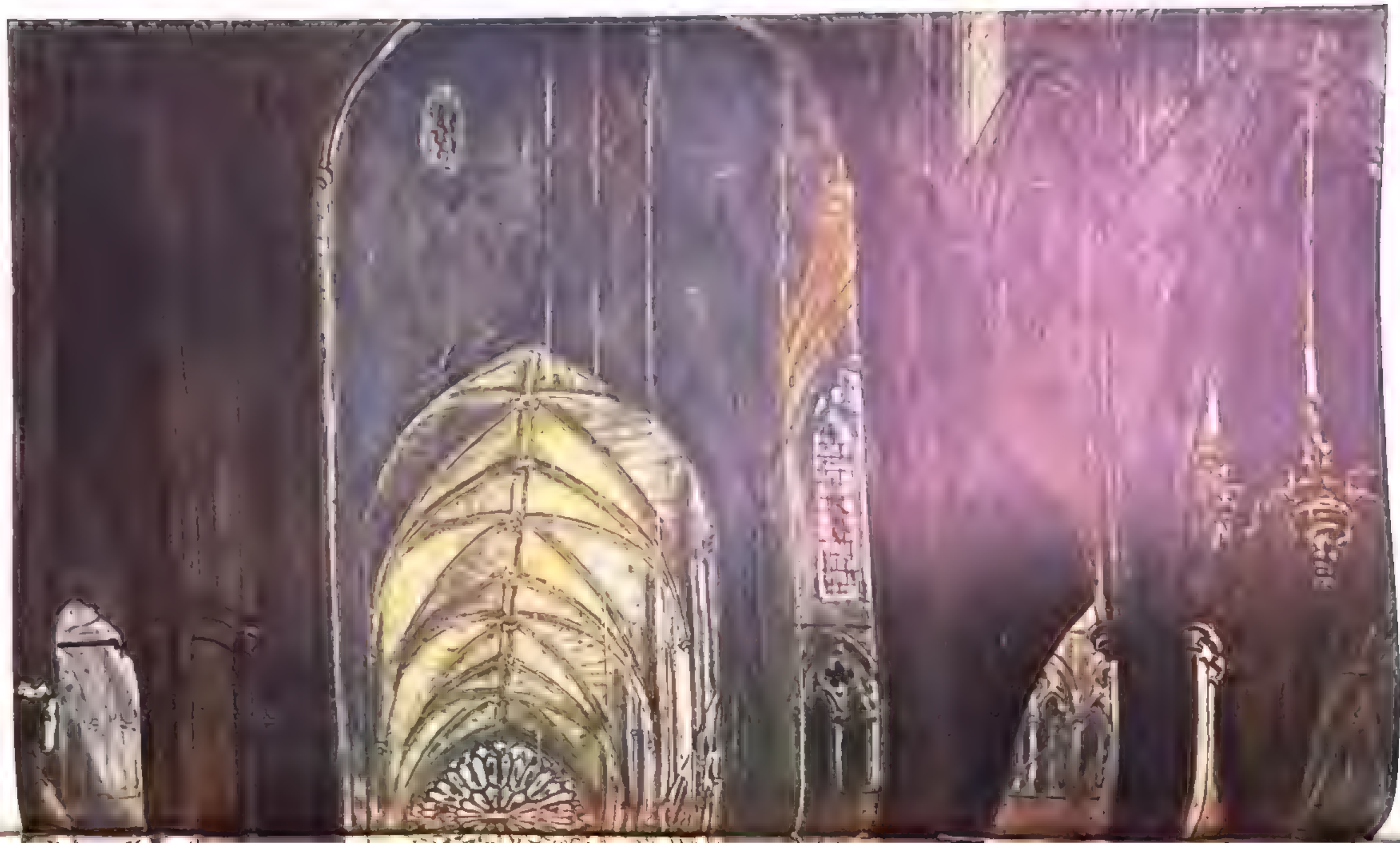
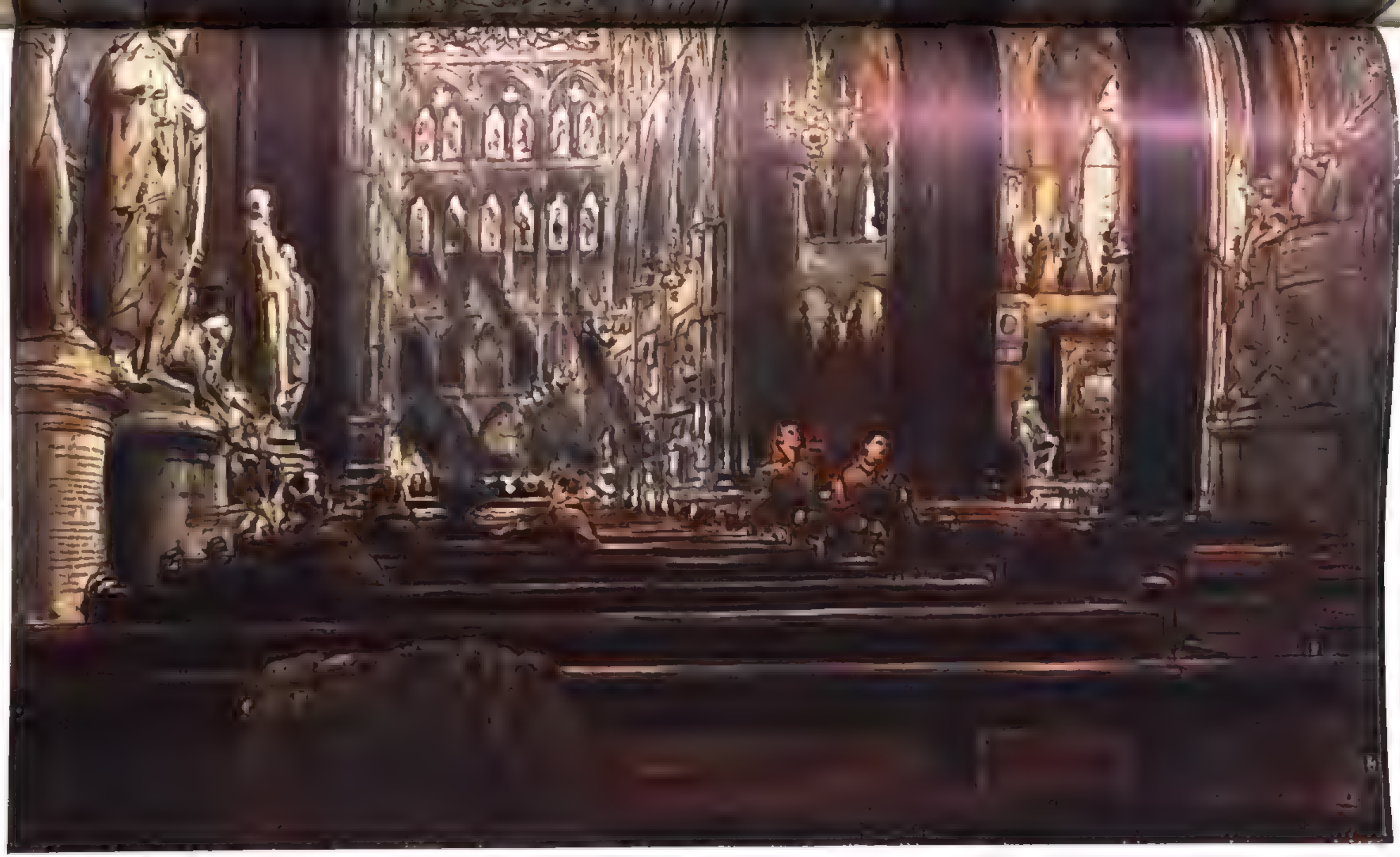
THE STOCKS MARKET, LONDON, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

"The Stocks Market was established in the fourteenth century, standing on the site of the present Mansion House until 1737. It obtained its name because of the stocks and pillory once standing there, and gave its name to the well-known sweetmeat of stock. It was rebuilt after the Great Fire of London in 1666, and was devoted to the sale of fruit, vegetables, and herbs. A fresh-water conduit stood there. Sir Robert Viner, Lord Mayor of London in 1675, having erected an equestrian statue of John Sobieski, trampling on a Turk, had it altered to Charles II. trampling on Cromwell, this being erected there to commemorate the Restoration. This statue now stands in the park of Dewy Hall, Ripon. The market was removed in 1737 to Fleet Market and again to its present position, Farringdon Road, about the middle of last century. So runs the description in the R.I. catalogue. We would point out that Farringdon Market was only demolished in 1892. Its site is now occupied by Farringdon Avenue, a new fruit and vegetable market being opened in Farringdon Road in the same year.





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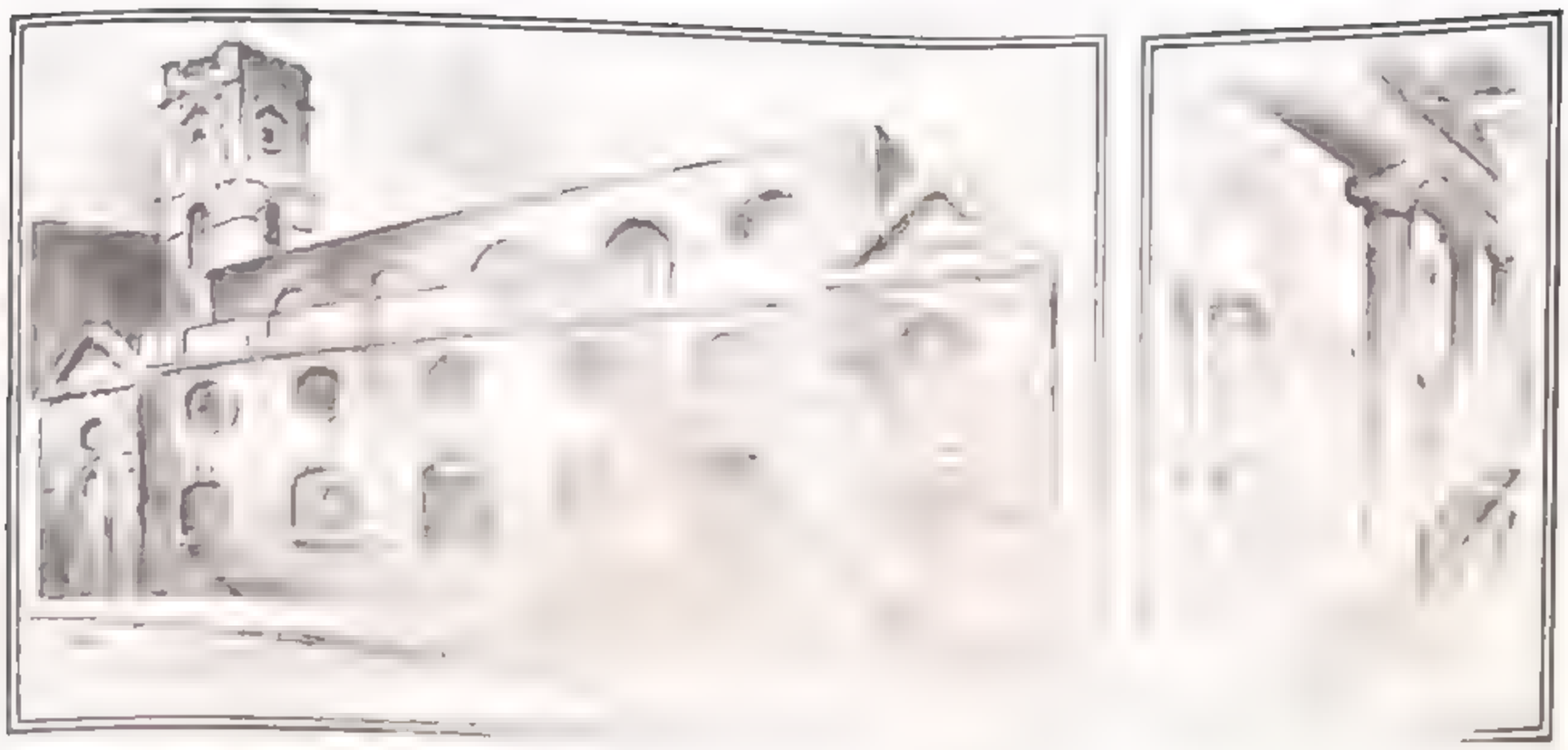
The view is taken from the north transept looking southwards to the Poets Corner with the beautiful rose window above. On the immediate left are the statues of Chatham, Pitt, Palmerston, Peel, Disraeli and others. In the middle distance to the right part of the choir stalls can be seen. For further descriptive note see p. 161

IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

SPRING, 1918

From a painting by Hanslip Fletcher



The Threatened Demolition of

[illegible]

may be saved for public use if a suggested that the vestry hall might be pulled down and thus open a way into the graveyard, which could be made into a pleasant site from which the river could be viewed from the Bermondsey shore.

The church was erected in 1733 from designs by the distinguished eighteenth century architect Henry Flitcroft who also built St. Giles-in-the-Fields. It is now reached by descending a flight of steps from London Bridge approach to the lower level of Tooley Street. The south wall of the church occupies part of the north side of Tooley Street. A recent visit to the church revealed the interior of the building begrimed with London dust. There is, however, a fine old woodwork in the church and it should not be impossible to use the building for some purpose making for the well-being of Bermondsey's inhabitants.

In the vestry were shot hang[illegible] the following portraits:—A[illegible] Doe, organist of St. Olave's [illegible] of the German pian[illegible] Manual Gamut instrument erected [illegible] photographic portrait of Dr. Robert Wm. Bomaine, Curate of St. Olave, [illegible] Armagh, Rector of St. Olave's, [illegible] Geneva gown with broad bands [illegible] M.A., Rector from 1862 to 1875.

SCOTTISH WORTHIES. By E. B. Osborn.

Not "Scots," which [illegible] a mistake reading the [illegible] a mistake which strange to say, even [illegible] the police of W. F. Her[illegible] and his disciples from beyond the Cheviots. Very lately died a staunch Aberdonian journalist, famous "J. D." who was better known to all the fighting pressmen of Fleet Street than to his contemporaries and he it was, even more than Charles Murray, who caused me to be more interested in the granite characters and granitic speech with crystals of metaphor in it such as "whip the cat," which means a tailor that goes from house to house, with a box to bear his goose of

That grey city in the high north-east
Which laboring lives that lesser towns may feast

than in the inmates of any of the southerly kailyards. He—our lover of men and books from Aberdeen—had the name and fame of knowing all the Scottish tales that are told in tabloid form. Yet he confessed that all that follows, out of a little book printed for private circulation years ago, was new to him and also true to the genius loci. So here is a finger of light on old Aberdeenshire and its worthies—men and women wrought by Time, a greater sculptor than Rodin, out of the most lasting stuff to be found in this island.

The first character that emerges from the living rock is a slack kirk goer, whose excuse for his slackness restored his minister to an unwonted science. The plain truth was, he "couldna hide the sight o' Jeems Anderson's bald head which aye made his teeth water thinkin' o'a haggis, an' a body kent that wasna' a thocht for the kirk." This same minister had a man who saw more freely at odd times. "Weel, sir," he observed, when told that he would be discharged if the offence were repeated, "I'm sure it's a great peety, for ye maun allow it's aye the verra oddest o' language." An admirable phrase, but who could English it? This minister's man belonged to a family with a gift it is hard to let go. The anecdote in which Andrew Kirkcaldy and Harry Lauder figure, but there, the act of self-denial is accomplished, for his brother was gardener to a most pious old lady, who told a friend how her mistress had praised the rose garden in these very

[illegible] rule speech, one that would [illegible] free-born servant [illegible] rather [illegible] and so [illegible] late book. Mr. [illegible] from [illegible] to Aberdeen [illegible] to be [illegible] a state dinner. "I hae [illegible] [illegible] yesterday, for ye ken Jeems [illegible] [illegible] like it when it's cauld." [illegible] at a [illegible] dining-room, there being [illegible] at one end of the table [illegible] and mutton at the other, set down a plate of beef before his mistress with a bang and said with a sort of parade-rasp in his voice: "Ye micht [illegible] that yersel'—I canna' get a customer for't." These [illegible] tyrants were loyal economists at any rate, they would never stand in and see an employer's substance wasted. For mistress or master, the employer had to live up to their standard of decorum. An old housekeeper, seeing her mistress tell an intimate friend to pass on into the withdrawing-room (she was on her knees [illegible] under a carpet in the hall), uttered a stern rebuke: "You wis a fine like way to receive Mistress J[illegible]—or ony ither leddy, wi' the wrang end o' ye first! Up till her!"

These are all proofs of a certain obstinacy the inhabitants of this little book! Even the village idiots "form quite a gallery of them"—are massive in their fantasies, idiots with the easy dignity of people of assured position in a solid society. "I'm the established horn," they seem to say, "and nae body could fill the post here wi'out character and intelligence." Professors, living out of books, did not [illegible] figure one would expect, outside Universities [illegible] of the most famous passed as merely bodies. Here are two or three stories which will surprise those who think that such matters as the mechanism of the universe must have been generally [illegible] the Aberdeenshire of sixty or seventy years ago. The truth is that popular science (Lardner, in other words) was cheerfully ignored by all sorts and conditions of Scottish country folk. So yet another minister, an enthusiastic student of astronomy, had

[illegible] made his flock that the earth [illegible]. A body who had just heard in a [illegible] according to Dr. S., the world was "[illegible] stopped him in the highway and [illegible] a fatal objection to a theory which, [illegible] had not yet made its peace with faith, [illegible] "I canna' see richtly what wye it could be for yon hill there's aye I' the same place." Dr. S. caught him by the collar and [illegible] round and cried, "There now, David! Is your nose still between your eyes?" David, [illegible] with conviction, could say nothing; he was [illegible] his nose with a pensive forefinger. Presently the schoolmaster took up the cult, and, on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun, which was visible from the window (not windows) of the school room, enlured his pupils on the domes of the stars. "An' ye see the side o the sun there," he concluded, pointing with a ruler good for pandies, "like as if ye had coupit a bit oot wi' a pair o' shears! Weel, laddies, yon's an eclipse!" And when a waif rumour of all this starry enlightenment reached a farther corner, the "person" there must needs air his own [illegible] of astronomy in a sermon. Trying to depict the helpless condition of mankind, if the gift of Christianity were withdrawn, he said, it would be as though "the Almighty were to stretch forth His hand and withdraw from the axis of the earth [illegible] the North Pole, which in His mercy He has put there to keep it in its place." The minister was always the butt in before the kailyard days, when nobody dreamed of seeing novelists going up like a rocket to come down like a stikkit preacher. It is different to-day when the reading of the text seems to be that "in Heaven there are many manses."

J. D., as I said, liked these stories; having heard them he talked literature, exhibiting the treasures he had won from oft-read books:—

Wild flowers of Burns, whose stars of Shakspere's soul
And those serious jests from Rabelais's lips that fell
The Sage of Meudon sans coldness,
Seemed to form all a man might amply hold.

Aberdeen will always be a nursery of men of pith and power—and women who are makers of such men. I must apologise for not being an Aberdonian, it is perhaps my worst fault.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: Its Meaning to the Overseas Visitor.

To-day, when members of the English-speaking world, brought together by the war, meet in London, it is of more than passing interest to appreciate the homage paid to the antiquity of our inland history as instanced by the buildings of mediæval times. In this regard Westminster Abbey makes an irresistible appeal to the travelled public: what the edifice means to the citizen needs little explanation. Through the centuries the stones of the venerable fane have oft been threatened; wars and dissensions have throbbed near the sanctuary; kings and queens have been crowned, elected, throned, and the last obsequies paid to the illustrious dead.

The majesty of the place, its fleeting lights and shadows, belonging as if by right to the mysterious past, the soaring lines of the shafts supporting the vaulting, the intricacy of the diapered surfaces of richness and variety of the tracery, all tend to evoke feelings of wonderment. In the past, those whose affairs called them to found New Englands beyond the sea left their native land with the memories of the building implanted in their hearts, the traditions of the Abbey have been handed down in distant parts from father to son, and now, as if at the call of a new crusade, descendants of English fathers, exiled by space, and long forgotten, return to pay silent homage. Every day can be seen groups of bronzed Colonials, stalwart men from American battalions, sailors from our indomitable navy in company with stout hearts maimed in the heat of battle, and they throng the nave and transepts lost in silent admiration and searching for the secret of the place beneath the soaring vault.

To the warrior, fresh from France, there is something in the appearance of Westminster Abbey recalling the glories of Amiens. Henry III., who ordered the erection of the building, possibly insisted on reference being made to a French model. In 1250 the Abbey in design on this account showed a divergence in style from customary precedent which is not apparent in any other English church of contemporary age. At the eastern end is the cluster of chapels, distinctly French, called the chevet, and beyond is the chapel erected by Henry VII. and jewelled by Torregiano. To the South lie the beautiful cloisters enclosing a turfed garth.

Nothing in London is so instructive as the Abbey and precincts of Westminster, whether we study the church as an entity, or in relation with the diminutive St. Margaret's, the restful quadrangle and dormitory of the school, or the mighty Parliament House erected by Barry and Pugin. H. T.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

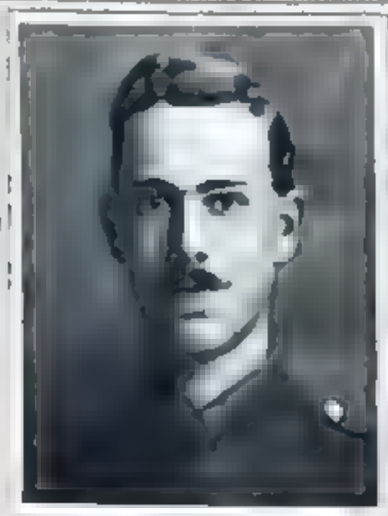
THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS HAVE ALL DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY, EITHER IN ACTION FROM WOUNDS OR OTHER CAUSES DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR

The Rev. H. H. Lawson

C F He was ordained in 1914, went to the front as a chaplain last August

Lieutenant L. H. Rolston

R G A. He was the younger son of Dr. and Mrs. O T Rolston and died of wounds



2nd Lieut. E. C. Regan

R Sussex Regt. He was educated at St Paul's School and obtained his commission in July 1917

2nd Lieut. A. W. Richards

R F A. He had seen service in Gallipoli and Egypt, and was killed in action

Captain F. A. Single, M.C.

Dragoon Guards. He won the M C in 1916 and was educated at Winchester and Oxford

Captain D. S. Kennedy, M.C.

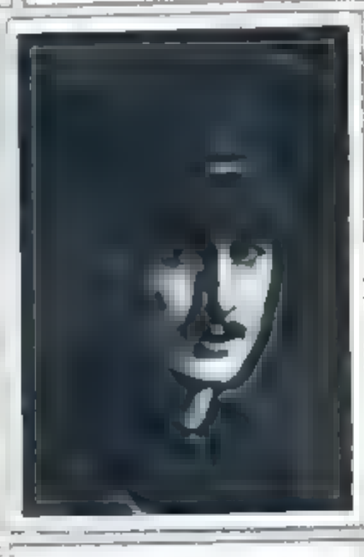
R F C. He gave up an appointment in India to return and join the R F C., and was killed in action

Captain C. E. Longfield

R Munster Fusiliers. He had served in Gallipoli and on another front

Captain G. E. R. Allen

Lancers. He joined the Lancers in September 1913, and died of wounds



Captain H. Dunkerley

R A.M.C. Killed in action. He was the son of Mr H Dunkerley

Captain E. S. Heron

Cheshire Regt. He joined the army in 1915, and was mentioned in despatches in October of last year

Captain C. S. Lyon, M.C.

R F A. He won the Military Cross in November, 1916, and was awarded a bar in August of the following year

Captain A. H. Tinker

Manchester Regt. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Tinker. Educated at Clifton College

Captain H. Aldersey

Yeomanry. He was the eldest son of Mr H Aldersey J P. Educated at Eton

Captain N. D. K. Hunter, M.C.

R E. Son of Mr. and Mrs D. Hunter. He won the M C. with bar

Major S. H. Doake

R F A. He was killed in action, and was the younger son of Mr and Mrs R B Doake

Lieut.-Col. A. R. Haig-Brown, D.S.O.

Middlesex Regt. He was educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge, where he represented Pembroke College at running and cricket

Major J. E. Rowbotham, M.C.

Manchester Regt. He was educated at Manchester Grammar School and University, where he was an active member of the University O T C and was given a commission at the beginning of the war

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Festing

Durham Light Infantry. He was the fourth surviving son of Major General Sir Francis W Festing K C M G C B and was killed in action

Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Priaulx, D.S.O

King's Royal Rifle Corps. He fought through the South African War, where he was mentioned in dispatches. He won the D S O last year. Lieut Colonel Priaulx was educated at Eton and Sandhurst

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. G. A. Hamilton

(The Master of Belhaven). R H A (attd. R F A). He was the only son of Lord and Lady Belhaven and Stenton

Pro Patria mori

Monument to John Sibthorp, M.D., Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford

In Bath Cathedral

A LITERARY LETTER.

LONDON, May 27, 1918.

In my recent visit to Bath I visited Bath Abbey, and was there struck more than by aught else by two mural tablets, of which I had the good fortune to obtain illustrations. One was of John Sibthorp, the botanist (1758-1796). Sibthorp spent most of his time travelling in the East collecting botanical specimens. He made a magnificent collection, and has a place in bibliography as being the author of one of the most expensive books ever published. Of his *Flora Græca Sibthorpiana* in ten volumes, issued between 1806 and 1840, only thirty complete copies were issued to subscribers, the price of each being 240 guineas.

The charm of the monument to me, however, is in its presentation of a "walking gentleman." The monument is the apotheosis of the life of a pedestrian, of that exercise of which Sir Leslie Stephen said that it was the recreation of all good men. One can imagine the delight with which George Borrow would have looked upon this monument.

The second monument in Bath Abbey that attracted me was one containing an epitaph on Quin, written by Garrick:—

That tongue which set the table in a roar
And charm'd the public ear, is heard no more
Clos'd are those eyes, the harbingers of wit,
Which spake, before the tongue, what Shakespear writ
Cold is that hand which, living, was stretch'd forth,
At friendship's call, to succour modest worth
Here lies JAMES QUIN! Deign, reader, to be taught,
Whate'er thy strength of body, force of thought,
In Nature's happiest mould however cast,
"To this complexion thou must come at last."

D. GARRICK

Ob. MDCCLXVI. Ætatis LXXII.

Garrick and Quin were rivals for many years, but friends in Quin's later days, hence the epitaph. James Quin (1693–1766) seems not to have been so great an actor as Garrick, except in the opinion of Horace Walpole, who preferred him. In Walpole's letters there are many good stories about Quin. In reading Quin's biography in *The Dictionary of National Biography* I am impressed by the variety of parts he played and by his appearance not only in innumerable characters from Shakspere but in so many of the Elizabethan dramas of which now we never hear. He acted, for example, in *Philaster* and *The Duchess of Malfi*. What would not one give to see those wonderful plays to-day? They have never, as far as I know, been put upon the stage during the long years that I was a frequent theatre-goer. One is confident that a time will come when many plays by the older dramatists will reappear, and *Philaster* in particular deserves such a revival.

It is rather astonishing that there has been no Life of Quin, for he seems to have been an amazingly witty man. When Bishop Warburton told him that "All the regicides came to violent ends," he replied, "I would not advise your lordship to make use of that inference, for, if I am not mistaken, that was the case of the twelve apostles." Neither statement was accurate, but the wit was excellent.

I was asked the other day whether Charles Dickens's writings still kept their hold on the present generation. There is abundant evidence that they do, for Dickens was probably the most original genius of the Victorian age, of which the literature, so popular and so fascinating to those of us who are of that period, seems to be steadily losing ground with the younger generation. Dickens stands with Shakspere in making an appeal that is universal. He is enjoyed by the man in the street and by the man in the study.

Another tribute to the interest in Dickens even to-day is brought to me by the gift from Mr. Cumberland Clark of two little books that he has privately printed at the Chiswick Press.

"Charles Dickens: Original Autographic Letter to Henry Colburn upon the Controversy Caused by the Contradictions of Walter Savage Landor in a Note to [illegible]

[illegible] *Household Words* is a very slight affair [illegible] ted book. It furnishes a bibliography in which Dickens' writings [illegible] blisher, remonstrates with him over an interference with a book of which Dickens had [illegible] tion of editor, the *Pic Nic Papers*. The book was produced for the benefit of the widow of Macrone, a publisher whose business was afterwards taken over by Chapman and Hall. To it Landor had offered a paper. Someone told Henry Colburn that this paper was not Protestant, and Colburn rejected it. Dickens was very angry, and expressed himself very forcibly in the letter before me. Landor apparently received back his paper unprinted. We are not told what became of it. It is a curious story, for strangely enough Walter Savage Landor may be considered in another generation as the most artistic of all the prose writers of the Victorian period with the exception of Charles Dickens.

The other dainty book that Mr. Cumberland Clark has sent me treats of Charles Dickens and his Jewish characters, and gives the correspondence which took place with a Jewess, Mrs. Davis, who had remonstrated with Dickens for having made Fagin his typical Jew. It would seem, as quoted by Mr. Cumberland Clark, that Mr. Chesterton has entered the lists by suggesting that Dickens was quite entitled to do this, just as he might have made a bad auctioneer, which would not have been a condemnation of good auctioneers.

It is amazing that Mr. Chesterton should have argued in this way, as if there was any analogy between a trade and a race. Dickens did, indeed, by his genius, stamp the mass of Jews as cunning reptiles of an offensive kind by his picture of Fagin. The point of this correspondence is that he tried to make amends to Mrs. Davis by putting a good Jew, Riah, in *Our Mutual Friend*. Unfortunately for the Jews, there was not the same gift of characterisation and power in the picture of Riah as there was in that of Fagin, but the correspondence is an interesting revelation of Dickens's susceptibility to criticism and his good-natured desire to please everybody.

I have just devoured two novels, and this is quite an event in my life, as I read very little now. I can imagine a great success for *Piccadilly Jim*, by P. G. Wodehouse (Herbert Jenkins), as everybody is asking for cheerful books, and *Piccadilly Jim* is amazingly cheerful, and brimful of fun. It is the story of a bright happy go-lucky American youth and a delightful red haired girl, both of whom are, of course, made happy in the last chapter. But the breezy humour of the book is provided mainly by two elderly men, both henpecked husbands, one of whom takes a situation as butler to escape from his wife. You pardon the grotesque improbability because of the fun.

It is more difficult to pardon the improbabilities in Mr. J. C. Snaith's new romance, *Mary Plantagenet* (Cassell), because Mr. Snaith has written such capital books so far. *Araminta* and *The Sailor* both delighted me, but Mr. Snaith seems to have planned things so that he should throw in an indifferent novel between the good ones. I did not care much for *The Coming*. It is true that Mr. Snaith attempts to disarm criticism by calling *Mary Plantagenet* "An Improbable Story" on his title-page. But surely this unreal atmosphere of a ducal house with an impossible duke and his impossible daughters, to say nothing of a second wife in the background, marriage with whom he has kept secret for twenty years, was scarcely worth while out of the pages of a penny novelette. To those who like penny novelettes at six shillings net with distinguished authors' names on the title page, *Mary Plantagenet* will appeal.

I have received a letter addressed to the Editor of THE SPHERE from Mr. H. C. Seddon, Ewing's Landing, Okanagan Lake, British Columbia. I can afford to publish it because it contains words of wisdom and also because I receive so many letters in a contrary sense:—

> For the love of your regular subscribers, superannuate the man who writes your literary letter. He has had for the last few years Dr. Johnson and the Brontës on the brain—a case of King Charles's head.

I thoroughly agree with my correspondent. I will try not to mention Dr. Johnson and the Brontës for a whole year. Meanwhile Mr. Seddon might at least go to Dr. Johnson if only to learn to spell.

Monument to James Quin in Bath Cathedral

It contains an epitaph by David Garrick

Professor Huxley said once that every man of science ought to be poleaxed at sixty years of age—he had no longer receptivity, or that elasticity of mind which could produce sound judgments. I do not advocate so drastic a proceeding with the students of literature, but I am not sure that men between, say, fifty and seventy can be trusted to pronounce on the books of the age immediately proceeding their own.

I find myself arriving at this opinion after reading a remark in Sir Edward Clarke's *Story of My Life* (John Murray). Most of this book I read in the columns of *The Evening News*, and here I may say that a wiser man would not have thus taken the bloom off his story. Sir Edward gives a list of the books he read soon after their appearance, and adds, "There has been no such period in all the long history of literature." This means the period which produced Tennyson, Carlyle, Froude, Charles Kingsley, and half-a-dozen other writers now called Victorian.

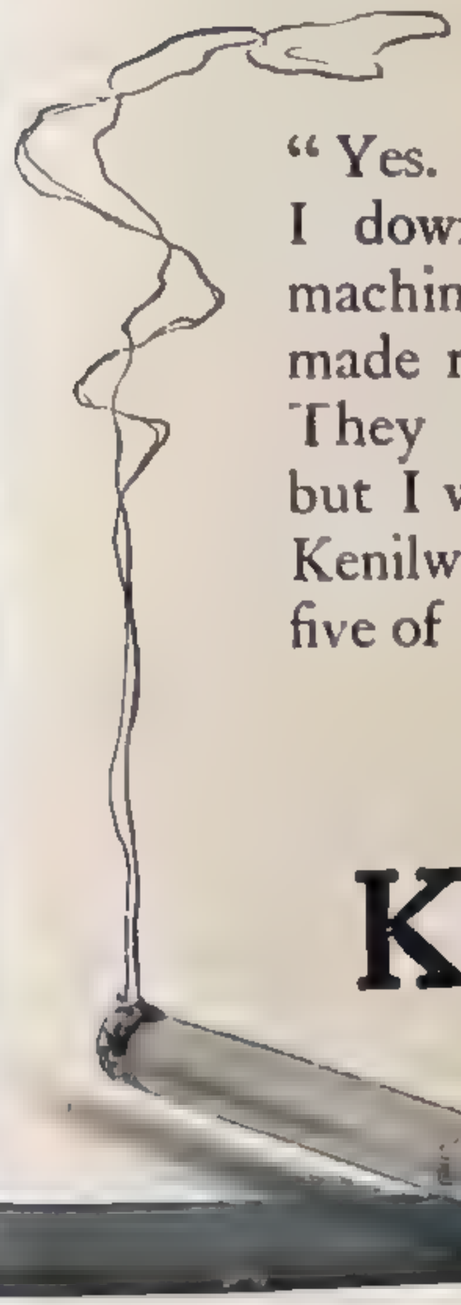
Now to me there is only one supremely great and original Victorian — Charles Dickens, the rest are less artists than preachers. They all had a gospel, which they preached very eloquently, and they thereby added to the sum total of manliness and other excellences in the English race, we will hope. But as to there being "no such period," English literature has produced through the centuries many great masters whose work has stood the test of ages. The process of sifting which time secures will doubtless leave something of importance in Victorian literature, but probably not as much as the Victorians thought possible. The best of Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne, and Arnold will, we may be sure, never die. All the same, I would rather trust to the judgment of a well-educated man or woman of thoughtful mind between the ages of twenty and thirty as to the permanent forces in Victorian literature than I would to that of the man of seventy.

Those of my readers who have read Miss Mary Cholmondeley's *Red Pottage*—and those who have not should do so—will find an exceptional interest in a little book which that author has just published, *Under One Roof: a Family Record*, by Mary Cholmondeley (John Murray). It is the story, told in very succinct and concise form, of her family, and pictures the life of a country clergyman with a wife and eight children. One chapter is devoted to the father, another to the mother, another to the treasured servant, and a fourth to her sister, Hester. The picture of this clergyman and his pathetic wife—always ailing—makes attractive reading, and Ninny, the domestic, is a beautiful piece of character study.

But the book is a literary treasure in its presentation of Miss Cholmondeley's sister, Hester, the youngest child of the family, who died at the age of twenty-two. Hers is a most poignant figure, for she had literary talent and aspirations from earliest childhood and possessed a keen intellectual outlook. She wrote remarkably well for her age, as specimens given at the end of the volume sufficiently demonstrate. I count this picture of Hester Cholmondeley a most brilliant piece of writing, a tribute from one sister to another that one might go far to find the like. Incidentally, we are told that Miss Moira O'Neill, the well-known author of *Songs of the Glens of Antrim*, was, as Miss Nesta Higginson, a great friend of Hester Cholmondeley. Everyone who reads this little book will thank its author for a work of singular charm. It takes rank with Mr. Edmund Gosse's best book, *Father and Son*, and Sir James Barrie's beautiful presentation of his mother, which the world will not willingly let die.

C. K. S.

"—and did you get the sausage?"



"Yes. It was hot work, but I downed the balloon. My machine got winged and I made rather a rotten landing. They thought I was hurt, but I was only feeling for my Kenilworths. And then I spent five of the happiest minutes of my life—enjoying the most perfect cigarette—and thinking of the most perfect girl in the world."

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The First Good whose joy
Is only in Himself created man
For happiness and gave this goodly pla
His pledge and earnest of eternal peace
Dante's Purgatorio Canto XXVIII

Never, if you can help it, miss seeing the sunset and the dawn and never, if you can help it, see anything but dreams between them

Thus speaks Ruskin. And just how many of us, I wonder, have ever seen the dawn, or deliberately chosen to watch the sun rise? In our rushing, stereotyped, organised modern life, how many of us have been ill regulated enough to sit up all night in order to watch the night melt away and the sun rise? Yet the two loveliest things in all creation are the moonlight and the sunrise, probably the only things that are worth the trouble of sitting up to see—but who has ever time, or even inclination, in our stupid life, fretted with work and by what is called pleasure, to see either of them? Our climate, perhaps, is partly to blame. The dawn is an uncertain quantity, and we seem temperamentally unfitted to set aside a public holiday, as the Japanese do, for enjoying the cherry and almond blossom. But we are surely irrevocably in the grip of habit—our excellent, carefully inculcated and cultivated habits of going to bed at an orthodox hour and never dreaming of leaving it until aroused by the orthodox maid with morning tea—to indulge in such exquisite pleasure, such stirring of senses as the splendour of the dawn can bring, surpassing all Turner canvases put together. Yet no one has really *lived* who has not seen these things, and experienced the setting free of the spirit at the sight of the lifting horizon. In a sense our habits are our failures, our clogs and our chains. Only a certain number of pulses of variegated dramatic, thrilling life are given us, and we have to make the most of them, apprehending all that is to be perceived in them by the finest senses, passing swiftly from point to point, yet being always present at the points where the greatest number of vital forces unite. To burn always with this flame of enthusiasm, to be greedy for all exquisite experience, to maintain our ecstasies for as long as possible—this is success in life. It is our duty always to be ardently and curiously testing new opinions, seeking new impressions and experiences, never acquiescing in a facile orthodoxy.

The Importance of Small Things

Although Fashion is not *exigeante* this year, and no startling changes have occurred in the main outlines of our gowns, the small details and accessories of dress give plenty of scope for ringing the changes in our simple attire. The woman who realises the fact that her gown is a background for little notes of colour and *chic* has grasped the secret of dressing effectively on a war income. The shops are full of cunning little sets of collars and cuffs of organdie in soft pastel shades, in Georgette, crêpe, marquisette, or chiffon or piqué, which give just the much desired touch of distinction to a day time frock that makes all the difference between the elegant and the commonplace. The gilet, too, is another device of great possibilities. I have seen quite an ordinary black gabardine dress given a delightful appearance of freshness by the addition of a gilet, with little kilted frills adorning it, and collar and cuffs to match, of primrose yellow organdie muslin; and an old [illegible] transformed with very little trouble into something new and [illegible] square Quaker collar and deep cuffs of checked linen to [illegible] Shawl like fichus, with pockets in the ends, are quite the latest novelties; and picturesque upstanding collars of pleated tulle are worn with the long black satin capes, for which there is a certain [illegible] The becoming fashion of wearing a yard or two of tulle muffled [illegible] up to the chin is with us again, and is, of course, full [illegible] bilities. Very smart, too, are the woven striped [illegible] country caps to match. The caps are soft, floppy affairs, rather of the old night cap persuasion, with either a long or a [illegible] round end at the apex, which falls over the left ear.

A Dainty Liberty Summer Frock

(Described on the next page

In floral voile of many patterns, ready made, for 45s. At Messrs. Liberty's (Regent Street, W.1)

The Time of White Frocks

When white frocks appear in the shops we can feel that summer is really coming—if not already come. Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver are showing some really charming ones of embroidered voile, linen, [illegible] muslin, and linon, and skirts of white piqué and gabardine for tennis. A piqué, perennial in its charm and usefulness, is again a favourite material for skirts and suits. Its coolness, lightness, and unerring [illegible] ability make it a most desirable fabric for summer—but it absolutely demands careful and capable making up. The result of anything but the best cut and skill in its fashioning can be lamentable; but well tailored, silk lined, and trimmed with fine *soutache* it is one of the most delightful and successful of materials. Although it is a survival from the days of our great grandmothers, they would hardly recognise it in its new and dainty form, with its silky finish and its new ornamentations of fine hair stripes and pin spots, and its wealth of soft colourings, any more than they would recognise the modern horsehair—a fine, brilliant, diaper patterned upholstery fabric, of which their harsh black, and bristly horsehair, which some of us remember scratching our faces and our bare knees upon in our extreme youth, was the progenitor.

Colour in Stage Dress

Theatre managers have realised that what the soldiermen—who are their chief patrons—like best are plays that have plenty of colour about them, that have not even the remotest connection with the war, and take their thoughts entirely away from it. Such is *Violette*, the very charming new comic opera at the Lyric, in which the colours of the frocks are a delight to the eye, those of the chorus in the first act being especially delightful. *Chu Chin Chow* has been redressed in gorgeous hues, and is, if possible, more fascinating than ever. Miss Russell's emerald green *saree*, scattered with golden stars, is a most

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And excels in making the butter fly!

NIGHT after night we sigh and sit
Vainly striving to pick a bit;
Algy's language is loud and rude—
"Better the club than such beastly food!"—
Grim is the lot of the youthful wife
Twixt the Cook and a husband's carving knife!

I SALT the soup with a wifely tear
And Algy sniffs at the dismal cheer,
Till I seat the cat in my vacant place,
And swiftly seek for a silver case,
And Cook and her crimes we both forget
As we dine off Abdulla's Cigarette.

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bit of colour, and so also is the dress of ... blue and cloth fell over the shoulders ... round neck, worn by the chief dancer in the ... Chinese scene.

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IN THE PETROL WORLD.

By R. P. Hearne.

I am glad to note that a vigorous protest has been lodged with the Select Committee on Luxury Duty by the Automobile Association concerning the proposed taxation of motor vehicles as luxuries. The protest is made on the grounds that luxury motoring does not exist, and that the use of motor vehicles is strictly limited—by the provisions of the Motor Spirit (Consolidation) and Gas Restriction Order, 1918—to motorists who are compelled to employ their motor cars and motor cycles for national, business, or other urgent reasons.

It is submitted by the Automobile Association that vehicles used in this manner cannot be regarded as luxuries, that a luxury tax on them would cause unmerited hardship, and could only increase the already heavy burden of taxation borne by motorists who have throughout the war made very large sacrifices and have willingly placed their personal services and the use of their vehicles in the interests of the country.

Amongst the many problems to be faced at the end of the war will be provision for workers thrown out of employment during the period between the cessation of war contracts and the resumption of normal business. This danger threatens the automobile and general engineering businesses more than any others, for the Army's requirements of cars, lorries, aeroplane motors, and similar material have caused all these factories to develop considerably, and have increased the number of workers in some cases several hundred per cent.

To cope with this difficulty in Italy the Fiat Company has already taken the initiative, in conjunction with the Motor Manufacturers Association of Turin, of forming a special fund to relieve unemployment during the period immediately following the cessation of hostilities. This fund makes provision for the [illegible] employed in the Turin motor and [illegible] cent of the workpeople [illegible] will be obtained by [illegible] and by contributions from [illegible]

Beyond the Mata[illegible] New [illegible] and [illegible]

Sir Arthur Spurgeon Presenting a Rolls-Royce Ambulance Purchased by Readers of "The Quiver"

An American Colonel and His B.S.A. Side-car

Under the auspices of the Automobile Association and the Royal Automobile Club, a scheme has been drawn up for the relief of unemployment among motor trade workers. The fund will be controlled by a joint committee of three manufacturers and three members of the trade unions. Relief will be given on a sliding scale, according to the length of time the man has been employed, and whether he is married and has children or not. This relief will be stopped if a man resuming work, or if he fails to report himself for work after a situation has been found for him. The funds can also be made use of to transfer men to another locality if by so doing they can more readily find employment. The fund is in addition to existing out-of-work or benefit societies, and is intended to supplement them temporarily during an exceptional period. It is hoped in this way to attenuate, if not altogether remove, cases of hardship during the reconstruction period following the war.

An interesting ceremony took place last week, when a fully equipped Rolls-Royce motor ambulance was presented to the London Ambulance Column of the British Red Cross Society by *The Quiver* Army of Helpers, in connection with the Silver Thimble Fund. The presentation was made at 1 a Belle Sauvage by Sir Arthur Spurgeon, managing director of Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd. The ambulance, although costing nearly £700, is not the result of any extraordinary effort on the part of anybody, but rather is an illustration of what can be done with unconsidered trifles.

It was a happy inspiration of *The Quiver* to ask the readers of this magazine to send their old silver thimbles, odd trinkets, and old and disused oddments of jewellery and so forth, to *The Quiver* office, where they might be disposed of in connection with the Silver Thimble Fund. The whole cost of the ambulance—the Rolls-Royce chassis, the carriage, and the equipment—has been provided by the readers. Over 1,000 silver thimbles were received, 100 oz. of gold, and over 1,000 oz. of silver.

On the Alert!

How much we owe to the ceaseless watch kept by our magnificent Navy! Save for a very rare "tip and run" exploit, the enemy must keep his ships safe in harbour behind his minefields. His submarines, out to "sink without trace," meet their reward at the hands of our Navy.

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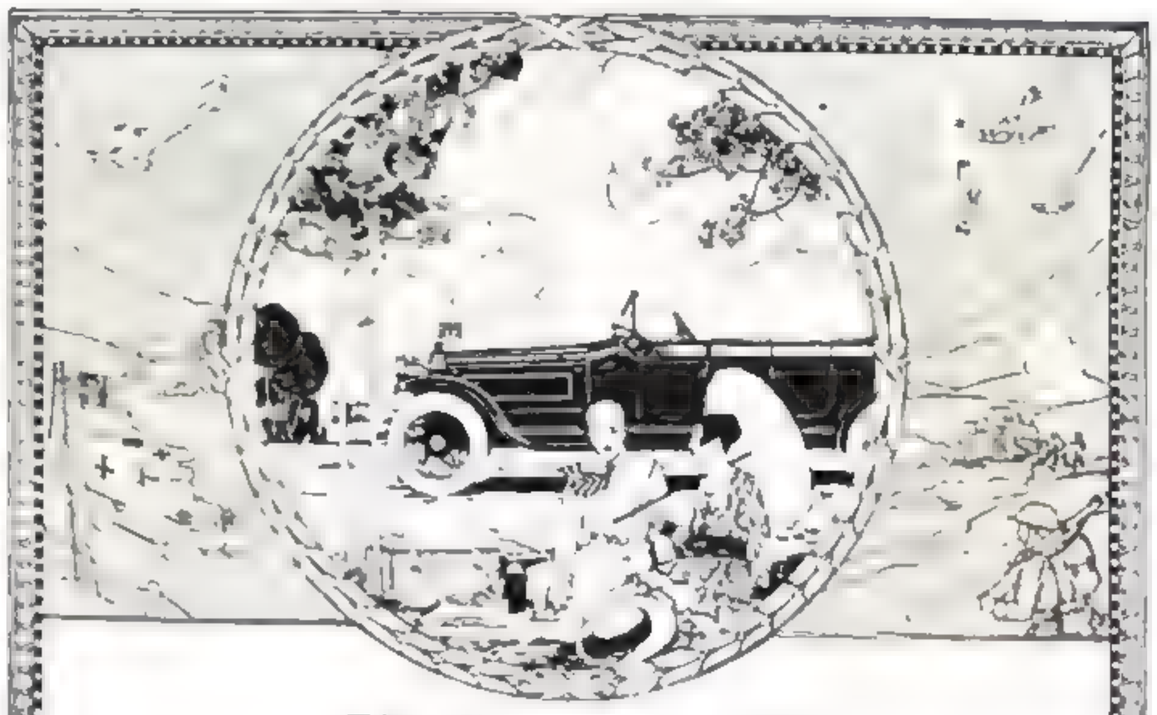

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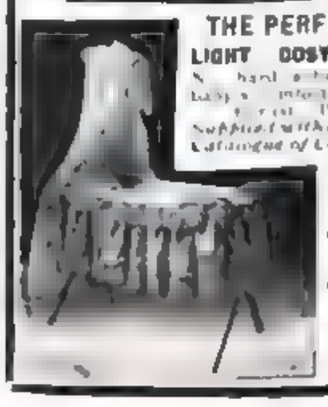

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Supplied with either Net or Cane ends
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[illegible] and [illegible]

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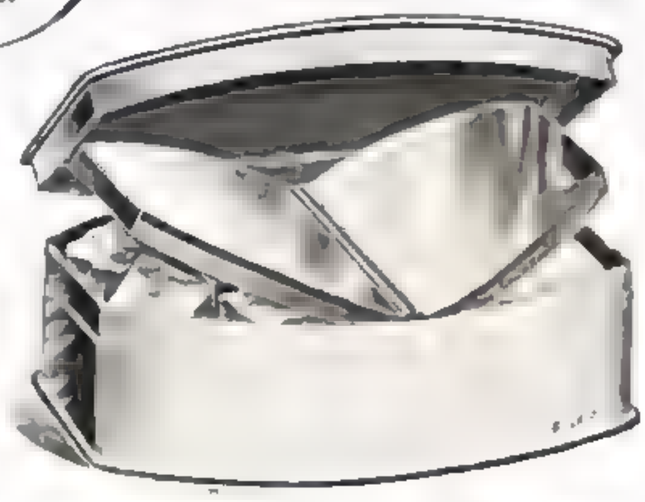

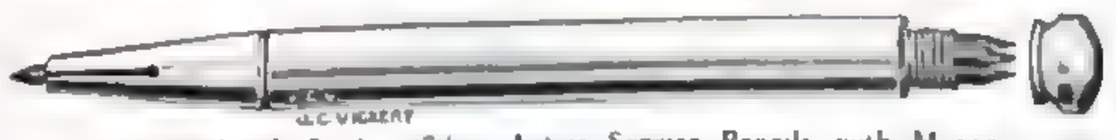

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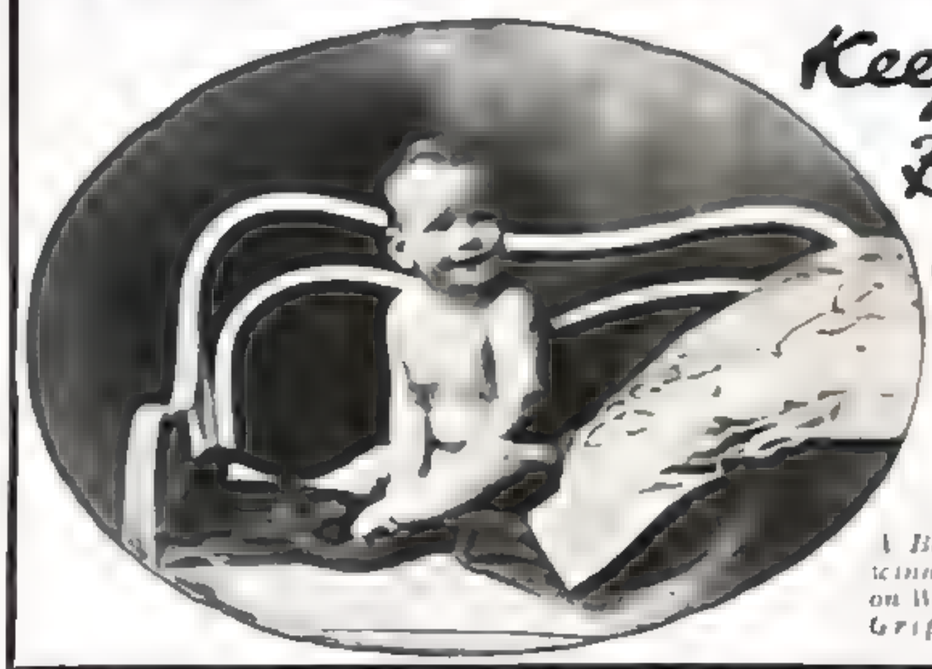

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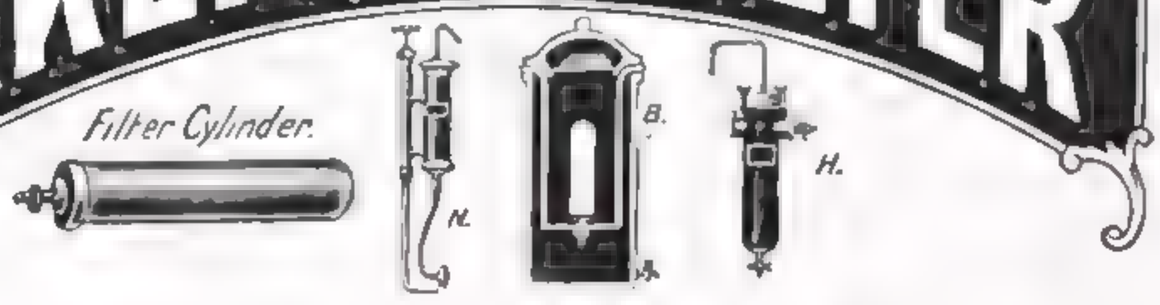

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THE SPHERE

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With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

Volume LXXIII. No. 950, [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER] London, June 8, 1918. Price One Shilling.

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DRAWN BY F. MATANIA, MAY, 1918

CAUGHT BY THE TIDE OF WAR—FRENCH REFUGEES FROM THE LOST VILLAGES

Homeless, in many cases for the second time, whole families are adrift on the crowded roads, bound for anywhere beyond the reach of the German guns; and friendly Tommies, with sturdy children of their own at home, give a lift to tired French babies and their mother. A weary dog drags itself along by the wheel, and somebody's doll, supported by the big hand of a British soldier, sets out on her travels too. The children laugh, being too young to understand, but their mother sits silent and grief-stricken among the strange but friendly khaki figures which throng this once peaceful and happy road in Northern France.

THE GREAT WORLD WAR: WEEK BY WEEK.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IN ENGLAND.

You greet our England in the spring,
  Keen-eyed, with consecrated will;
And may each Old World, hedge-row thing
  Quicken in you the primal thrill

Of boys who burst upon a dale
  Starry with flowers! You never knew
Our cuckoo, nor the nightingale
  Singing in woods to startle you.

E'en the blackbird puts on fresh guise,
  And here are weeds of unknown name

That somehow, as they light your eyes,
  Shall minister to your high aim. . . .

So New a World it seems; and yet
  This soil your forebears tilled, here dwelt.
How shall your racial heart forget
  The swift impulse to joy once felt

In England's spring-time? You shall long
  For bobolink and whip-poor-will—
But, hearkening to the skylark's song
  They loved, hail him as home-bird, still!

JOYCE COBB.

The Prince of Wales Arrives in Rome

Great enthusiasm marked the welcome given to the Prince during his recent visit to Rome. "I have come to you," he said in a speech which was received with deafening cheers, "from the front on which our soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder to uphold the same ideals and to defend the same inalienable rights. I come to you to bring you a message of the encouraging sympathy of the King, my father, and his subjects in Great Britain and in the Dominions Overseas.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

On Saturday of last week Major-General F. F. Ashmore, commanding the Aerial Defences of London, unveiled a tablet recording the establishment of a cot in memory of children killed in an air raid on London at the Cripples Hospital at Alton, and in the course of his speech made a most encouraging statement on the question of enemy air raids. "The last raid showed a great advance in our methods. Of some thirty odd machines that attempted the attack we totally destroyed seven. We shall—I am sure of it—do even better than that. We are experimenting and improving every day. [illegible] are being improved, and the night skill of our brave pilots is increasing. I cannot promise that odd machines will not break through, but I confidently expect that we shall make raids on London too expensive for the Huns to continue."

A recent issue of *Flying* contains a lucid and interesting article on the same question, and the writer is of opinion that the night raiding of London will for various reasons, become more and more difficult. "It begins to appear as if the period of raids on London by night is a measurable one, partly owing to the increased efficiency of anti-aircraft gunnery, and partly on account of the co-operation of our own machines in defensive work. One or two chance attempts on the part of small numbers of enemy planes might win through once, or twice, but as a regular stunt it is out of the question, since the gun will always out-range the ceiling of the machine."

London will always remain the goal of the raider, "for the reason that with very simple precautions as to lighting, no enemy aeroplane can find its way anywhere except to London—that is, with enough precision to make such raids anything like a success. London, with the Thames showing under the least of moonlight as a pathway from the sea, is a large and a sure target, and being the centre of government, it is a very desirable target. With increased range, enemy aircraft might wander over the Midlands, dropping bombs on the chance of doing damage, but that is not a paying game. Thus the enemy's task is simplified to the one business of bombing London."

The Germans began with Zeppelin raids on this country, and particularly on London, in the early days of the war, and for a time they had it all their own way; then the defensive measures taken proved too strong for the airships, and their place was taken by aeroplanes. "The new problem was tackled; the combination of anti-aircraft gunnery and defensive aircraft was improved step by step, till, with a maximum of thirty machines in a single attack, the enemy lost seven—nearly a fourth of his total attacking force. And to one who could see the defence working—see it with an understanding eye—the co-operation of gunnery and fighting-planes against the raiders was a very pretty piece of work. So far as London is concerned, it may be safely said that the night bombing by means of aeroplanes is coming to an end. That is not to say that other and equally severe raids will not be experienced, for it is unlikely that a desperate enemy will back down at the first defeat, but that defensive measures are improving at such a rate that soon raids will be so unprofitable as to force abandonment of them.

"And this is because the Hun has but the one target, London, that he can be sure of hitting when he comes inland. It simplifies the problem of defence in a way that can never apply to Germany. There the towns within range of modern aircraft are so numerous, and the effect of a raid on any one of them is so severe, from the purely military point of view, that effective defence of the whole area against even day attacks is a problem Germany cannot solve. On this side of the Channel the area for effective raids is severely restricted; on the other side of the Rhine it is widely dispersed, and to set up anti-aircraft defences for the whole of the Saar and Rhine industrial centres would involve such gunnery problems as would starve the German front line of guns and shells—it simply cannot be done. This difficulty for the Hun renders daylight raiding a possibility; once our machines are across the fighting line, there is little or nothing to stop them.

Moreover, the anti-aircraft gunnery which should protect these towns is far from effective, attack from fighting planes alone not being a sufficiently powerful defence. "It is the combination of aerial attack and anti-aircraft gunnery, such as was used on the Whit-Sunday raiders, that is so effective, for a raiding squadron is forced by the guns to break up its formation for fear of presenting too good a target, and the isolated machines form good targets for the planes used in the defence. Germany is unable, owing to the length of line she has to guard, to organise such a combination of defences, in consequence of which daylight raids on the Rhine area are and will remain possible."

In *Land and Water* of May 30 Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in his review of recent military events, insists upon the importance of air fighting in general and of raids on enemy towns in particular. The most striking incident of the week's war in the air was, he says, the deliberate bombardment of a great British base hospital. The enemy thought, as he did when he murdered Captain Fryatt, that no parallel action could be taken against himself. He was trying to pave the way to a convention which should put an end to the bombing of all places not strictly of military importance and within the war zone. "The very oldest men alive in North Germany to-day, the men between seventy and ninety, have their memories of young manhood crammed with victories, not only on the largest scale, but of the most decisive sort, and these achieved against first-class Powers with incredible facility and rapidity. All the news of civil damage and humiliation which the German at home reads about (or the German soldier either for that matter) was news of harm done to the enemy, not to himself. We cannot grasp the enormous effect of air work in Germany until we grasp that state of mind.

"The first sign of what such an effect could be was the explosion of anger, surprise, and furious recrimination which followed the French raid upon Karlsruhe. So normal was life within Germany, so much did all the authorities take the old state of affairs for granted, that the royalties were quietly visiting each other in the Palace of Karlsruhe when the raids took place, and the Queen of a neutral country narrowly escaped death.

"We said in these columns many months ago that the test would be Cologne. The words written in these columns were to this effect: 'The first bombardment of Cologne will wake an echo not only throughout Germany but round the world.' Cologne was the one great city of Western Germany which had this character of a capital, of a provincial metropolis, of a centre of influence, of a great historical aggregate of population. It was intensely jingo; there had appeared in its press threats against the French and British more violent, and perhaps one may say more simple, than in the press of any other city.

You have the measure of the astonishment and the salutary terror produced by this British achievement when you read the pathetic, because child-like, commentaries of the enemy upon it. The principal Parliamentary representative of the city naively suggests that the thing should stop. He thinks it frankly intolerable. He says it must not go on. The Cardinal Archbishop of the place proposes that the Pope should put an end to it. The mind of Cologne just now, at the end of May, 1918, is far more different from what the mind of Cologne was six months ago than is the mind of any Western belligerent from what it was four years ago." The development of our great raids of reprisal has changed it, and they will continue to change it still more and more.

In connection with the raid question, one new feature is to be noticed, namely, the determined and ruthless attacks of the enemy on British and French base hospitals. The first attack, spoken of above by Mr. Belloc, was evidently the beginning of a new branch of the policy of frightfulness pursued by him throughout the war with periods of special intensity. The newest development marks the end of those vestiges of German chivalry which had hitherto found a last refuge from Kultur among the pilots of the of the enemy's air squadrons.

THE QUESTION OF RAIDS

Elliott & Fry

Sir Alfred Butt

The well-known theatrical manager who has been knighted. He served in the Ministry of Food, 1917-18, and has given much active and generous help to war charities.

Bassano

The Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, P.C.

Mr. John R. Clynes, M.P., has represented North-east Manchester since 1906. He is Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food. He has acted as chairman of the Federation of Trade Councils.

Elliott & Fry

Sir Robert L. Harmsworth, Bart.

Mr. Leicester Harmsworth, M.P., who has been made a baronet, is a brother of Lord Northcliffe and Lord Rothermere, and has been the Liberal member for Caithness since 1900.

Lafayette

Sir John G. Butcher, K.C., Bart.

Mr. Butcher is the Unionist member for York and a prominent King's Counsel. He was called to the Bar in 1878 and took silk in 1897. His name is among the baronets in the Birthday Honours list.

Elliott & Fry

The Right Hon. Sir William Bull, P.C.

Sir William Bull, who has been appointed a Privy Councillor, has sat for Hammersmith since 1900. He was knighted in 1905, and is Parliamentary Private Sec. to Mr. Walter Long.

Bassano

The Right Hon. James I. Macpherson, P.C.

Mr. Macpherson is the Under Secretary for War, and has represented Ross and Cromarty in Parliament as a Liberal since 1911. He is vice-president of the Army Council.

THE THIRD GERMAN THRUST : *The Aisne-Marne District Mapped.*

French official

The Broken Bridge at Venizel

Quite close to the eastern outskirts of Soissons, where the Germans crossed to the northern suburbs

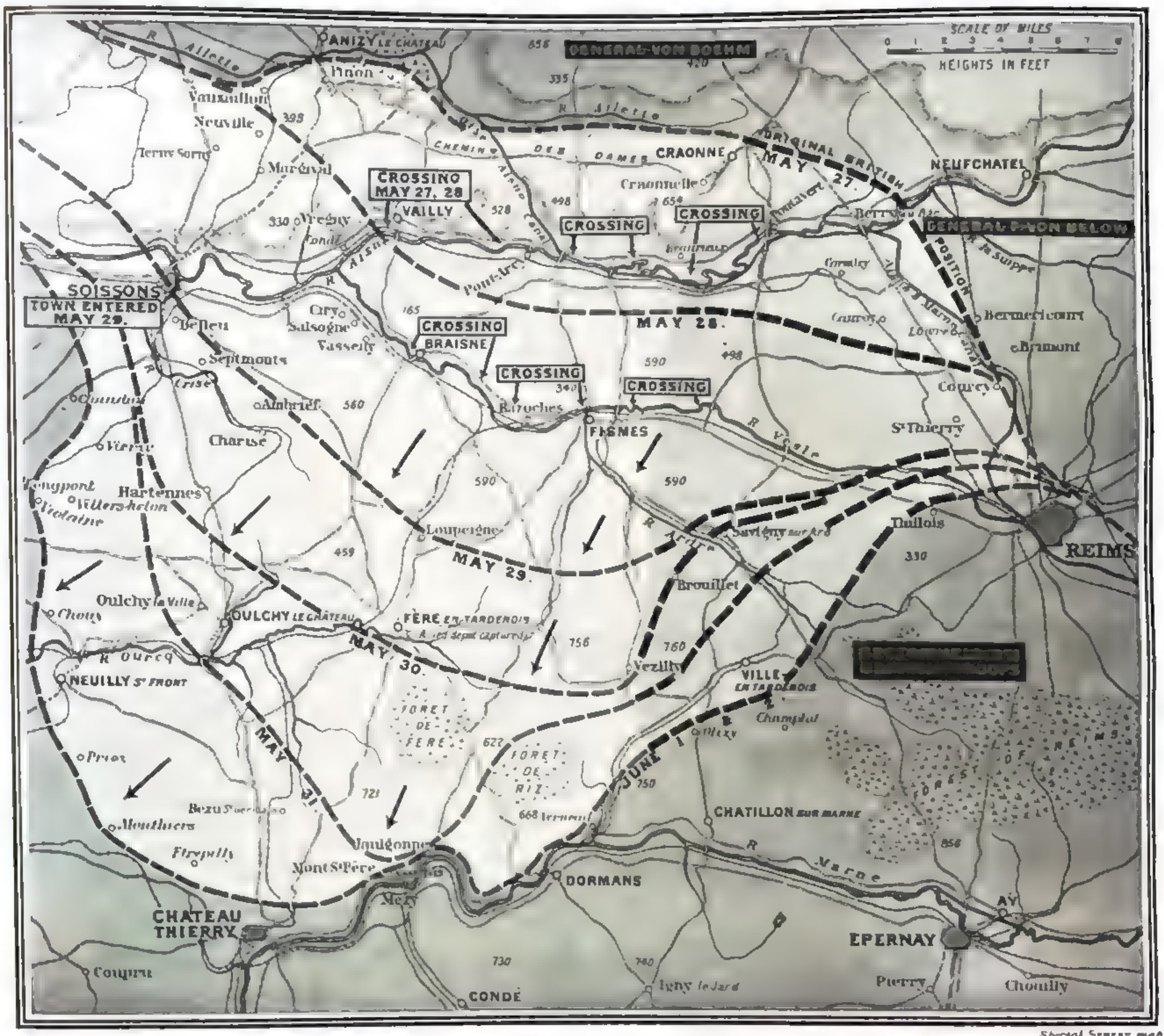
Section Through the Aisne Ridge from North to South

It was across this ridge, rising to a height of some 600 ft., that the Germans stormed on the morning of May 27. Their chief attack was at the eastward end of the ridge. To the south of the Aisne was a second plateau area, which was also carried after a stiff resistance by the Allied forces. It will be noted that the German position opposite the Aisne Ridge from which the German reserves attacked the Chemin des Dames rises to a height all over 600 ft., an elevation practically identical with that of the French lines on the ridge. The bed of the Ailette itself is just under 300 ft. above sea-level. The Aisne is slightly higher. The Vesle is almost exactly 300 ft. above sea-level. The ground to the south rises again to over 600 ft.

French official

The Church at Vailly

As damaged by shell fire in the early years of the war, showing the beautiful rose window



Special Sphere map

The German Advance Across the Aisne and the Vesle shown in its Various Stages

The German thrust from north east to south-west is shown by a succession of lines on various dates throughout the period May 27 to June 4. Rheims and Soissons are seen at the flanks of the movement. The original British position between Craonne and Bermericourt is also indicated by a medium tint, with subsequent movement down to June 2, 3, and 4. This map shows the railways serving the district. The positions of the chief masses of high ground such as at St. Remy and above the Marne are indicated on the bird's-eye views given on the following pages

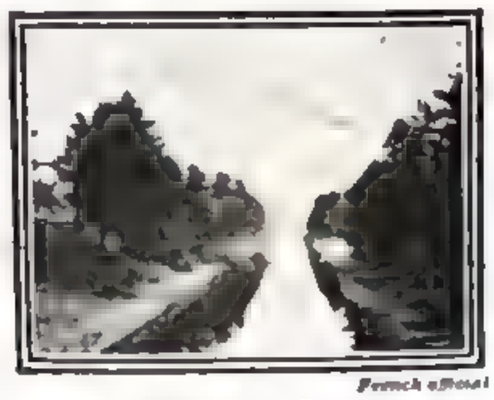
French official

The Aisne River

Crossed by the Germans at Pontarcy and other points in the advance south and west

Section from the Fismes Plateau to the Marne

This section continues the one above from the plateau south of Fismes to the Marne. The plateau of Fismes rises to over 800 ft. in height, falling a little in the region of the forests of Fère and Riz and pitching down to the valley of the Marne, the bed of which is 300 ft. above sea-level. The ground rises again to the plateau of Condé on the south, the general height being above 700 ft. The two views form one complete section across a strip of territory measuring thirty-five miles from north to south



French official

The Aisne Canal

Which runs alongside the Aisne and which was crossed by the Germans

THE NEW GERMAN DRIVE TOWARDS PARIS

Soissons Cathedral

The cathedral of Soissons dates from the tw thirteenth centuries. It is partly Romanesque partly Gothic. Soissons was one of the royal cities of the Merovingians and Carolingians.

THE GERMANS' NEW THRUST TOWARDS THE MARNE

After an interval of three weeks since the bringing to a stand of their drive in the Armentières-Ypres sector, the German High Command on May 27 launched a powerful offensive against the Allies on the Soissons-Rheims front.

Judging by the utterances of various correspondents in the daily press, the attack was a surprise. Certainly the front was not strongly held. From north of Soissons to Rheims the line extended for some forty miles, more than half of which was constituted by the Aisne Ridge. This long stretch of front was held apparently by four British divisions—the 8th, 21st, 28th, and 50th—and a number of French divisions not greatly exceeding that of their British comrades. The British divisions, according to correspondents on the spot, had been brought down from Flanders, presumably to rest. Their losses had been made good by fresh drafts of young soldiers of the finest spirit, as are all our citizen troops, but inexperienced in the conditions of actual warfare.

Against this front, thus thinly held, there were massed two German armies. Both belonged to the Central Group under the German Crown Prince. The attack across the Aisne Ridge was delivered by Colonel General von Boehn, while the assault nearer Rheims was made by the army of Friedrich von Below, whose last exploits were achieved against the Russians in Courland. The number of troops comprised in these two armies is not precisely known, but it is believed that not less than twenty-five divisions took part in the first attack. The odds against the Allies were thus tremendous. The preparations of the German commanders had been made with great thoroughness; in particular, their equipment for passing the several rivers in their path must have been very complete and excellently organised.

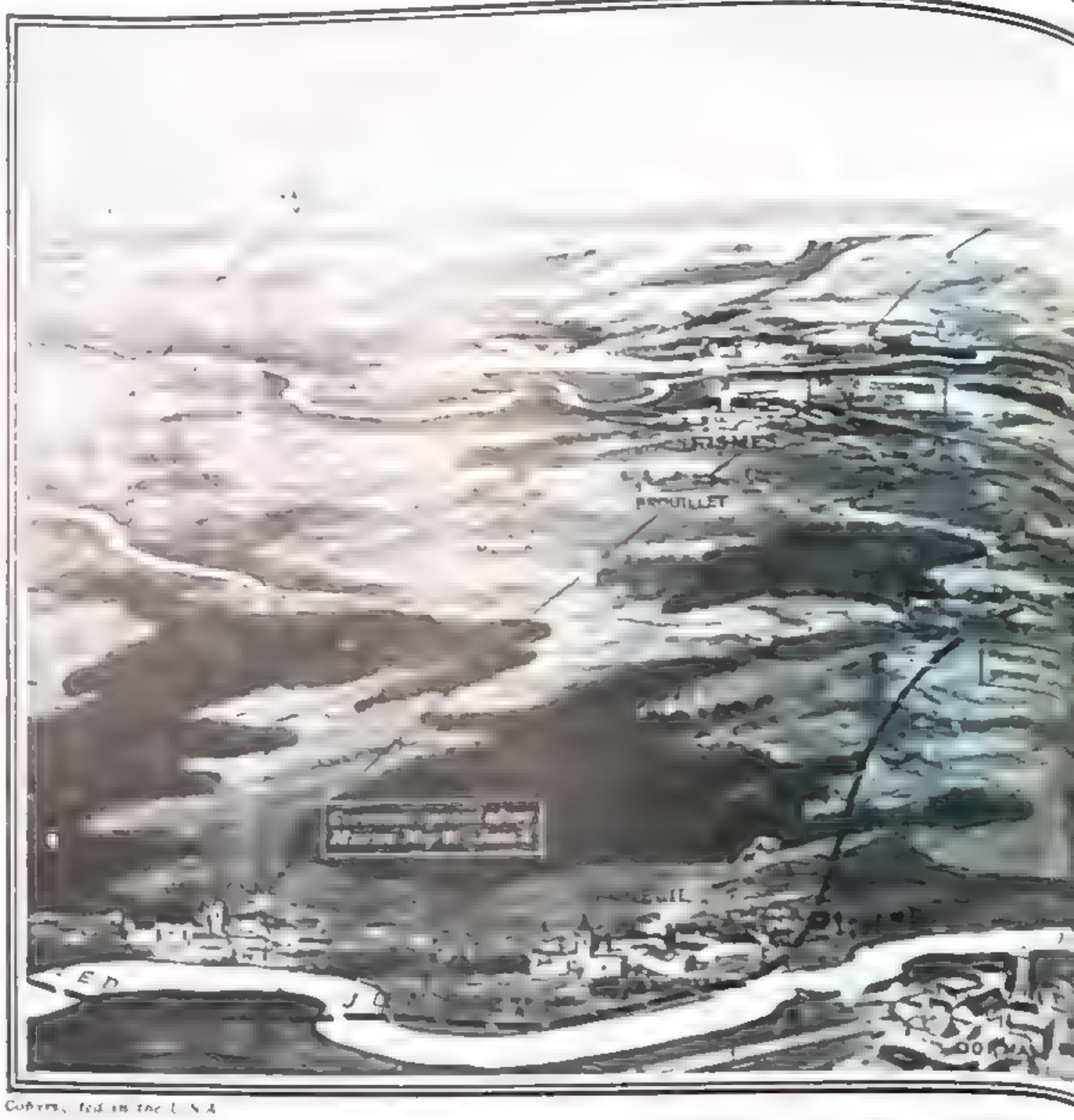
Secrecy of the German Blow

The German concentration in the Aisne region seems to have been effected unnoticed by the Allies. It is at least possible that the Allied staff was preoccupied with the idea of a German attempt either to reach the Channel ports or to continue the interrupted drive down the Oise valley towards Paris. One military correspondent, usually well informed, suggests boldly that Ludendorff deliberately counted upon the British insular obsession for the Channel ports, and upon the almost equally strong obsession of the French for Amiens and the road to Paris. In any case, the concentration on the Aisne seems to have passed unnoticed. The German commander also, as far as can be seen, added to his

French official picture

Forest of Villers Cotterets

The large forest of Villers Cotterets, south-west of Soissons, served as a useful bastion to the French in the opposition to the Crown Prince's advance down the Ourcq. Severe fighting took place on its outskirts.



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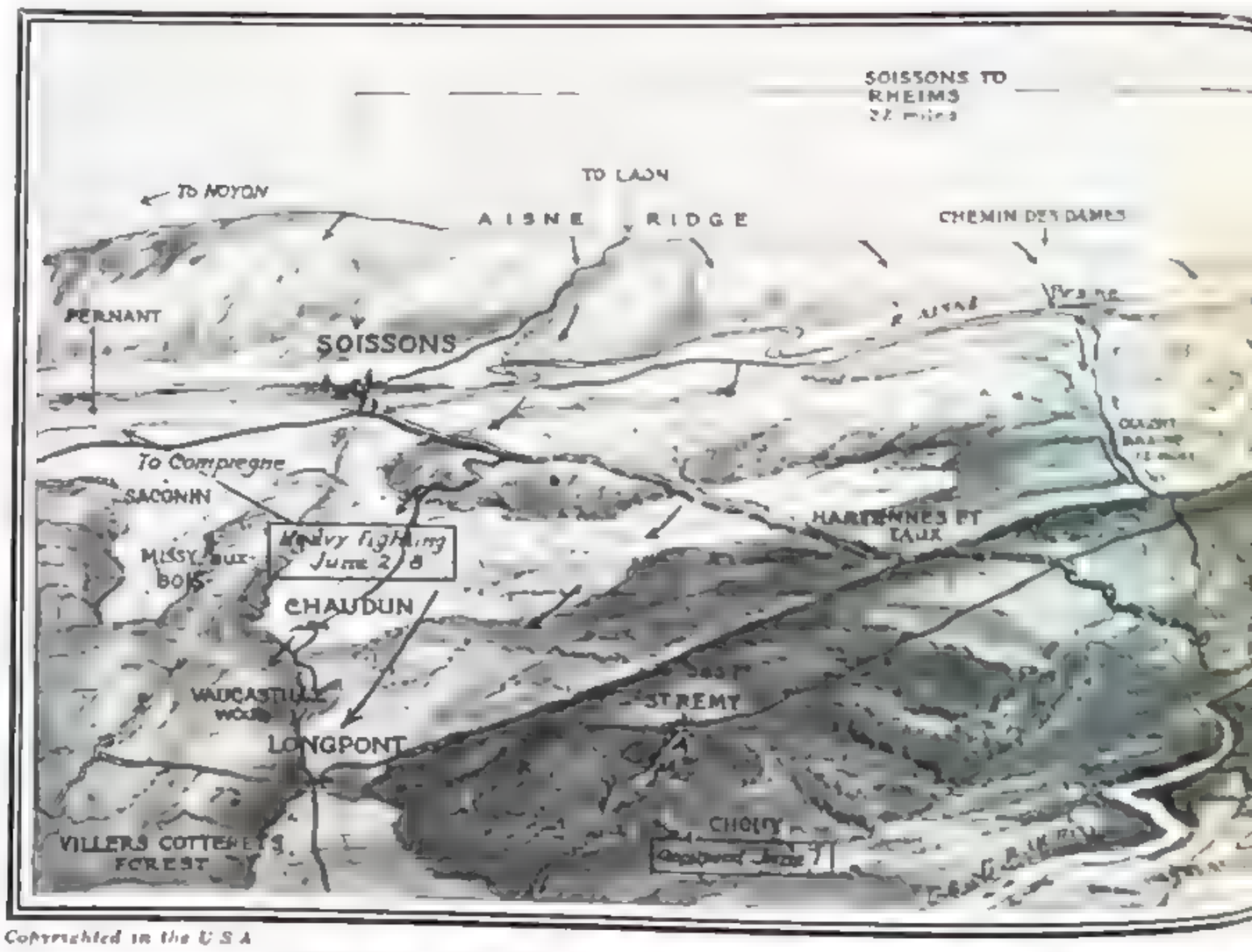
PANORAMA OF THE EASTERN SE

The view is taken from a point above the valley of the Marne, looking nearly northwar Aisne Ridge. Rheims is on the extreme right, while Soissons is out of view to the le foreground are the villages of Jaulgonne and Verneuil, at which the Germans have arr the Marne. In the middle distance the uplands are intersected by the Vesle and th



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PANORAMA OF THE WESTERN SECTION OF THE BATTLEFIELD

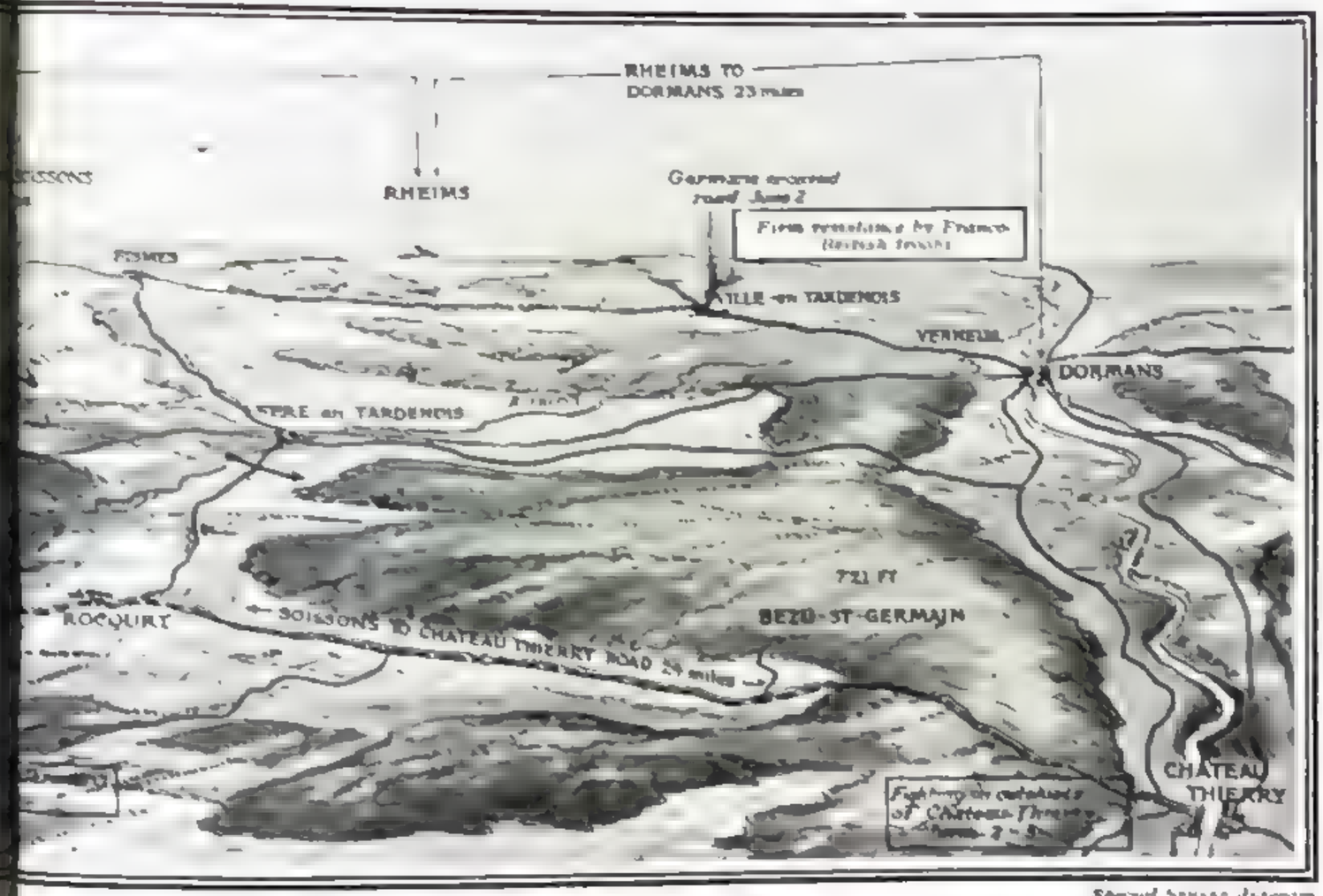
The view is taken from a point above Villers Cotterets looking eastward along the Marne road from Soissons to Chateau Thierry, intersecting the view, has been specially emphasised valley of the Ourcq appears in the centre of the view, the stream flowing towards the gr On its right bank (the left of the picture) the ground rises in a marked fashion to St. Rem

German Army's Approach to the Battlefields of the Marne Across the Plateau Country of Western Champagne.

DRAWN BY R. M. PAXTON

ATTLEFIELD FROM THE AISNE TO THE MARNE

tween the Marne and the Vesle are Ville-en-Tardenois and the villages around it—Vezilly, Broullet, gny, Ouzy, and Champlat. The Franco-British forces, after a fierce resistance about Broullet d Savigny, fell back on the line near Champlat and were organising a counter-attack. Thillois has en held throughout, forming a pivot to the retiring line.



Special Service diagram

SOISSONS AND VILLERS COTTERETS TO THE MARNE AT CHÂTEAU THIERRY

mass of high ground also lies to the south, forming a high bluff above the Marne. On the right in the distance is Ville-en-Tardenois, the scene of much fighting. On the left may be seen the line of villages west and south-west of Soissons, where furious fighting took place during the first days of June. The railways traversing this district are shown on the map given on p. 169

Rheims from One of its Suburbs

Rheims was a busy industrial town as well as a place of historical renown as the many factory chimneys testified. A great part of the town, especially around the cathedral, is to-day in ruins.

strategic surprise a tactical surprise by abstaining from any long bombardment or exceptional aerial activity. As regards the concentration, it is obvious that much can be effected by forced marches and collection of material by night when aerial activity is nearly useless for reconnoitring purposes.

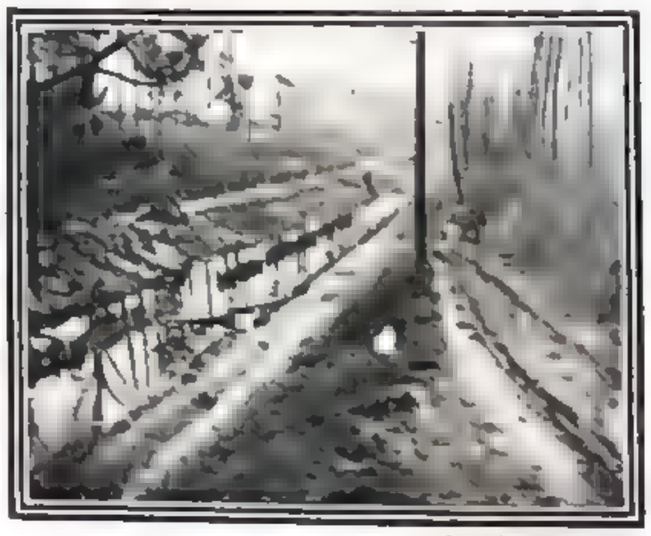
The German infantry waves advanced to the attack early on the morning of May 27 after a short but furious bombardment, including quantities of gas shells. The British artillery and trench mortars replied steadily, and it is reasonable to suppose, inflicted heavy losses upon the German infantry massed for the attack. The Germans were preceded by lines of tanks and accompanied by squadrons of aeroplanes which dropped bombs and fired at low range with their machine-guns. The long, thin Allied line could not hope to withstand such an onset, and from the first, though fighting steadily, French and British alike had to retreat.

The Rush of the Germans

By evening the whole eastern Aisne Ridge was in possession of the Germans, and that night they were pouring over the Aisne. The British divisions were swinging to the east, pivoting on the positions near Rheims, while the French were falling back rather to the west, their pivot being Soissons. Consequently there was a gap in the Allied lines on the 28th, and von Boehn made every effort to widen it. By the night of the 28th–29th he was crossing the Vesle at Fismes, Bazoches, and Braine, and his right was at the gates of Soissons. The French made a stout resistance on the plateau of Margival, but were driven back by numbers, and on the 29th Soissons was entered. On the right the Franco-British troops were stubbornly contesting the approaches to Rheims. The pivot of resistance was Thillois, which was held obstinately, and, though taken and retaken, remained in our hands. West of Thillois the Allies fell slowly back step by step through Ville-en-Tardenois and Champlat. There apparently reinforced, they resumed the offensive, recaptured Champlat on June 1, and pushed on towards Ville-en-Tardenois.

South and west of Soissons the French were building up a strong line of resistance along the edge of the Forest of Villers Cotterets. Ground was lost at first, for the main weight of von Boehn's drive was in this direction, and the pressure was severe, but by June 3 the front seemed to have become stabilised on the line Saconin-Missy-Vaucastille, and thence towards Château Thierry.

The German centre in the last days of May poured over the upland south of the Vesle, captured Fere-en-Tardenois, and reached the Marne at Jaulgonne on the 31st. The German front along the river was widened in the beginning of June from near Château Thierry to Dormans, but no serious attempt had been made to cross the river. E. F.



The Marne Canal

This view gives a good impression of the rather broken country, with watercourses running between steep banks, into which the German troops advanced during the early days of this month

A CORPUS CHRISTI CELEBRATION IN FRANCE

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THE PASSAGE OF A CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION IN WHICH THE

Great public interest was excited last week on the festival of Corpus Christi owing to the concession made by the British Government to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cologne, who had petitioned that our bombers should not disturb the city on the day of the Corpus Christi festival. [illegible] May 30. The request was made not to the Air Ministry or general but to the British Government by way of the Vatican, the decision not to bomb German towns on that day being arrived at by the Cabinet. It was understood that [illegible] representatives of military interests also succeeded in doing so. In the above picture a "Sphere" artist shows a Corpus Christi procession of special interest. It has filled the quiet road in some small French town with many colour and [illegible]. Behind the scarlet and white of the enfants de chœur, with their huge tapers flickering in the breeze, come the colours of France, borne aloft by her small but sturdy sons and [illegible]

Scottish Troops Join in the Celebration with our Allies.

DRAWN BY G. EDUARDO FROM A SKETCH SUPPLIED

CATHOLIC MEMBERS OF A HIGHLAND REGIMENT TAKE PART

...een a group of little boys and girls in Zouave costume and carrying small French flags. ...tle hands clasp the pole that holds up the image of the Christ Child, and then comes a ...achment of stalwart Highlanders. Catholics from a kilted regiment quartered in the town. ...fter them come the white veiled girls with their banners, and by the roadside a few people have ...pped to watch the passage of the procession—here an old man leaning on a stick and heavy with thoughts of fighting was too far away, there a little knot of peasant women, and they gaze with curious eyes and wonder, perhaps, at yet another of the queer tricks of war which has brought the tall, fair soldiers from overseas, in their strange garb, and has set them waiting and singing in procession on the holy day along a country road in France. It is another of those scenes which are bringing the two nations closer together.

PEACEFUL DAYS IN YPRES : Before the Outbreak of War.

The Rue de Lille, Showing the Belfry

It was one of the principal streets of Ypres, and leads straight to the great belfry of the Cloth Hall. The present condition of this street is shown in this issue.

Lace-makers at Work

The making of Valenciennes lace gave employment to many of the people of Ypres before the war. A view of Ypres, showing its present condition, will be found on pp. 176 and 177.

A Corner of the Grand Place—The Nieuwerk

Through the arch of the beautiful Renaissance building known as the Nieuwerk, built in the early part of the seventeenth century, one could reach St. Martin's Cathedral.

The German Push to the Marne Compared with 1914.

Lithographed in the U.S.A. Drawn by H. Dick

The Darker Tint Indicates the Area Affected at Present; the Lighter Tint Shows the Area Invaded in 1914

The annexed map shows the area of France invaded by the Germans in 1914, when the army of von Kluck was sweeping downwards towards Paris, the French and British forces retiring to beyond the Grand Morin. The area affected by the present push is shown by a darker tint in the upper portion of the map. It was in the opening days of September, 1914, that von Kluck's army was observed to be turning to the east, instead of enveloping Paris. This gave General Joffre the opportunity for which he had been waiting, and by a swift turning movement by way of the Ourcq valley he was able to force upon von Kluck a rapid retreat which also affected the Crown Prince's armies further eastward, and compelled an equally hurried retreat to the Aisne and to northern Champagne.

RECENT EVENTS IN RUSSIA : *Some Notes on the Eastern Situation* (see p. 175)

It is impossible in the lack of reliable news to define the situation in Russia with any precision; but the general conditions are, unfortunately, only too clear. Russia is to-day what Italy was a century ago—a "geographical expression." The huge world-empire has become a congeries of anarchic states, or embryo states, several of which are either threatened by Germany or actually beneath her heel. The Germans are in practical possession of the Baltic Provinces almost to the gates of Petrograd. Finland is in their power, and it is rumoured that it is to be converted into a kingdom under a German prince. German detachments have seized the principal Black Sea ports, while the hitherto defeated Turks have recovered without a blow all their lost Armenian territory, and have captured with little or no resistance Kars and Ardahan.

It is a gloomy picture, and is not much relieved by the fact that here and there strenuous hostility has been offered to the Germans. The remnant of the Armenians made a vain resistance to the Turks and Germans; the Georgians and other Caucasian states are reported to be organising for defence, but without assistance from without their efforts must fail. The newly-formed Polish Army Corps apparently refused to obey German orders, and offered a stout resistance to the forces sent to disarm it, but was finally obliged to surrender owing to lack of ammunition after five days' fighting.

The so-called Ukrainian Republic is for the present nothing more nor less than a German dependency. General Skoropadski, a member of an old Malo-Russian family, is the dictator, and according to the official German pronouncements German troops are held at his disposal to crush any hostile movements. The German forces, under Field Marshal von Eichhorn, are busy exploiting the occupied territory to the best of their ability. Anarchy is, however, rife, and so much of the growing crops are being destroyed by the revolting peasantry that it is doubtful whether the Central Empires will reap any very appreciable benefit from them. Kiev, the seat of government of Dictator Skoropadski and his German partisans, has repeatedly been the scene of fighting, and the Ukrainian Rada is reported to be attempting to recapture it with the troops which still adhere to it. The general confusion almost baffles description. One story, which has appeared in the *Vossische Zeitung*, is that Generals Alexeiev and Kornilov were captured and executed at Novocherkassk on February 25. The story must, of course, be taken with reserve. It is not impossible, but there is apparently no confirmation.

In Petrograd the economic situation is deplorable. The city is literally starving. There is no bread, and the small reserve of flour is being kept for the troops. There is apparently a small supply of biscuit, but the bulk of the population is dependent upon a daily ration of half-a pound of potatoes. The price of potatoes is 3 roubles (nominally 6s. 3d.) a pound. Sugar is 50 roubles a pound, and other articles in proportion. The Government proposes to appoint a food controller, but nothing has apparently as yet been done in this direction.

G. Sverdlov, the President of the Central Executive Committee of Soviets, speaking recently upon the food crisis, attributed it to the increased of *bourgeois* elements in the villages and the refusal of the peasants to provide foodstuffs. His remedy appeared to be the creation of a state of civil strife and the promotion of class warfare! Comment upon utterances of this type is surely needless.

Russia's best hope for the future lies not in the Bolshevik demagogues, but in her allies. President Wilson has declared that he will stand by Russia no less than France. The Bolsheviks are ill advised in declaring that the Allies must recognise the advantage of loyalty to the Soviets and acknowledge their absolute power. So far as can be seen, they exercise unchallenged authority scarcely anywhere.

Existence in Petrograd Under the Bolshevik Régime, 1918.

Russian Workmen Enrolling as Soldiers to Resist the German Advance

The picture shows Russian workmen at the Smolny Institute enrolling in the "eleventh hour" army which was formed in Petrograd to resist the invading German armies then marching on Petrograd. The proletariat Government at the last moment called on all to save the situation.

Workmen's Wives Volunteering as Nurses for the Front

The Red Army gathered in a considerable number of recruits, and many of the wives of the Petrograd workmen enrolled as nurses for the front while their husbands were hurriedly equipped and sent into the field.

A Colonel Selling Newspapers

Numbers of army officers have been reduced to earning their living in the streets as best they can. This colonel of infantry is doing it by selling papers.

An Official turned Cigarette-seller

This man was once a clerk in the Foreign Office, and was reduced to selling cigarettes on the Nevsky Prospekt in order to gain a livelihood.

The Plight of Another Officer

This officer has been rendered destitute and has taken to selling newspapers in the streets of Petrograd. Others get their living by chopping wood.

Workmen Enrolled in the Red Army being Trained in the Use of a Rifle

The workmen and others who joined the Red Army with the idea of defending the Bolshevik Government of Petrograd when the Germans were advancing on the capital were trained and equipped in the minimum of time. As a matter of fact, they were practically untrained when they were sent to join the ranks. A pictorial method of instruction in trajectory is being used by the instructor, as may be seen from the picture and diagram on the wall behind him.

THE RUINS OF YPRES AS SEEN FROM AN AERO

AFTER FOUR YEARS OF WAR—THE REMNANTS OF THE CATHEDRAL

The picture given above was taken from an aeroplane flying over Ypres and shows the state of utter ruin to which the city has been brought by four years' pitiless bombardment. To the extreme left can be seen the stump of the tower belonging to the cathedral of St Martin, and close beside it the ruins of that splendid Cloth Hall which was the glory of Ypres. The streets leading out of the Grande Place have suffered heavily from the

PLANE : An Overhead Picture of the Centre of the Town.

AND CLOTH HALL AMID THE SHATTERED HOUSES OF THE CITY

bombardment, and it is to be remarked that in some cases it is only the walls which run from north-east to south-west—that is, in the main direction for German guns—which show any signs of existence. In the Rue des Chiens some houses are still standing and have kept their roofs almost intact. Another house in the Rue de Lille has also escaped destruction though its neighbours have disappeared.

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A CONVOY AT SEA. FROM A DRAWING BY H. BUSH

WAR RELICS. By E. V. Lucas.

With your permission I will return to the alluring subject of St. James's Square, where I have again been loitering. In fact, I have been wondering why authors, in search of a theme, ever do anything but write about squares, since every square is a microcosm.

Two or three weeks ago I was writing about the statue of King William III., his horse and his horse's tail, in the middle of this bland and fascinating rectangle. I now want to say something about No. 2.

Pending the erection of that national war museum upon which Sir Alfred Mond and Sir Martin Conway are active, the curious public has to do the best it can with shop window exhibits of relics from the battlefields. Every kind of shop, however pacific normally, can break out in this martial way, and gradually the civilian is thus becoming instructed in the paraphernalia of slaughter. One of the best of these collections is in the Strand, in a window nominally given over to colonial produce; another is in Whitehall in a window with a similar bent; a third is in Lower Regent Street, only a few steps from No. 2, St. James's Square; a fourth, in Oxford Street, has ousted boots from their proper place; while yet another, and by no means the least varied and valuable, is to be seen in a writing room at the Royal Albion Hotel in Brighton. These are for public consumption. Privately, of course, the accumulation of war relics has become a passion, and no family any longer respects itself unless it has a projectile as a door-stop, a paper-knife made of the copper binding of a shell-case flattened out and shaped, or a cartridge pencil

How different were the methods of "Wry necked Dick" or "Old Dreadnought"—whichever nickname you prefer—who lived at No. 2, St. James's Square, more than a century and a half ago, and also had a fancy for the souvenirs of war! For whereas we are, so to speak, retail in our acquisitiveness, he was wholesale. Where we are content with ammunition, he demanded the guns themselves, five of which, from the battle of Finisterre in 1747, may still be seen in a row before his house, from two of which sprout lamp posts.

One may pass No. 2 a thousand times, on one's way to call on the Bishop of London or lunch at the Sports Club, and never give a thought to these five half buried pieces of heavy ordnance; but that is their history, and their captor (under Anson) was this same "Wry-necked Dick" or "Old Dreadnought," whose real name was Admiral Edward Boscawen and who brought back with him not only the Frenchman's guns but also a wound in his shoulder.

His seems to me a very thorough way of making war: first to defeat your foe and then to adapt his artillery to your own domestic purposes. It is also almost scripturally pacific. A sword becomes a ploughshare with less ease than a cannon becomes the socket for a gas standard, as anyone can see for himself by visiting No. 2, St. James's Square.

The admiral who resided behind this strange palisade was perhaps rather a fortunate than a great sailor; he was never a commander of such genius that his supersession in the middle of a war was inevitable; but he had a victory or so to his name, in particular the defeat of De la Clue—largely the result of a short way with treaties—in Lagos Bay in 1759, and he was able to build himself a country mansion at Hatchlands Park in Surrey "at the expense of the enemies of his country," which must always be a pleasant thing for a fighting man to do. But his memory is chiefly prized in the Navy for his efforts to make it a more civilised service than he found it. Many of the hygienic precautions and comforts of crews to day originated in the humane activity of "Wry-necked Dick," a name deriving from his habit of carrying his head on one side, or "Old Dreadnought," a title which seems to have been conferred, when he was still young, in honour of his reply, one night, when he was awakened by an officer with the question, "Sir, there are two large ships which look like Frenchmen bearing down on us, what are we to do?" "Do?" said Boscawen, "damn them, fight them!" One is warned, however, that this story, since it stops short at that point, may be apocryphal, no engagement being on record. But the five half-buried cannon in front of No. 2, St. James's Square, are real enough.

This picture shows Coogee Beach, one of the pleasure haunts of Sydney, New South Wales. But a few miles from the city town-dwellers can come out in the hot weather to enjoy a dip in the rolling breakers of the Pacific

This picture of winter sports at Simla shows how this beautiful spot in the Himalayas, the refuge of the weary toiler in the plains during the hot season, has also a winter sports season which offers all the amenities of Switzerland

A CONTRAST—TWO PLEASURE GROUNDS AT REMOTE ENDS OF THE EMPIRE

IN THE GRIP OF THE SEARCHLIGHTS : *Holding a German Raider.*

From an oil painting by Jean [illegible]

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ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS FIRING AT A RAIDER CAUGHT BY THE SEARCHLIGHTS

A brilliant starry night and the London defences in full cry. Overhead those invaluable collaborators of Archibald, the searchlights, have caught a raider, and are holding him personally with long, sliding fingers of light, and anti-aircraft shells are breaking round him. The gunners have got the range this time, and there will not be long to wait before the Gotha plunges earthwards, breaks into a streak of fire, and comes to his final end—a heap of burnt wreckage in some quiet field.

ALLIED AIRMEN IN PURSUIT OF AN ENE

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A GERMAN BOMBING MACHINE ATTACKED BY ALLIED AIRMEN

[illegible] number attempting to carry out a raid on a town has fallen in with the defending force. [illegible] and the men from the [illegible] are hard [illegible] there is no chance of escape. [illegible] are making a gallant effort [illegible] the German [illegible] an effective fight, but [illegible] early [illegible]

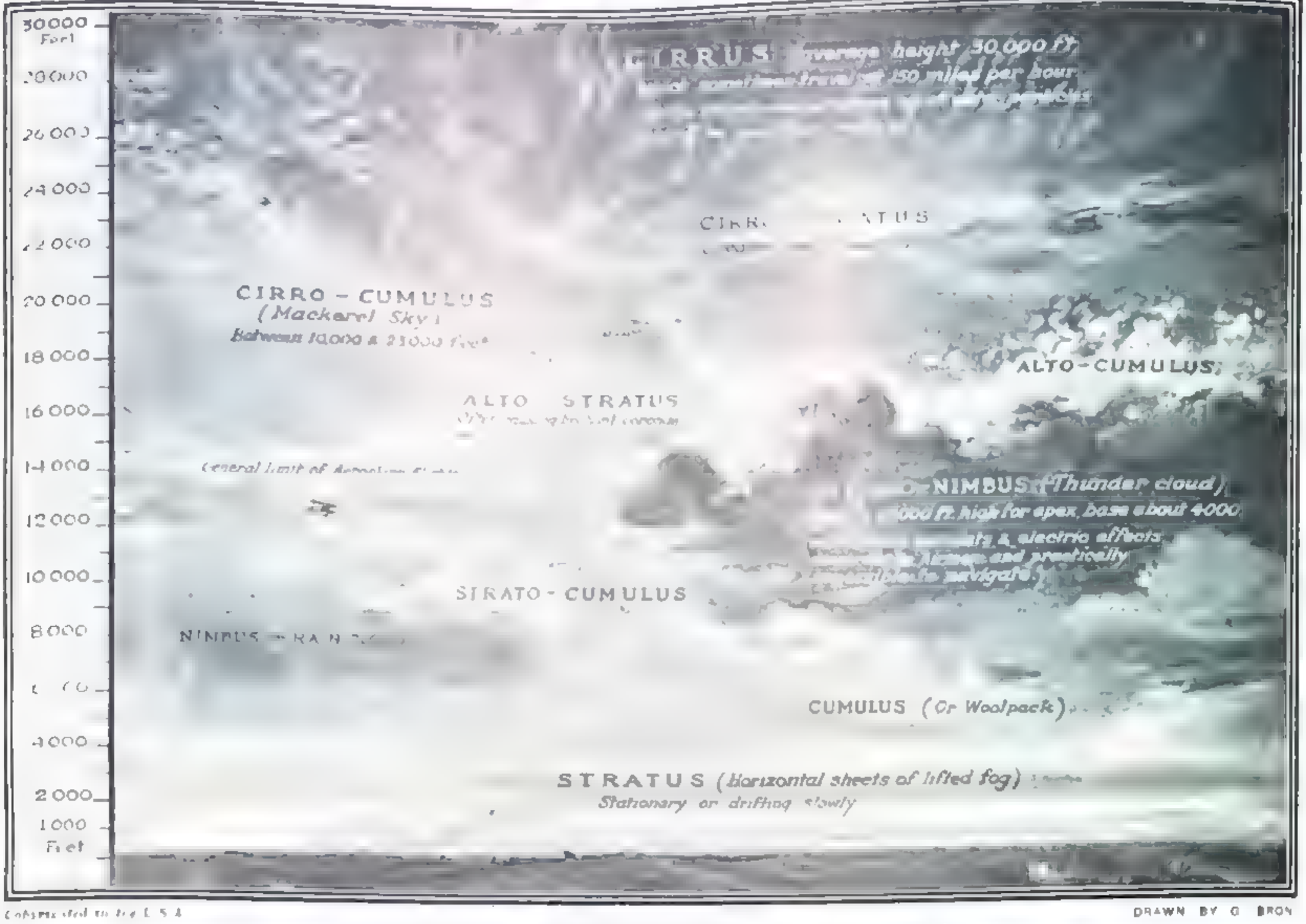
BOMBING PLANE : The Raider in Difficulties.

FROM A PAINTING BY WILLIAM C. BEWICKE

ND HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE DURING A MOONLIGHT RAID

[illegible] gave [illegible] the right [illegible] engine [illegible] and the [illegible] from the [illegible] But he [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and crippled, or he [illegible] will lose [illegible] [illegible] In any case he has [illegible]

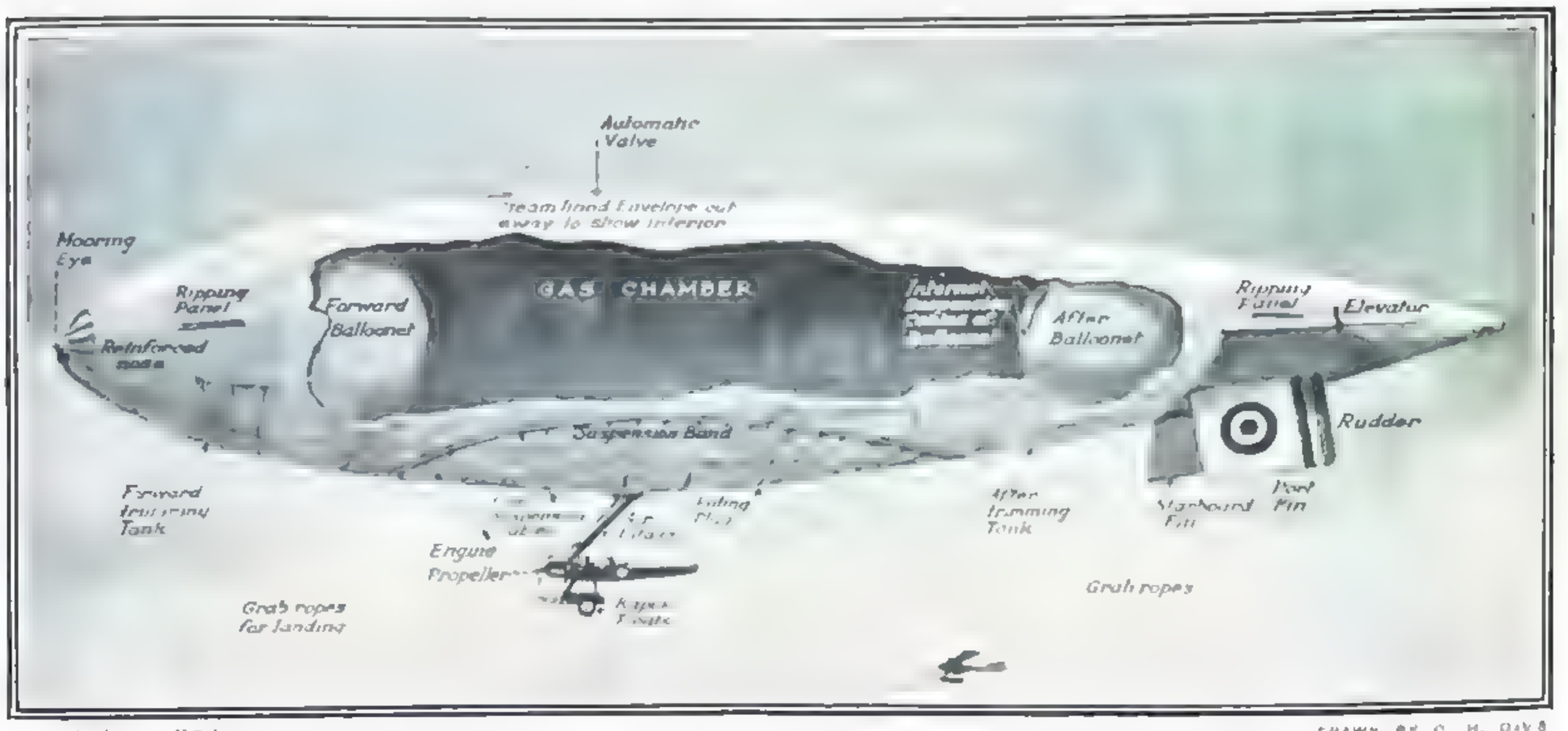
High Flying and the Height of Various Types of Cloud.



Copyrighted in the U.S.A. DRAWN BY G. BRON

Types of Cloud and their Altitudes from 1,000 to 30,000 ft.

The height at which clouds are riding on any particular day is of the greatest interest and importance to the air pilot. When he looks out at the sky in the early morning the estimation of the conditions which meet his eye will be qualified by the work which lies before him. If his work is direct downward observation and photographic record taking he will not mind very much the cloudy or misty appearance in the distance, but if artillery spotting is the order of the day his opinion of the weather will be uncomplimentary, for that haziness will prevent proper observation. If the work consists of a long distance raid he will look for different conditions. Sometimes the presence of cloud at a low altitude is useful as a screen or shelter to which to fly. In the above cloud diagram we see stratus, which may be otherwise described as horizontal sheets of lifted fog at 2,000 ft. Above is some cumulus or woolpack cloud at 5,000 ft. At 8,000 ft. is some nimbus or rain cloud. At 10,000 ft. is some strato-cumulus. At 12,000 ft. is a mass of cumulo-nimbus, dangerous to aerial navigators. Still higher is some alto-stratus, and still higher at 20,000 ft. is the cirro-cumulus which causes what is known as the mackerel sky. The two highest types of cloud are the cirro-stratus and the cirrus, composed of ice particles. It will be seen from the above that the aerial ocean which aviators navigate is of very varied character in its different layers. It is a much more variable and subtle medium than the ocean of water.



Copyrighted in the U.S.A. DRAWN BY C. H. DAVIS

Sectional View of a "Blimp"—the Useful Type of Scouting Airship or Elevated Observation Point

With this type of airship emphasis must not be laid on its possible fighting capacity, but upon its usefulness as a scout and watcher. In these capacities it has had the opportunity of proving itself of the greatest possible service. "The radius of action of these 'Blimps' is naturally a limited one as compared with the larger rigid dirigibles," says a recent writer, "but a very important feature of their usefulness is the fact that they can be used for patrolling at night. Night flying in an aeroplane is fraught with difficulties particularly on account of the difficulty in landing in the dark and the necessity to keep going. A small dirigible on the other hand can rise from the ground and cruise round and remain in the air under most ideal conditions, as the temperature is usually constant during the night and not subject to the fluctuations which take place during the day owing to the fact that the sun at one moment may shine and a little later be obscured by the clouds. This causes a variation in temperature which affects the volume of gas and disturbs the equilibrium of the airship. At night an airship can patrol at high altitudes over cities and fortifications and keep a sharp watch in all directions for approaching hostile aircraft. They can shut off their motor or throttle it down and remain practically stationary. They can be equipped with wireless apparatus for both sending and receiving, and they can also be equipped with delicate microphones for detecting the presence of airships or aeroplanes at a distance when it may be too dark to see. Although their work has been less spectacular than the operations of the Zeppelins, the non-rigid and semi-rigid airships of Great Britain and France have proved very successful for naval warfare, harbour defence, and coast patrol work.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS HAVE ALL DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY, EITHER IN ACTION, FROM WOUNDS, OR OTHER CAUSES DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR

Captain C. F. A. Wilson

R.A.M.C. Educated at Charterhouse and Oxford. He volunteered for active service in 1914.

Captain A. E. Pengelly, M.C.

R.E. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Pengelly. He was awarded the Military Cross in January.

Captain D. H. Brand, M.C.

Scots Guards. He had served through the South African War and rejoined the army in 1914.

Captain Eric D. Rose

London Regt. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rose. He was given his commission in 1915.

Captain M. M. Shaw, M.C.

Sherwood Foresters. He was a scholar of Hertford College, Oxford. Son of the Rev. M. S. Shaw.

Captain J. H. Growse

Northampton Regt. He was educated at the Imperial Service College at Windsor and at Sandhurst.

Lieutenant F. R. Stonnill

Hertfordshire Regt. Son of Mrs. Stonnill, Barnes. He was killed in action.

Captain C. J. A. Cowan

The Royal Scots. He left Pembroke College, Cambridge, to join the forces.

Lieutenant A. T. T. Lindsay

R.E. He was the son of Lieut.-Colonel Morgan Lindsay, C.B., and Mrs. Lindsay.

Captain C. F. T. Lindsay

R.F.A. He was educated at Wellington College and Woolwich, and was the brother of Lieut. A. T. T. Lindsay.

Lieutenant Charles Russell

Indian Infantry. He was the son of Mr. C. Russell, and was educated at Loretto School and at Oxford.

2nd Lieutenant C. N. Madeley

R.F.C. He had served in Gallipoli, Egypt, and on the Western front.

Lieutenant N. R. Abbey

Grenadier Guards. He was educated at Eton and afterwards at Sandhurst.

Sub-Lieutenant H. S. P. Shaw

Royal Navy. He was the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Shaw.

Capt. and Adjt. C. M. F. Dewdney

Gloucester Regt. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre with star last year. Killed in action.

Major D. G. de Courcy Parry

R.F.A. He was the son of Mr. C. de Courcy Parry, Chief Constable of Cumberland and Westmorland, and is reported to have been killed in action. He was 21 years old when he fell.

Captain F. K. Cummins

Connaught Rangers. He had served continuously at the front since September 1916 and had been mentioned in despatches. He was the youngest son of Professor Ashley Cummins, and was killed in action.

Major C. H. R. Scholefield

R.G.A. Major Scholefield is reported to have been killed in action at the end of last March. He was only twenty-two when he fell.

Captain A. M. Craigmile, M.C.

Rifle Brigade. He was educated at Bedbergh and King's College, Cambridge, obtaining a commission in 1914. He was severely wounded in the following year, and won the Military Cross in 1917.

Major T. I. Mitchell

Yorkshire Regt. Major Mitchell was the nephew of the Right Hon. A. H. Illingworth, M.P., Postmaster General. He is reported to have died from wounds received in action.

Pro patria mori

The late W. Hope Hodgson, Lieutenant, R.F.A.

The author of "The Night Land" and other novels who has just been killed on active service in France

A LITERARY LETTER : *THE LONELINESS OF EASTBOURNE.*

London, June 3, 1918

Life is so full of tragedy just now, and for every home in which there is sorrow there should be sympathy from the stranger. But to the readers of this page a special measure of sympathy must always be given to the man of letters who dies on the field of war. I have long been acquainted with the work of Mr Hope Hodgson. One or two of his novels had pleased me greatly, and a letter from him to me which I possess indicates that he had received encouragement from something I had written in these columns.

Lieutenant Hope Hodgson was a son of the Rev. Samuel Hodgson, and he has quite recently met his death in France. His books include —

The Boats of the 'Glen Carrig'
The House on the Borderland
The Night Land
The Ghost Pirates
Carnacki, the Ghost-finder
Men of the Deep Waters
The Luck of the Strong
Captain Gault

Many of his books were written in a chalet on the Côte d'Azur, but when the war broke out he promptly joined the University of London O.T.C. and got a commission in the R.F.A. He was gazetted out of the army once as the result of an accident, but made a point of rejoining as soon as possible. He was a popular officer, and his death was greatly lamented. "He has performed 'wonders of gallantry,'" wrote his C.O. "Many knew him," writes a friend, "as a highly strung, sensitive, rather dreamy idealist, but he threw himself heart and soul into the work that lay to his hand." One at least of his books, *The Night Land*, may eternally secure the interest of the public, which will not be ungrateful to its heroes who were also men of letters.

One letter by Lieutenant Hodgson written home I have seen, from which I venture to make an extract :—

What a scene of desolation, the heaved up mud rimming ten thousand shell craters as far as the sight could reach, north and south and east and west. My God, what a Desolation! And here and there, standing like mute, muddied rocks—somehow terrible in their significant grim bashed formlessness—an old concrete blockhouse, with the earth torn up around them in monstrous craters, and, in some cases, surged in great waves of earth against the sides of the blockhouses. The sun was pretty low as I came back, and far off across that Desolation, here and there they showed—just formless, squarish, cornerless masses erected by man against the Infernal Storm that sweeps for ever, night and day, day and night, across that most atrocious Plain of Destruction. My God! talk about a lost World—talk about the END of the World, talk about the "Night Land"—it is all here, not more than two hundred odd miles from where you sit infinitely remote. And the infinite, monstrous, dreadful pathos of the things one sees—the great shell hole with over thirty crosses sticking in it, some just up out of the water—and the dead below them, submerged. And near the centre there was one cross inscribed to "Adolphe Dehaut, the Nov. 26th, 1917." And on the centre of the cross lashed with a piece of cross-wire, was an empty bottle, upside down. ("Turn down an empty glass," I suppose.) Who, I wonder, was Adolphe Dehaut? If I live and come somehow out of this (as I certainly please God, I shall and hope to) *what* a book I shall write if my old "ability" with the pen has not forsaken me. Who, I wonder, was Adolphe Dehaut? Some day, if it please God, I'll see that at least one French soldier's name is not lost in the dreadful oblivion that like the mud of this hideous world, falls on the dead, and they pass out, wrapped in their blanket.

I have been to Eastbourne for the first time for many years. People will tell you, and with truth, that Eastbourne is crowded to overflowing, that its streets are thick with a busy throng, its hotels full from floor to ceiling, its parade a continuous stream of well dressed people. Yet I feel that I would like to write an article on the loneliness of Eastbourne, for I ventured there alone for a week end, and lost myself in the utter desolation of a huge hotel, where one was merely a "number" for the nonce. That hotel indeed—it is unnecessary to name it—was a marvel of good management. It was crowded with gaily-attired people, and General Sir William Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McKenna, and Miss Pauline Chase were among the many whom one knew by sight who were staying there.

The head-waiter of this hotel would himself make a story—he had all the appearance of a distinguished statesman (old style), and he answered to the quaint name of Gabb. Mr. Gabb's gift is unquestionably one of organising, for exactly 474 people sat down to dinner on Sunday night just such a crowd of pretty frocks as you might meet in pre-war days at the Savoy or the Ritz.

But, as I have said, the appalling loneliness of it all to me! I escaped from the band in the lounge—a particularly good band, by the way—to walk to Beachy Head, and at ten o'clock on the Sunday evening I reached the top. People talk of the crowds at Eastbourne and speak disparagingly of "the downs," but do you know I did not meet one single man or woman on my return journey from the summit except on the roadway which leads to the Parade! It was as lonely and well-nigh as picturesque for Pevensey Bay added a glimpse of the sea—a real sea in Argyllshire or Arran.

But it would be unjust indeed not to record that for the short week end I believe of friend helped me through the week end not a little. I rather choose to call it by the fact—a new discovery to me, although as familiar in Ancient Greece as in Modern England—that a sympathetic companion rather emphasises loneliness than relieves it. I hope to go many more times to this hotel, but I shall have to persuade a friend to go with me.

Eastbourne has its second-hand bookshops, and here indeed one may find compensation. It relieves one from obscurity, for example. In the hotel I was gazetted as "Mr. Shorold," which was the nearest they could get to my signature, although it had but the remotest resemblance to my name. I shall really have to emulate Mr. W. L. Courtney, who, although his handwriting is much better than mine, has a habit of sending his typed signature even with signed letters. In the bookshop, into which long forgotten books of mine had doubtless occasionally entered, one felt less absolutely obscure.

I purchased a delightful edition of *Gulliver's Travels* in French, published in Paris—two volumes, 1838—rendered valuable by hundreds of beautiful illustrations by "Grandville." I bought two books about Dr. Johnson which I had never seen before—but I am forgetting my promise not to mention that worthy for a year. I bought William Forsyth's *Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century*, in which I found some good things, and also Cotton Mather's *Wonders of the Invisible World*—that extraordinary revelation of credulity and cruelty on the part of a New England Divine. Altogether no town is dull, or unworthy of a week end, which has a good second-hand bookshop and so intelligent a bookseller as Mr. E. S. Fowler.

Mr. Fowler, however, I caught napping, as he did not know that there were two "first" editions of Meredith's *Tragic Comedians*—that the real first edition is dated 1880, and the title-page of the issue of 1881 gives no indication that the book was a reprint.

Among the books which I purchased at Eastbourne was a delightful copy of Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*, published years ago by Wells Gardner, but now suffering the indignity of a "remainder." I cannot imagine a greater treasure for eighteenpence, for it is rich in illustrations by Edmund J. Sullivan, and every illustration has a fine interpretative quality. The book itself is a literary possession of the first order. It is curious how familiar the public is with *The Vicar of Wakefield* and *She Stoops to Conquer*, and how little Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World* has found readers, yet it would have made the reputation of any other writer, and it was on the strength of it and before *The Vicar of Wakefield* appeared that Johnson described Goldsmith as "one of the first men we now have as an author."

The death of Mr. Alexander Strahan, the publisher, carries one's mind back, and *The Times*, which is not always up to its old form in biographies, has provided an excellent memorial of him in its obituary, although, curiously enough, it omits the interesting fact that Mr. A. P. Watt, who founded the great Literary Agency, was his son-in-law, and it is marvellous that the older man should have survived the younger, when both of them seemed to be so old. I hold him in gratitude because my childhood memories recall one of his periodicals, *Good Words for the Young*, which gave me in its varied work by the two Kingsleys, by W. S. Gilbert, and many another writer, some entrancing moments. A still larger public knew him as the founder of *Good Words* and *The Sunday Magazine*. Altogether Mr. Strahan had a remarkable place in the history of publishing. Like most of the great publishers who helped in the education of those of us who call ourselves Victorians—a distasteful word—he was a Scot in common with the Murrays, the Macmillans, the Chambers, all the real potentates of the nineteenth-century book world.

The publication by *The Times* of a spurious poem by Mr. Kipling, which that author promptly repudiated, doubtless with his customary vehemence, has given rise to much equally spurious moralising on the part of sundry newspapers. Why, one asks, did not a clever editorial staff discover the error from internal evidence? But it is an axiom in journalism, as in publishing, that any rubbish *must* be printed if only the author has made a name—and the best authors have written rubbish on occasion. And it is equally an axiom that good work by an unknown author is of no value to an editor. It is on record that some of the noblest lines of Milton were rejected with contumely when transcribed and sent to an editor under another name. Think of all the poor verse which appears side by side with good in the so-called literary weeklies! Only three editors of my time have possessed a keen literary sense in appraising poetry—Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Henley, and Mr. R. H. Hutton. Certainly the editor of *The Times* might have noted the omission of Mr. Kipling's usual, "Copyrighted in the U.S.A.," for even for his propaganda verse he makes American newspapers pay well.

Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. A correspondent of *The Morning Post* is greatly perturbed at recent bestowals of peerages, and refers to "the historic names of Lansdowne and Devonshire," comparing these with recent creations. I forget the origin of the Cavendishes, but I recall that the illustrious house of Lansdowne commenced with a tailor of Romney, and that there was some trickery about land which laid the foundation of his fortunes. In any case I know of no more deplorable spot than the town of Kenmare, of which the Lansdownes are over-lords. It is the first time I have heard that our old nobility has a less ignoble origin than our new.

The writer in *The Morning Post* is clearly "getting at" Lord Northcliffe and Lord Beaverbrook, but why should the proprietors of *The Daily Mail* and *The Daily Express* not enjoy peerages as well as the proprietor of *The Morning Post*? I have an impression, moreover, as a journalist, that Lord Glenesk made his fortune by sweating journalists, whereas Lord Northcliffe has immensely increased the emoluments of the rank and file of that profession. A friend of mine once refused the editorship of *The Morning Post*. The salary offered—although £200 a year more than the last editor informed me he received—was exactly half what is paid to the editor of at least one weekly newspaper. And I am the last to deny that editing a daily newspaper is a much more strenuous job than editing a weekly. It would be rather amusing if the salaries of all the editors in London could be published to see where *The Morning Post* stood even to-day! Perhaps it is the scale of payment of its staff that accounts for the offensive bitterness of its leading articles.

Judge Parry of the County Court, Lambeth, is one of the most accomplished men of the day. He has shown humour in his *Katawampus*, learning in his edition of *The Letters from Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple* and in his *Life of Macklin*, and imagination in more than one other book, but perhaps he is most proud of being the father of a clever daughter, Mrs. Helen Parry-Eden, as she is called on the title-page of her new book, *Coal and Candlelight* (John Lane). I recall the pleasure with which I read her little volume, *Bread and Circuses*, one of the best volumes of light verse of its year. She sounds a more serious note in *Coal and Candlelight*. Here there is the same deft touch and sprightliness, but there is also that sadder note which these melancholy years must bring to all of us. In the present book I like best her serious poems, "A Parley with Grief," "The Great Rebuke," and "A Chairman of Tribunal." The present small volume will enhance Mrs. Eden's reputation.

It is, perhaps, an index to a certain measure of artificiality which obtains with public charities, even in war time, that so mighty a crowd of well-dressed people should have assembled at the Red Cross Sale at Christie's a few weeks back, and that these people should be absent from a smaller sale of manuscripts and autographs held at Hodgson's a few days ago. I feel inclined to rebuke my friend, Sir Robert Hudson, the super-magnificent treasurer of the Red Cross, that he did not whip up some of his well-dressed friends to attend Hodgson's sale rooms. There I found exactly a dozen booksellers and not a single extraneous individual with money to swell the prices of the books. It is true this second sale for the benefit of the Red Cross was merely of manuscripts and autographs which had been crowded out from the first. It is true, also, that when a sale is left to the booksellers the prices may run exceedingly high, and as far as I know everything at Hodgson's sale fetched its full value. One expects, however, at a Red Cross Sale that everything shall fetch more than its full value.

C. K. S.

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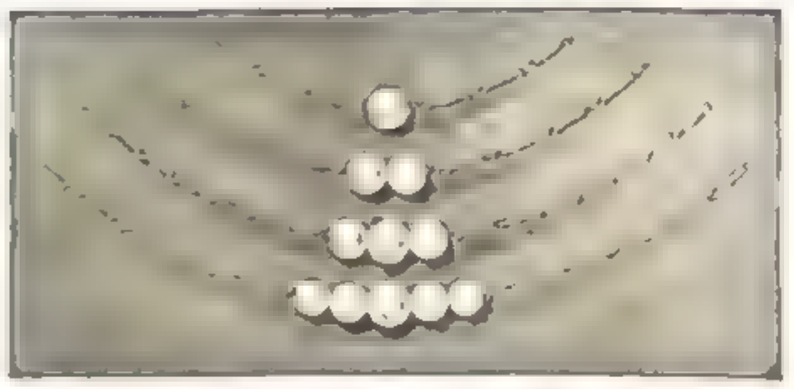

"Control" Prices and a Moral

ONCE upon a time a man named Sheraton made very beautiful chairs—so beautiful that people who had wealth and fine taste built fine houses and decorated lovely rooms so that the Sheraton chairs could be seen to advantage in them.

WHEN King Demos came to reign he said: "It is not right that any of my subjects, just because of their being wealthy, should have finer chairs to sit on than my poorer subjects" So he ordained that it was unlawful for any chairs to be sold for more than three guilders for each chair. Sheraton was then paying more than three guilders for the labour on one leg of one of his beautiful chairs. So he died of a broken heart, and all the Sheraton chairs had to be sold for three guilders each, and the merchants who had stocks were ruined. Many poor people bought these chairs, but they did not think them strong enough.

MANY years after King Demos died, and the law concerning the price of chairs had lapsed or was forgotten. Connoisseurs went about the country and bought all the Sheraton chairs and put them back again into their place of honour, paying, sometimes, ten times the price that Sheraton sold them at.

Moral:

Do not conclude that the "control" price of an article denotes its actual value.

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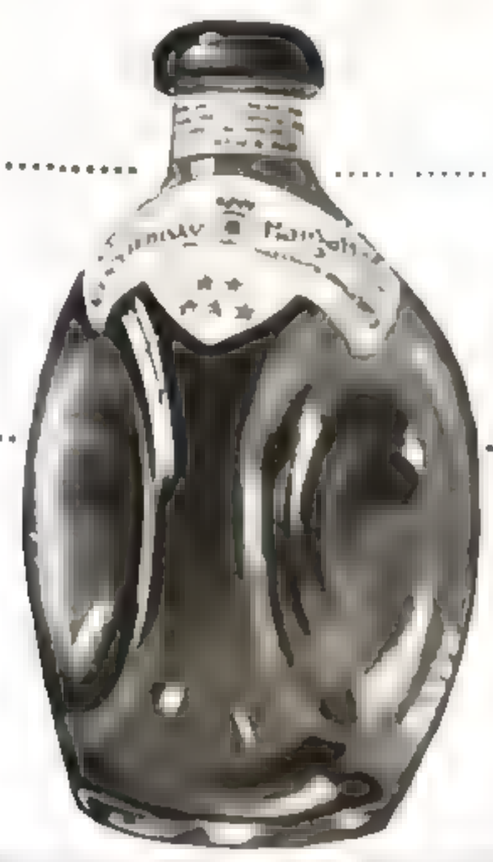

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WOMAN'S SPHERE. By Olivia.

Lo, blessed are our ears for they have heard
Yea blessed are our eyes, for they have seen;
Let thunder break on beast and bird
And the lightning It is something to have been

So may we pray for all the years, whatever suns be set
The two sole prayers worth praying—To live and *not* forget
G. K. Chesterton

What sharp contrasts there are in life! I had just been reading these buoyant lines when the post came bringing a letter from a young American soldier in France showing a very different outlook on life, with none of that joy of living which ought to belong to his years. "We are working very hard now," it ran, "and haven't time to think straight. There are times when I really feel despondent, and eternal night is all that I can see. This is foolish, though, isn't it? It's just thinking that does it. It doesn't do to think out here. You don't know how we long for a sight of home and friends. We try hard to convince ourselves that peace is near—but that's just an illusion to comfort our minds—which no one can grudge us. There are some lines of Swinburne's that best and most bitterly describe our plight.—

"From too much love of living,
From hope and fear set free,
We thank with brief thanksgiving
Whatever Gods there be—
That no life lives for ever
That dead men rise up never
That even the weariest river
Winds somewhere safe to sea"

A Good Sign

It is a significant sign of the times that there has been so little excitement about "botulism," the mysterious new disease with the German name. It has failed even to cause any diminution of the demand for sausages, which are said to germinate it. Four years ago it might have had a *succès fou* as the fashionable ailment of the season and become the topic of the hour, vieing with other burning questions that used to fill the newspapers during "the silly season," before the days of paper shortage—"Are Morals Worth While?" "Do Duchesses make the Best Cooks?" "Should Children have Mothers?" "Are Men Better mannered than Women?" etc., etc. That it has hardly aroused even the most languid interest is surely an indication that war and work have delivered us from the morbid and unwholesome enthusiasm over our illnesses that had become one of the grave evils of pre-war days. We are far more excited at present over the question as to whether or not we may soon have coupons to tear off when we want a new hat.

The Guild of Men Broiderers

In one department at least men are taking up work that used formerly to be done by women. The Women Legion, 115, Victoria Street, S.W., of which the Marchioness of Londonderry is president, has started a new section for the employment of disabled sailors and soldiers. It is the Guild of Sailor and Soldier Broiderers, working under the auspices of the Ministry of Pensions. The work undertaken is the embroidering of naval, military, flying corps, and masonic badges. The demand for this work is greater than the supply, and it is an industry which will continue long after the termination of the war. In the past the drafting and preparing were done by men in England, the men doing the easy sewing. In France the entire work has always been done by men. A training centre has been started in Oxford Street, W., where twelve men are learning the work, among them are a brewer's stenciller and a printer. It is hoped to establish training centres in all parts of England. Several hospitals have sent in requests for the men to receive instruction during their convalescence. There is no suggestion of charity about this scheme, nor does it create unnecessary occupation.

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At Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's, Wigmore Street, London, W.

Meatless and Butterless Sandwiches

The extortions of the *restaurateurs* have necessitated the taking of home-made sandwiches for many people who take their mid day meal away from home, and I notice that shady corners in some of the parks have become the scenes of *al fresco* luncheons for girls in Government offices during the recent fine days. Since sandwiches have of necessity to be both meatless and butterless nowadays, tasty substitutes have to be thought out for them. Here is one which has already proved a success: Cut two thin slices of bread, and spread one with cream cheese and the other with shrimp or any other paste. A hard boiled egg, chopped finely, and a little cress make an excellent addition, seasoned, of course, with pepper and salt. Delightful sweet sandwiches can be made by spreading one side of the bread with cream cheese and the other with apple jelly, jam, or honey-sugar.

V.A.D.'s Wanted

There is a special appeal for V.A.D.'s, whose part time services will be gratefully accepted. There are any number of hospitals where "afternoon nurses," whose hours are from 2.30 to 8.30, form a useful part of the staff, and a great many more of these are required. The new scheme of part-time service gives an opportunity to many women to help in some work for the country, which they could not do under the old hard-and-fast rule of "signing on" for their whole time. Those who are willing to do V.A.D. work should apply for it at Devonshire House.

Checks

Checks are evidently going to play a great part in the summer's fabrics—checks and stripes—and black and white seems to be one of the favourite combinations. The prudent woman, by the way, will be well advised to buy the material for her summer frocks early, as we are faced with the horrid threat of a shortage of cotton materials soon, and no one relishes the thought of being

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The committee of this society appeal for ... ... musical instruments to our sailors and soldiers ... ing abroad. Sir Edward Ward, the Director G... Voluntary Organisations, has received a ... Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig enclosing a ... ... asking him to thank Madame Novello Davies ... how much these instruments will be appreciated by ... men. Included in the list sent by the Com... Chief were thirty six violins, ten 'cellos, and a ... smaller instruments. A considerable number have already been received and despatched. Any instrument however small, or a donation towards the fund ... gratefully received. Please send either or both ... Secretary (Mr. Tim Evans), Musical Instruments Collection, Chatham House, 13, George Street, ... Square, W. 1.

OLIVA.

The National Refuges

The following extracts from a letter received by the National ... for Homeless and Destitute Children and Train... ship *Arethusa* from a lady at Bakewell clearly recognise ... difficulties of societies in meeting the increased cost of food ... I fully appreciate how great the extra strain upon ... ... is yours by the increased price of food must be ... I cannot imagine a more truly patriotic ... such societies . . . . The fact that ... are fighting for us and for the free... ... added claim. Growing expenses ... owing to war prices constitute ... an ever present anxiety to the ... committee, who appeal to all ... lovers of their country for their ... generous assistance. Donations ... received at the offices, 164 ... Shaftesbury Avenue, W. ... will be thankfully acknowledged.

A dainty afternoon gown in beautiful design of printed ninon, finished with new bag-shape collar and narrow ribbon waistbelt. Price 5½ guineas

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Harrogate

To advise those who seek health to go to Harrogate is almost as superfluous as the reminder that "there is a war on." What will interest the reader is the statement that arrangements have been made whereby visitors to Harrogate are assured of a food supply adequate to their needs, and another timely reassurance is the fact that railway arrangements still provide for a comfortable journey to "The Great Gate to Health." Those who need the benefit of the wide choice of waters and treatments, alone afforded by Harrogate, can therefore decide to secure the same as readily as they would in pre-war days. They will find that so far from being adversely affected by the war, Harrogate takes greater importance than ever in its unrivalled facilities for a "cure." Indeed, many people lately in the habit of going to one or other of the Continental Spas have learnt that they can obtain their accustomed treatment at Harrogate, with the advantage of a tonic climate naturally more suited to them. With all the social amenities and recreations of "The Spa on the Moors" and Mr. Julian Clifford's famous orchestra as final aids, it may safely be said that nowhere can one find such rest and forgetfulness and recuperation as at Harrogate.

20.6

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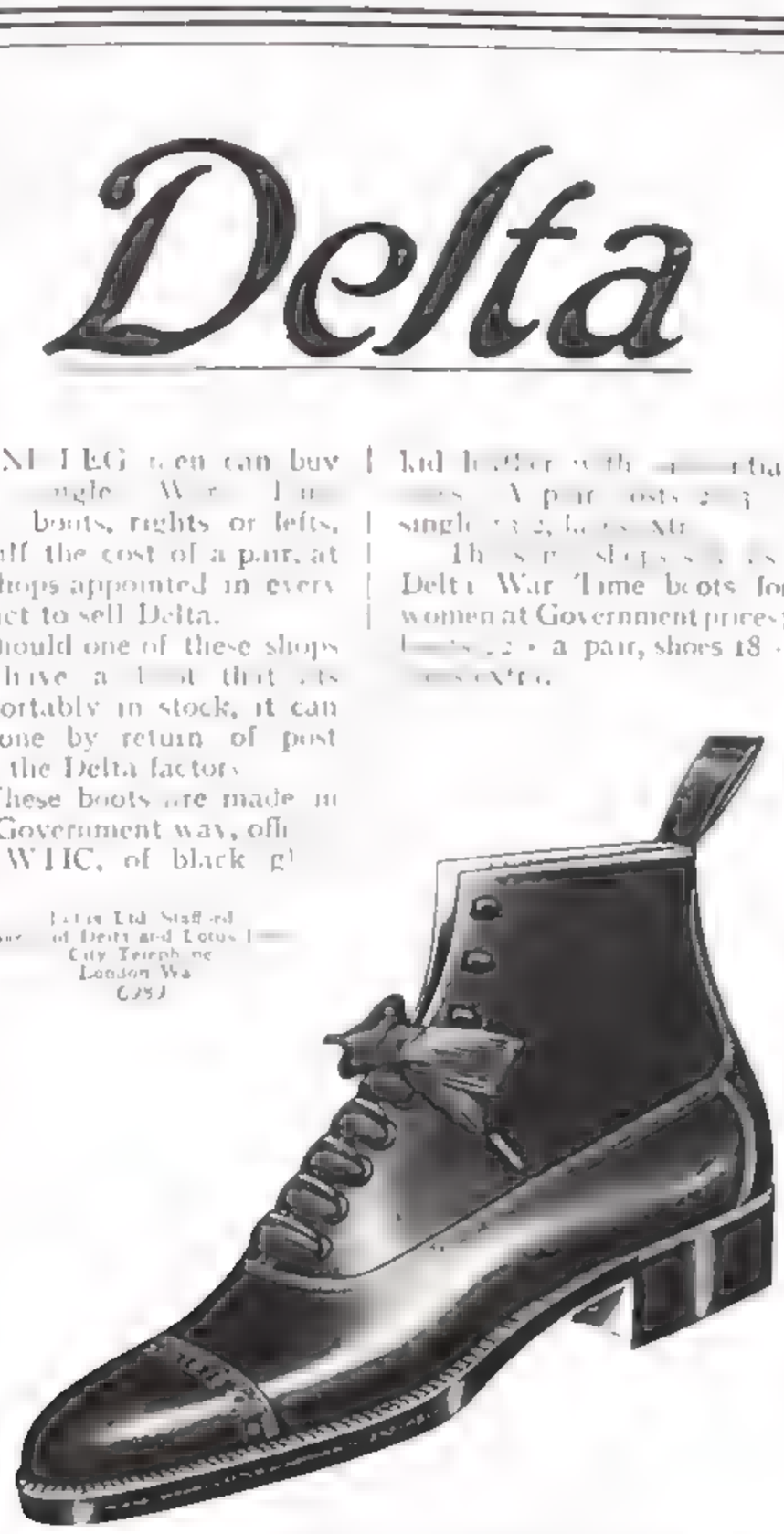

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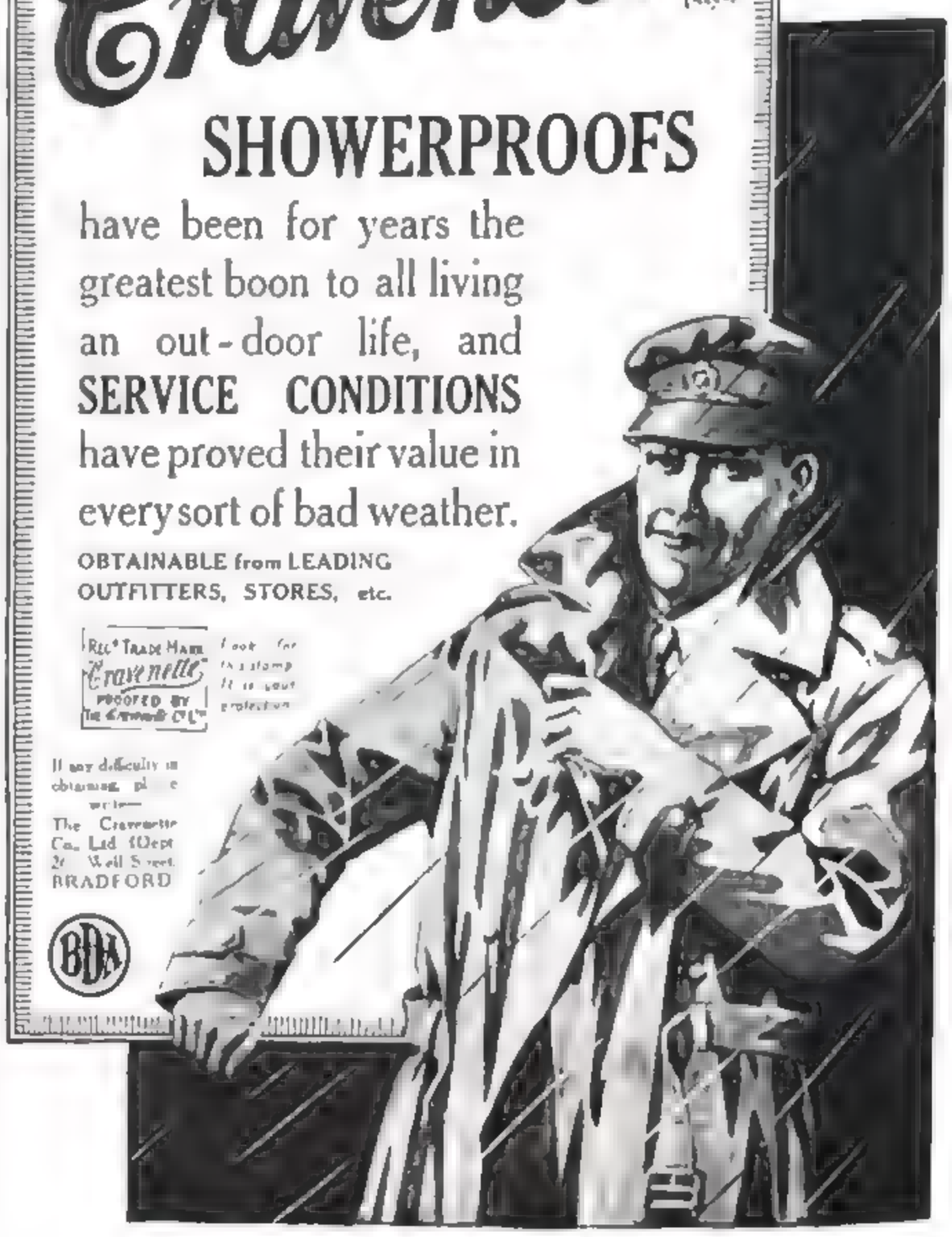

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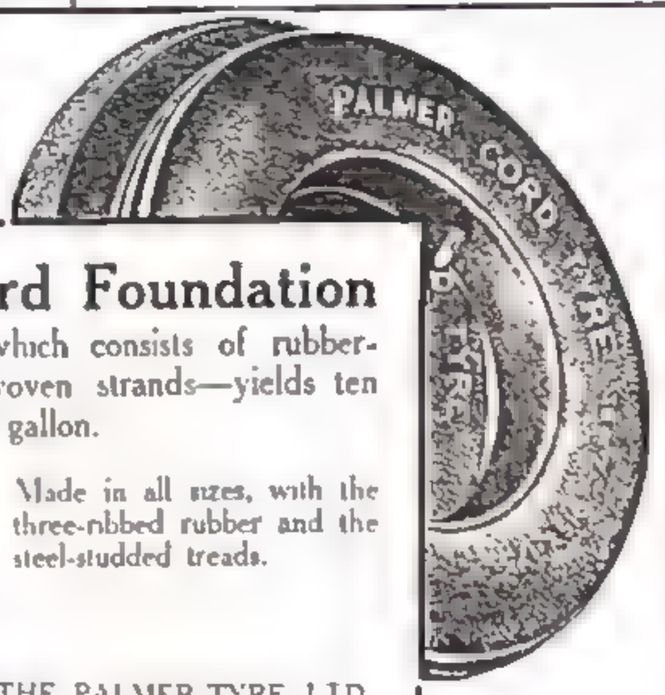

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IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

Sir William Weir, the Air Minister, is an old motorist, and thus it is with all the more pleasure I publish latest portrait of him. One of the finest organising [illegible] the development of our [illegible]

[illegible]

More than once I have referred to the [illegible] coal gas as a motor fuel. I [illegible] recently of examining the principle of the [illegible]

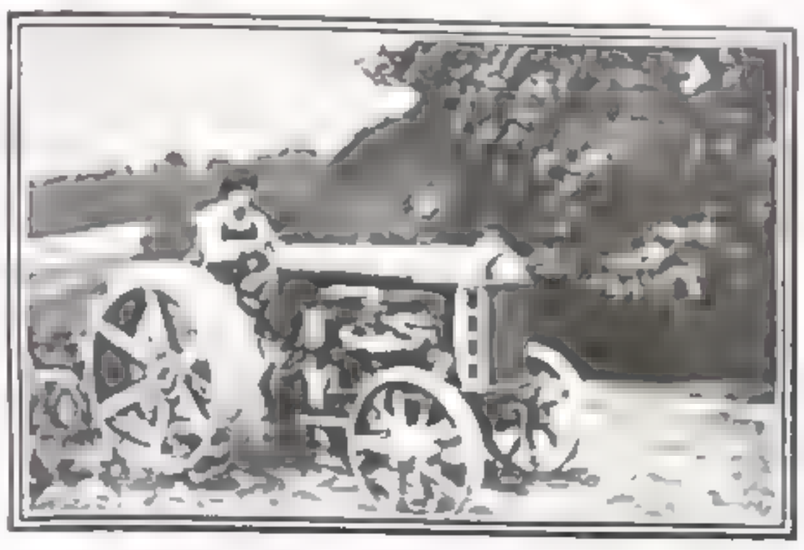
Sir William Weir, the Air Minister, and his Crossley Car

[illegible] the means of bringing down the [illegible] while high figure prevailing in the [illegible] by the engine has been served [illegible] attention to the use of the [illegible] upon motor vehicles whereon the [illegible] may be conveniently stowed. Further information on this matter can be obtained from Messrs. Regel Green Lanes, London, N.

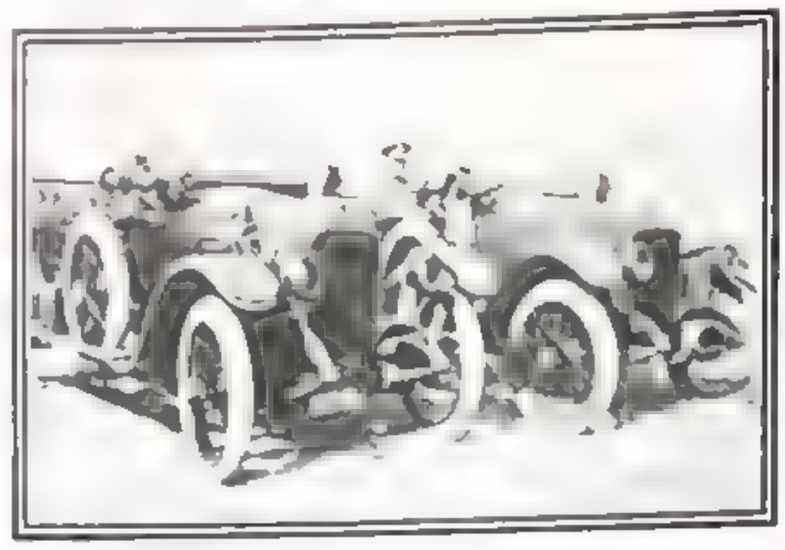
[illegible] internal diameter, connected with each cylinder through a suitable T piece. After passing through the reducing valve the gas is led into a balancing chamber secured to the dish. This comprises a small cylinder [illegible] 12 in. in length by 3 in. internal diameter, fitted with pleating or bellows ends. When this chamber is fully charged with gas the supply through the reducing valve is automatically cut off, and the flow from the holder is not resumed until the pressure therein falls below that of the reducing valve, when the flow commences and equilibrium between the balancing chamber and the holder is re-established. From the balancing chamber a separate pipe is led direct to the motor in the usual manner. Thus it will be seen that the engine is supplied with gas drawn purely by suction, instead of being forced as described as a positive or forced feed. In this case were the pipe led direct from the holder to the motor. This reserve of gas in the balancing chamber is of great value when starting up.

"The Canadian War Pictorial"

The fourth number of *The Canadian War Pictorial* (Canadian War Records Office) has been published, and, like its predecessors, is an admirable photographic record of fighting Canada both in the trenches and out of them. There are wonderful pictures of the muddy wastes of No Man's Land—of shell-[illegible] craters, and [illegible] behind the lines in billets and hospitals. The price is 1s. net, and the net profits will go to the Canadian War Memorials Fund.



A Member of the W.A.T.S. (Women's Agricultural Tractor Service) at Work



Two of the Vauxhall Cars used by General Allenby in Palestine

Among the notable leaders who use Vauxhall cars is General Allenby, the conqueror of Jerusalem. [illegible] illustration shows two [illegible] by [illegible] during [illegible] day since [illegible] has never given any trouble and is in as good condition as on the day [illegible] was taken near the Sphinx and Pyramids.

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National requirements continue to engage the entire energies of the 'Wolseley' factories. We can however add your order to our Waiting List for a post-war 'Wolseley' model

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Maxwell

Every model is fully equipped, including electric starter and lighting.

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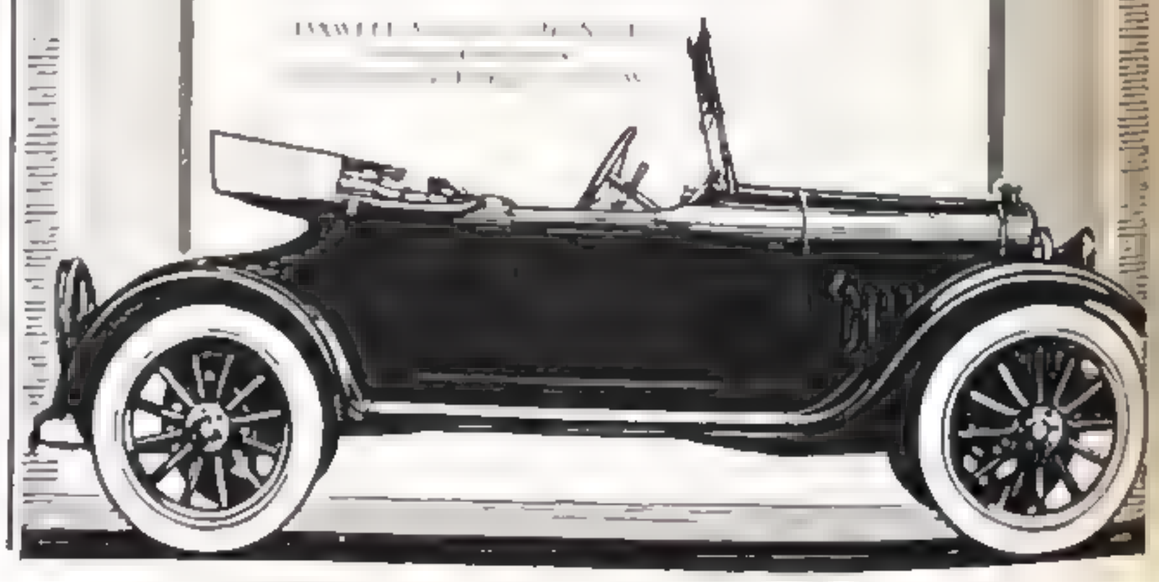

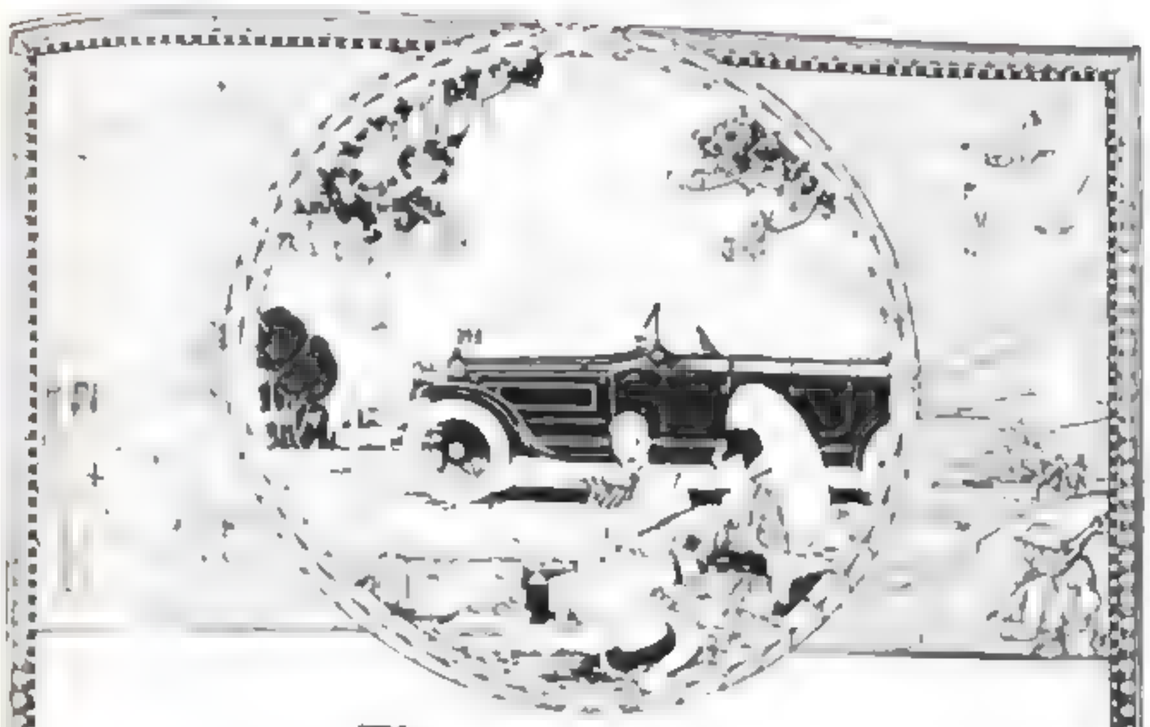

The Time will come

DIFFICULT as it is to direct one's thoughts away from Armageddon, it is permissible to peep into the future and anticipate some of the joys that the blessings of peace will bring. The time *will* come when petrol restrictions will be no more, when motoring will be enjoyed by many thousands who have now no thought but for helping to win the war.

When those happy days arrive the Daimler Company will resume the production of those motor cars of surpassing excellence, which, together with the Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine, have created a world-wide reputation for Reliability, Silence, Power, Refinement, and Efficiency

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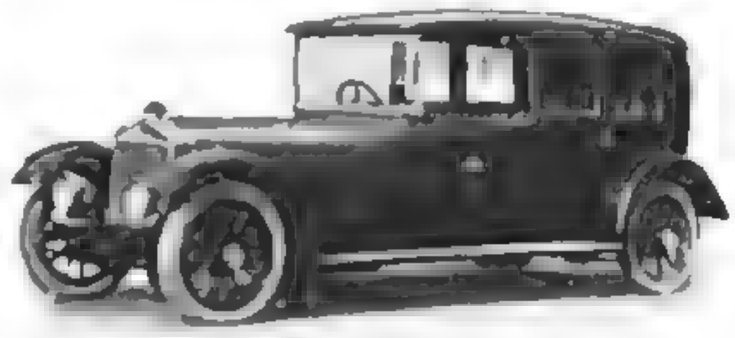
Will you register your name for particulars when we are free to send them?



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SUNBEAM

One wonders how soon after the cessation of hostilities the affairs of life will become normal. Motorists in particular look forward to the time when the picturesque scenes of Great Britain will again be open to them. Those who intend to take full advantage of scientific research as allied to the present war usage will purchase a Sunbeam car, knowing that the Sunbeam will incorporate numerous improvements which only the manufacture of

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1 pair	Bedford Cord Breeches	2	10 0
1	British Warm	4	4 0
1	Trench Coat	3	10 0
1 pair	Marching Boots .	2	5 0
1	Wolseley Valise with Name and Regiment painted on	3	11 9
1	Sleeping Bag (Kapok)	1	15 0
1	Haversack with Sling and Swivels	0	16 6
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1	Lanyard and Whistle .	0	2 6
1	Service Hussif ..	0	2 11
1	Holdall	0	6 6
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The Regulation Field Service Boot illustrated is Style 0462, price 88/-. This is a Ski ramp boot. We also have Style 0461, of Brown Oil Grain Calf, with plain vamp.

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Style 0400 as illustrated is a Derby Oxford. Derby Oxford, price 35/-.

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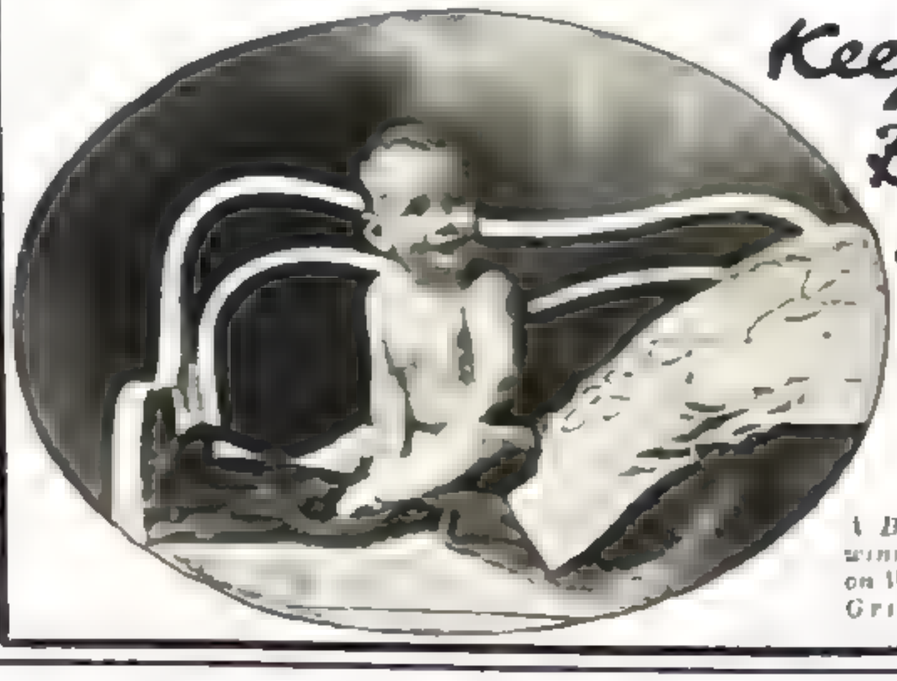

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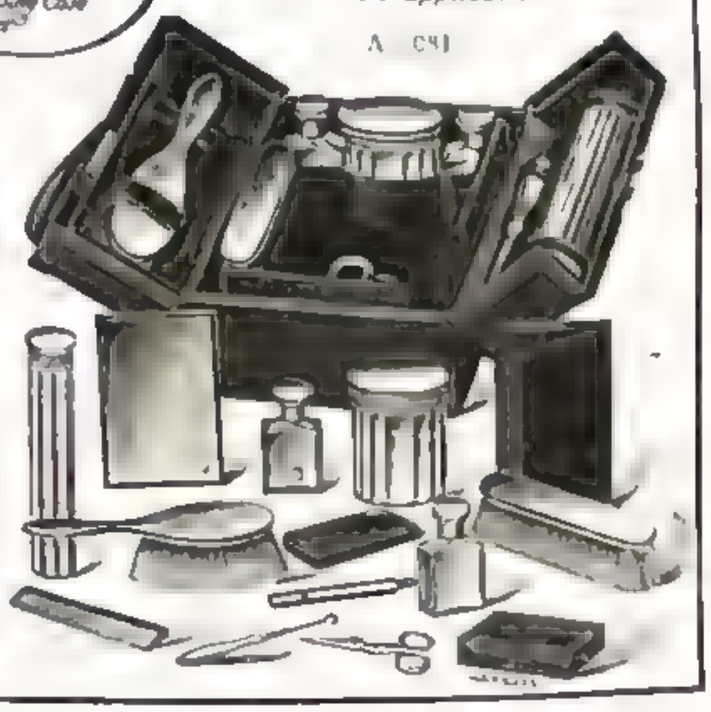

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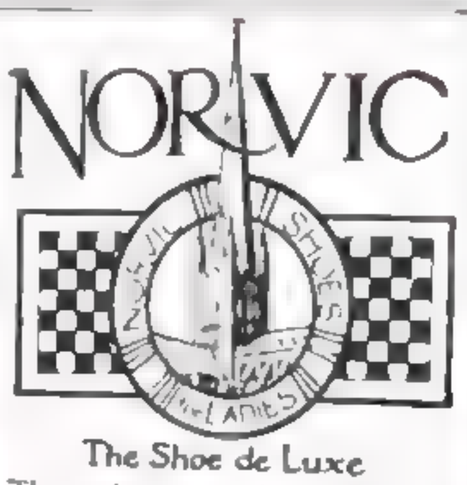

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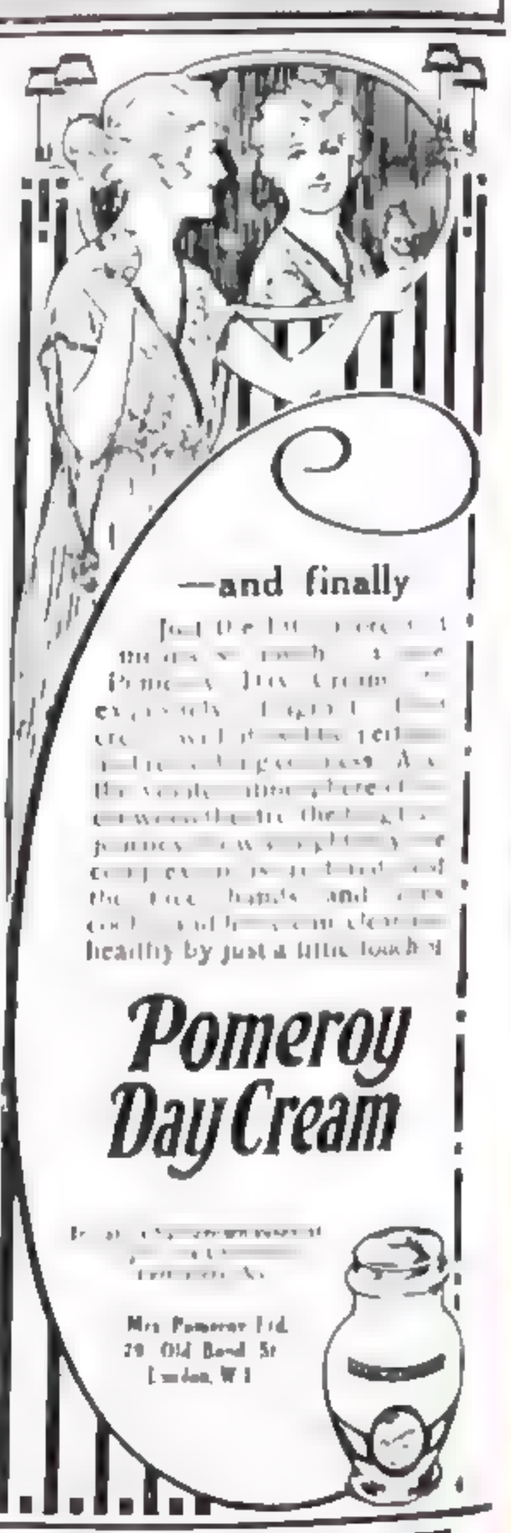

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THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE"

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DRAWN BY F. MATANIA, JUNE 1918

HOW LIEUT.-COLONEL FORBES-ROBERTSON SAVED THE WESTERN LINE FROM BREAKING

The story of the deeds which saved the line and earned the Victoria Cross for Lieut.-Colonel J. Forbes-Robertson, D.S.O., M.C., is told as follows: "Lieut.-Colonel Forbes-Robertson on four separate occasions saved the line from breaking and averted a disaster which might have had the most serious and far-reaching results. On the first occasion, when troops in front were falling back, he made a rapid reconnaissance on horseback, in full view of the enemy, under heavy machine-gun and close-range shell fire. When his horse was shot under him he continued on foot. Later on the same day, when troops to the left of his line were giving way, he went to that flank and checked and steadied the men, displaying confidence by his splendid coolness and disregard of personal danger. His horse was wounded three times and he was thrown five times. The following day, when the troops on both his flanks were forced to retire, he formed a post at battalion headquarters and with his battalion still held his ground, thereby covering the retreat of troops on his flanks."

THE GREAT WORLD WAR: WEEK BY WEEK

THE SURVIVORS

We who come back,
Nerveless and maimed, from the wild sacrifice
Of the World's youth, stretch'd quivering on the rack
Of Nature pitiless to all its pain,
Will never look again
With the old gay, uncomprehending eyes
Upon the former founts of our delight—
Morning and eve and night,
Sunshine and shadow, melody, love, and mirth
War tutor'd us too well. We know their worth,
We who come back!

LEND HIM A HAND

"Lend Him a Hand"

An American poster which makes a strong appeal to the man at home to do what he can to help by investing in Liberty Bonds. It was issued in connection with the Third Liberty Loan. Another clever inducement ran: "Buy Liberty Loan or bye Liberty."

These will recall
Our martyr'd Innocence, the indelible stain
Of blood on our hands. Tho' leaves of coronal
Be heap'd upon our brows, 'twill not redress
The eternal bitterness
That surges with the memory of our slain,
Our brothers by the bond of suffering.
And tho' the Spring
Lights with new loves the eyes that once were wet
For loss of them, we never shall forget,
We who come back!

GEOFFREY F. FYSON, Lieut.,
1st Batt., Devonshire Regiment

AMERICA'S WAR PROBLEMS

THEIR STEADY SOLUTION

Since America entered the war he has had to [illegible] at home all arising directly or indirectly from the war, and [illegible] very closely those with which this country has also had to deal. [illegible] They were drawn from all ranks and classes of society [illegible] upon.

[illegible] logically," says a writer in *The Outlook*, "there followed the buoyancy of absorbing [illegible] the regularity of exercise, the simple but wholesome fare, the sense of absolutely new to a majority of the men. They felt the surge of a rich vitality in their veins. Thousands and thousands who had only subsisted hitherto began really to live. They had come from the [illegible] rooms, canyons of our cities, they had been torn from the cubby holes of commercial offices, they had left for ever the long closing hunt of the mall, they had jumped the counter and bade good-bye to the effeminacy of the department store. Yet I feel [illegible] such increase from health or occupations which suppress their health, and within a month had felt themselves to be reborn.

"There remains not only the problem of the men but also [illegible] their equipment of munitions, and of transport. [illegible] same as those which have perplexed our own states [illegible] The course which America has pursued in regard to [illegible] has been too generous for safety for her transport. As Collier's pointed out this resulted in a piling up of material on docks and railways, but all this is being persistently smoothed out.

"America is passing through yet another phase with which we are already familiar, namely, that which has to do with the cost of food and material of various kinds, which have been fetching abnormally high prices. Government fixed prices have been the solution for [illegible] questions whether this is a wise measure, as it upsets the laws of supply and demand, and does not necessarily mean profiteering.

"Meanwhile an energetic campaign is being conducted with a view to the saving of such necessary foodstuffs as [illegible] wheat, in order that more may be exported to Europe, and [illegible] are being advised to arrange wheatless and meatless [illegible] to forswear the candy which is to them as the [illegible] vegetables are also being [illegible] in order to avoid any waste [illegible] war-time problems at home as [illegible] abroad to her own salvation and to that of her Allies.

Current Opinion [illegible] to look for [illegible] the greatest sacrifices [illegible] is available and [illegible] ence. America [illegible] as her ideals would be [illegible] the could she [illegible] exampled treasures of men and money, and [illegible] the end to which [illegible] every resource must be employed to that end. Remember that if Germany were to triumph, the British and [illegible] see that Germany will [illegible] fleet, and never will be [illegible] and to rebuild a navy again. Our nations never will [illegible] armed again. The Germans are also very thorough in their brutality when they get the upper hand. It is for us to conquer or to perish as world Powers."

Separated by nearly sixty years of time and 3,000 miles of sea, [illegible] Collier's Weekly [illegible] "it is still the same crusade for freedom as that to which the men of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment gave their best. It certainly is a different sort of New Englander. Cotton [illegible] the spiritual [illegible] brought to [illegible] Irish [illegible] gorse fishermen from down on the Cape, Slovak garment workers from South Boston, Swedish farmers from Connecticut tobacco fields, Finnish chair makers from Gardner, French Canadian loggers from the heart of the Maine woods and Italian artisans from the hat mills of Danbury, [illegible] Vermont [illegible] Nutmeg [illegible] streets of Lawrence and Manchester as well as for the little white villages [illegible] among New Hampshire [illegible] and the great Statehouse that holds its sway on Beacon Hill. But behind them all are 300 years of history, whether they know it or not, and in them all is the courage that flamed after the Deerfield massacre and avenged the horrors of King Philip's War. They will hold their lines as the farmers did on Bunker Hill or go forward under orders [illegible] the same heart [illegible] historic charges at Fredericksburg and Cold Harbor. [illegible] but [illegible] and moulds them [illegible] in its own image. Generations may come and go and the races of the world may mingle there, but New England is New England, as of old."

British official photo.

On Board an American Warship

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Wemyss, recently visited the American ships in European waters, and is here seen with Captain Pringle of the U.S. Navy.

"What's a Mother's Love, Newton, if the Eggs Spoil?"

A cartoon in "Collier's Weekly" which represented the War Department as a distracted hen trying to [illegible] a hundred war industries each of which is [illegible] an efficiently organised incubator as a substitute.

Look Out for the Poisonous Gas!

[illegible] cartoon appeared in The Columbus Dispatch [illegible] that we [illegible] America has to cope with the [illegible] that were rife in England in the early days of the war.

Drawn by J. N. Darling.

"A Huge Factory with only a Two-by-Five Door"

A reflection on the congested state of the railways and [illegible] the United States when huge shipments of food [illegible] were to [illegible] to be sent overseas and were all up against a lack of timely transport facilities.

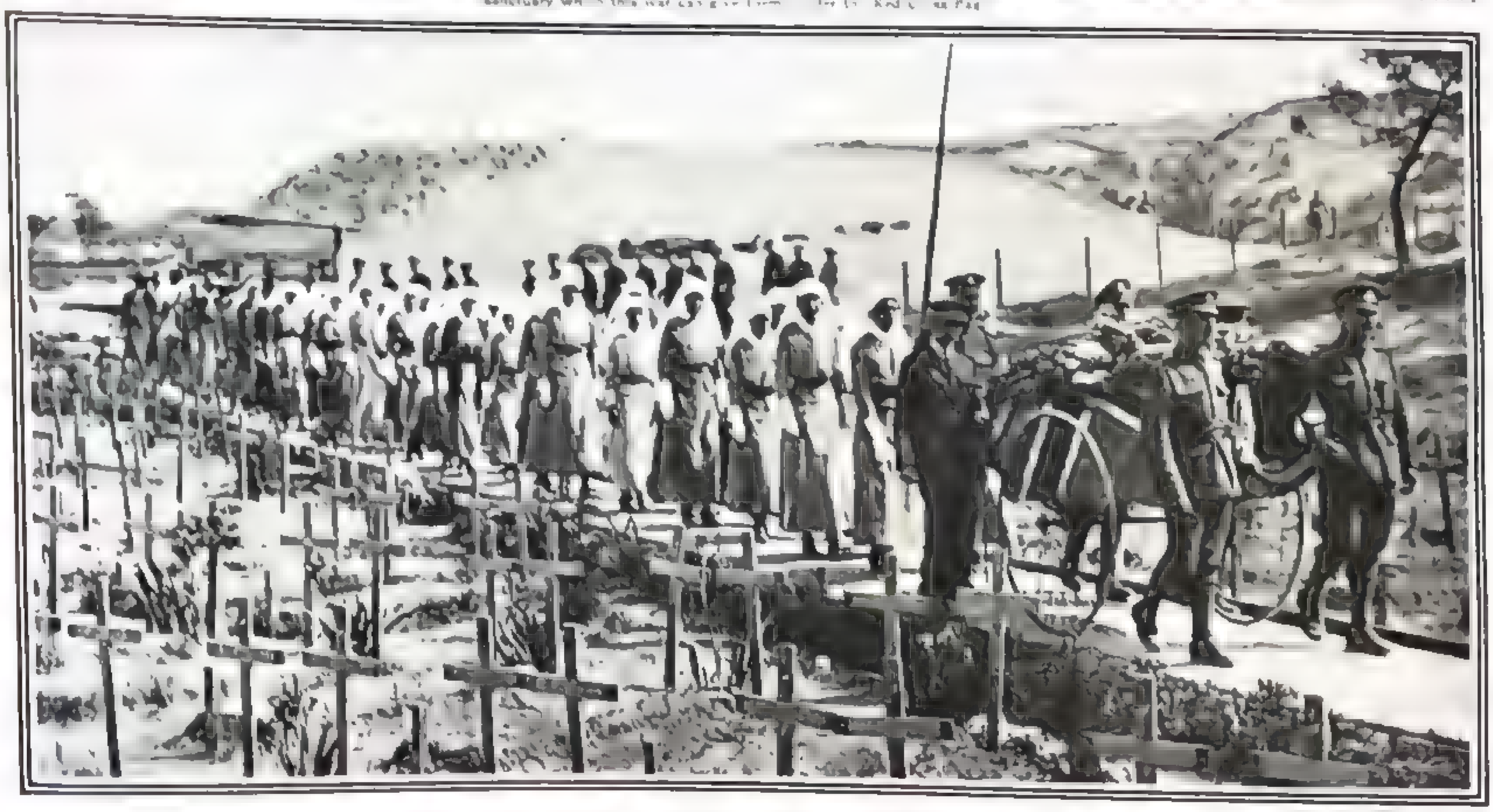
GERMAN RAIDS ON THE RED CROSS : *Nurses Killed by Bombs.*

After an Air Raid on a Canadian General Hospital: The Funeral of a Nursing Sister

Margaret Lucas died of wounds received during a raid by enemy aircraft on a Canadian General Hospital, and many sisters from Canadian hospitals followed her coffin to the grave. She was one of the victims of the new extension of Germany's campaign of frightfulness against the Red Cross.

The Funeral Procession of a Canadian Nurse, Killed in a Raid, Passing Through the Cemetery

Writing [illegible] these raids Mr. Philip Gibbs says: "All the huts there are marked out with the sign of the Red Cross. The Red Cross flag waves above them for any flying men to see. The enemy cannot be perfectly familiar with the look and purpose of things and [illegible]. He knows [illegible] as they see the festive military works their hunting squadrons [illegible] railway and drop their biggest bombs over this area with wanton cruelty. . . . What must they think of men already wounded and sick [illegible] sanctuary which this war can give them [illegible] the Red Cross flag."



Nursing Sisters from Canadian Hospitals Attend the Funeral of a Comrade who Lost her Life in a Raid

The first Nurses who have been killed and wounded during the deliberate bombing of British base hospitals behind the front is still growing, and adds yet another to the long list of crimes against humanity which have been committed by Germany during this war. In every case the nurses have refused to take shelter, but have remained with their patients, cheering them and helping them to take all the precautions possible against gas-shells and flying débris from bombs dropped by German aeroplanes on the helpless wounded, to whom in many cases the slightest movement meant acute torture.

THE RENEWED GERMAN ATTACK ON THE OISE

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† River Marne — Towing to Paris

THE BRILLIANT OPPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS TO T

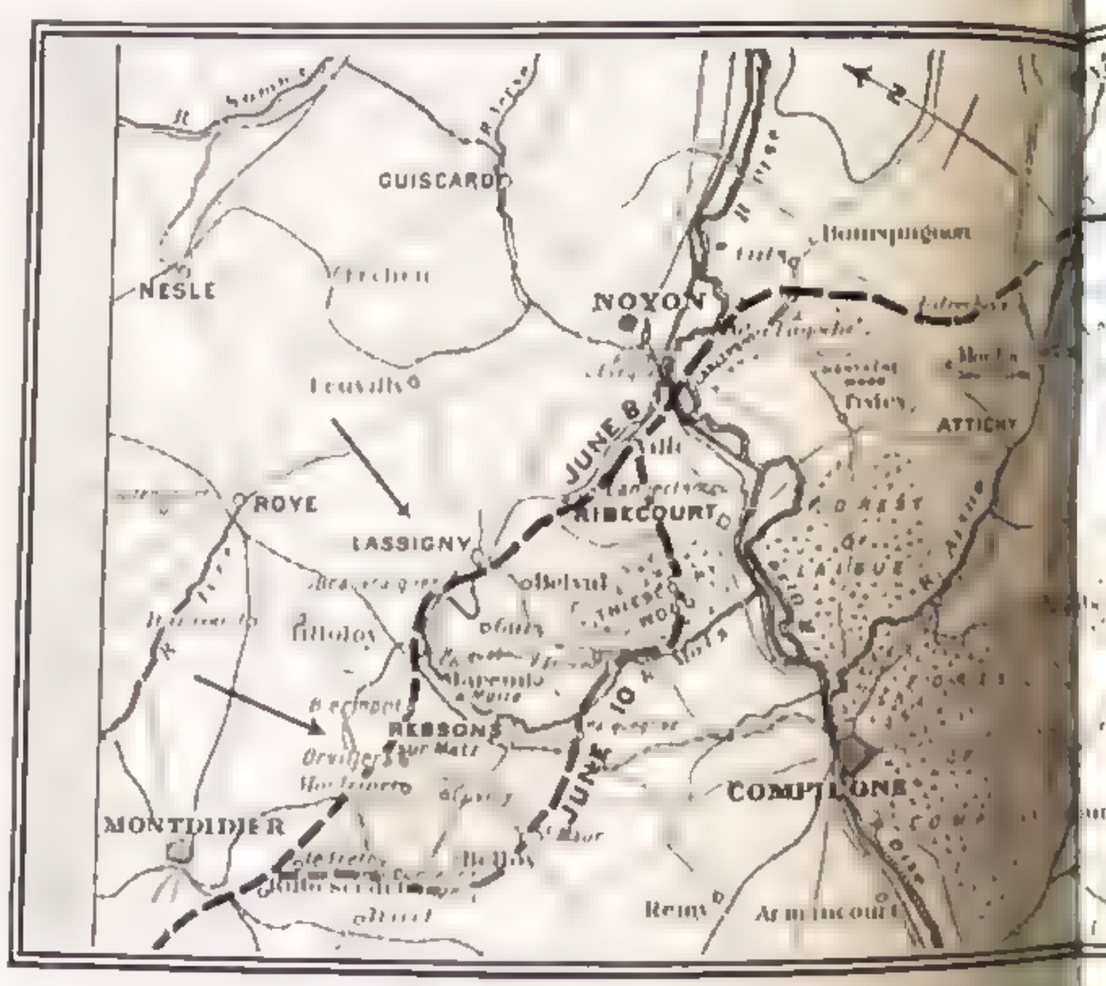
THE FOURTH GERMAN ASSAULT ON JUNE 9

Scarcely had the echoes of the fighting on the Marne died away when the fourth German drive opened with a fury equal to that of any of the preceding ones. The two attacks, indeed, practically overlapped. Between June 4 and June 8 there was fighting at various points of the line between Noyon and Rheims. West of Soissons von Boehn's army made strenuous efforts to enlarge its front, and at the cost of severe losses succeeded in gaining the ruins of the village of Pernaut and Sacomn. But on the whole the Germans were decidedly checked, and at various points left numbers of prisoners in the hands of the French. An attempt to cross the Marne at Jaulgonne was frustrated by the American troops in that locality, while near Rheims the British divisions in that sector held their own stoutly, and Bligny, which was momentarily captured, was soon retaken. Hill 204, which commands Château-Thierry from the west, was captured on the 7th, thus improving the Allied position in the neighbourhood of that town.

On June 9 the Germans began a fresh series of attacks between Noyon and Montdidier, where the opposing fronts have remained nearly stationary since the end of March, when the 3rd and 10th French Armies, under the chief command of General Fayolle, barred von Hutier's rush down the valley of the Oise. The German forces in this quarter still consisted of von Hutier's 18th Army, comprising, apparently, nearly thirty divisions in all.

It is the general impression that the Allied Generalissimo will continue to put in practice the Napoleonic principles of warfare with which he is imbued. That is, he will contest the enemy's pushes step by step, forcing him to throw in his reserves and husbanding his own until the psychological moment arrives for employing them with decisive effect. A certain gain on the German side is at first to be expected. In the present instance, however, the German concentration had been to a great extent detected. The tactics were those of the recent drive—a brief but intense bombardment, followed by massed infantry attacks, with an average of one division to a little over a mile of front. The German bombardment opened at midnight of June 8-9, and at 4.30 on the 9th their infantry waves advanced to the assault. They met with a desperate resistance, and, in the opinion of one correspondent, have never suffered so heavily. The Allied line was much stronger than the weak chain on the Chemin des Dames; the reserves were nearer, and the artillery made murderous practice upon the advancing masses. The hill of Plemont, behind Lassigny, was held for nearly twenty-four hours. The village of Courcelles was taken and retaken, and on the 10th was still in French hands. On the right, behind Noyon, our Allies made a firm stand upon their second line about Ville and Chiry. In the centre the Germans had better success, and at the cost of heavy losses and constant employment of their reserves, captured Ressons-sur-Matz. Next day they forced their way through Mery, Belloy, and St. Maur and up to Elincourt and Marqueglise. They also penetrated the wood of Thiescourt. To right and left the French wings held firm just as did the British at Armentieres.

It must be noted that the map accompanying these notes is oriented nearly east and west instead of north and south. E. F.

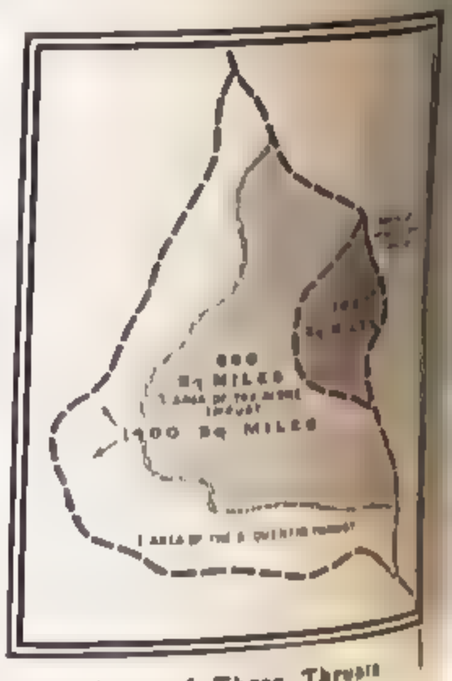


The Fourth 1918 Offensive of the Germans

French Troops on the Route de Château-Thierry

French official picture

This picture was obtained on one of the roads leading into Château Thierry. Northward of the river is a high undulating plateau with wooded slopes. The ground also rises beyond the town to the south



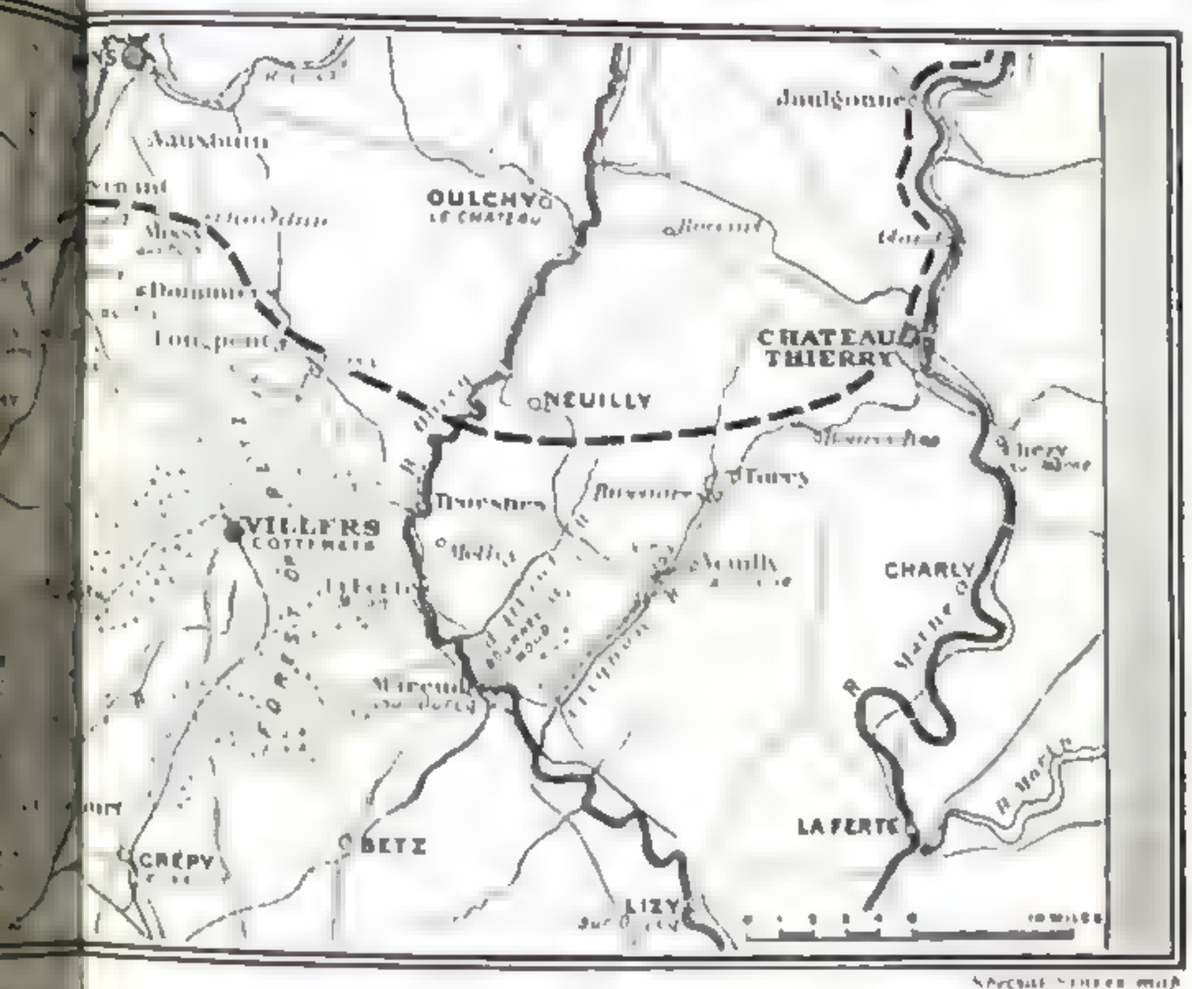
Area of Three Threats Compared

...nd the AMERICAN ACTION AT CHÂTEAU-THIERRY.

Southern portion of Château Thierry

DRAWN BY D. MACPHERSON

...ERMAN ADVANCE AGAINST CHÂTEAU-THIERRY ON MAY 31 JUNE 1



Special Sketch map

...e Line from Montdidier to Noyon

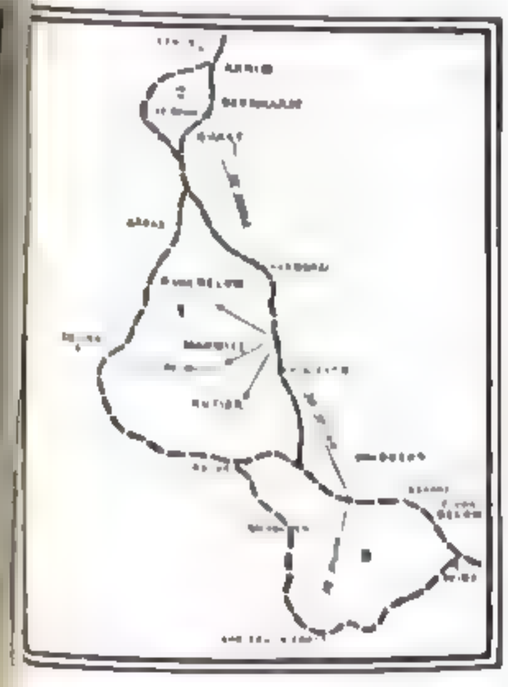
WITH THE AMERICANS AT CHÂTEAU-THIERRY

Some of the most brilliant fighting on the part of the Allies during the battle of May 27—June 3 was achieved by American machine gunners at Château-Thierry. The German advance guard reached Chateau-Thierry on May 31, when the Americans and some French colonial troops were quietly resting in billets south of the town. The local French commander at once rushed them up to the defence of the place. The Americans took up position to defend the bridge over the Marne, while the French colonials, admirably supported by their Allies' machine guns, made a dashing counter-attack and drove the Germans off. Château-Thierry is cut in two by the Marne, and it was decided not to attempt to retain the northern part. The Americans covered the withdrawal of the French infantry with complete success.

"The next day, at nine o'clock in the evening," says a correspondent, "the Germans took advantage of darkness to steal up to the bridge through the suburbs on the west side of the town, masking their approach with smoke grenades, which made machine-gun shooting very difficult, the town meanwhile being subjected to heavy bombardment. The Germans succeeded in reaching the bridge, and some of them, who were promptly made prisoners, even got to the French side. But the bulk of them were destroyed by an explosion thoughtfully arranged for them by the Americans as they were in the act of crossing the bridge, and from that time on this machine-gun unit has shown such vigilance in watching the bridge, as well as in preventing all attempts to construct temporary substitutes, that it has been impossible for the enemy either to repair the bridge or to get across in any other way."

The incident was of importance, because the Americans showed their quality as warriors in the most unequivocal manner. The correspondent says of them: "The Colonials, who are pretty competent judges, are particularly keen about their coolness and courage under fire as well as their deadly execution and the thorough way in which they have guarded approaches to the river. They have done their work so well that the Germans prefer not to occupy the part of the town which has been evacuated. It is not, say the French, a healthy place for a picnic. Nor, as a matter of fact, was the American post on this side of the bridge. But what they have done was worth the loss it cost them, not only because it enabled the French troops to get away from the town and has prevented the enemy from establishing himself in it, but because in one action it has earned for them the affectionate admiration of the French by whose side they are fighting. These are Allies worth having. That is what the French feel and say, and every Englishman will agree with them. I saw one of their divisions moving up to their billets to-day, and as soldiers one could not wish for a cleaner, finer, healthier, and more cheerful-looking lot of men. They have, too, a great look of intelligence. We shall see them, there is not a shadow of a doubt, do great things."

There are no two opinions concerning the magnificent fighting quality of the army which the United States are pouring into France. Day by day its strength increases, and that well-known fact is in itself an explanation of the rapidly succeeding efforts of the Germans to strike a decisive blow.



Positions of the Three Thrusts Compared

French official picture

The Bridge Across the Marne at Château-Thierry

Just at the foot of this bridge was a statue to the memory of Jean de la Fontaine, whose collection of fables has delighted Europe for many generations. He was born at Château-Thierry in 1621

A WAR PICTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY

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"NEUVE CHAPELLE, 1915."—FROM

Readers of THE SPHERE when visiting the Royal Academy should not miss seeing the above battle picture, the work of Signor F. Matania, which is an actual reconstruction of an incident of the fighting at Neuve Chapelle in 1915. The artist visited the field of battle and made the sketches from which the picture was afterwards painted, the details of the fight, the litter of material lying about, were all reconstructed from the position of the dead and the actual *débris* of the battlefield. The story of how this was done is best told in Signor Matania's own words: "It was soon after the battle of Neuve Chapelle that I had the luck to visit the famous field where the British had made their great attack on the German armies. The din of the storm had died away, but the battlefield was still hot, smoky, and littered with relics of the fight. I went right across the open space, passing the first line of trenches, and stopped in the second line. The third line had also been wrested from the Germans, but it lay behind the village. It was not necessary to see further, for the ground round me would have provided me with material for a dozen pictures—if I had been able to make my sketches where I liked without fear of my labours being cut short by a bullet through the brain. I walked, or rather ran, for just under a mile, keeping as close to the ground as I could, and all the time I kept saying to myself, 'If I get out of this all right I'll do a picture which shall be as near the real thing as it can be.' We went on, and came abruptly on some bits of trench which had escaped the artillery of 1915 and had survived almost intact; it was a sudden spurt of machine-gun fire which made us choose that spot to take breath in. Well, it was a very good background for a picture. I went searching round through a labyrinth of trenches in order to choose my point of view. What I wanted was just the view which lay before me, but I wanted to see the village of Neuve Chapelle as well, and I asked a soldier of the Seaforths, who was on the spot, how this could be managed, and he told me I could see the village easily from where I was if I stood up on the parapet of the trench. This was not very advisable, however, because I should probably have seen it for the last time as well as the first, and that was hardly what I wanted! Besides, I needed a little time to paint the place after I had seen it. So I prepared for a very quick look indeed. I

WHICH IS AN ACTUAL DOCUMENT : *No. 374 in Gallery 8.*

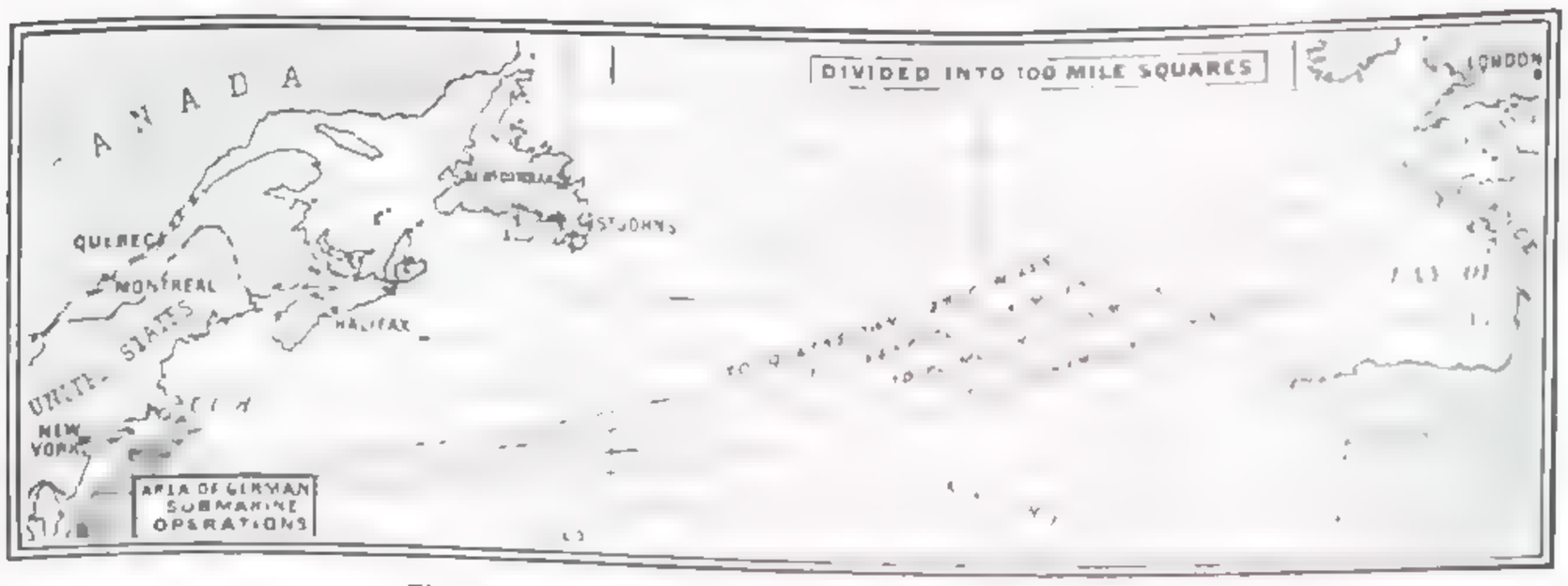
PAINTING BY F. MATANIA

put my head up and then down at record speed. But all the same it was there long enough to enable me to fix on paper the exact relation between the foreground of the picture and the village of Neuve Chapelle. Then I started to sketch all the small details of what I saw round me. I had my colours with me, so I was able to finish my sketch with colour. Nothing had been moved except the wounded and a certain number of dead bodies; the kettle, the old bottle, a sardine tin, the basin—all the jetsam of the battlefield was lying there still. The German helmet was not there, but a soldier whispered in my ear that it had been until a chum of his had 'pinched' it on that very morning. A German coat, which is in the extreme foreground of the picture, I was luckily able to bring away with me, and it is now in my studio.

"While I was deep in my sketch, a shell—the last of a series which had been steadily coming nearer and nearer, a little happening which I had accepted without a murmur—burst five yards away from me. I took refuge in a dug-out and proceeded to scrape my sketch-book free from its share of the *débris* which covered me from head to foot. Half an hour later I had succeeded in persuading my guide to bring me to an old observation post from which I could get a good view of Neuve Chapelle. It was a little house, only three battered sides of which were left standing; it was a skeleton of a house, with bits of old aprons and rags pinned across the gaps in the walls. It was from there that I saw Neuve Chapelle and was able to make a rapid sketch of the village, thus completing my material for the reconstruction of the subject.

"Once at home I dug a trench in my garden, I made a dozen or so blue sandbags similar to a German one which I had brought back with me, and with the aid of a couple of hundred others, and of my sketches made on the spot, I did my best to construct a replica of the corner of the battlefield shown in the picture. When I had dressed my models in the original uniforms picked up on the field and placed them in the same position, I really had the impression of being there again. Except for the action of the figures, which had to follow information received on the spot, the picture is a faithful copy of this little corner of the battlefield of Neuve Chapelle, 1915."

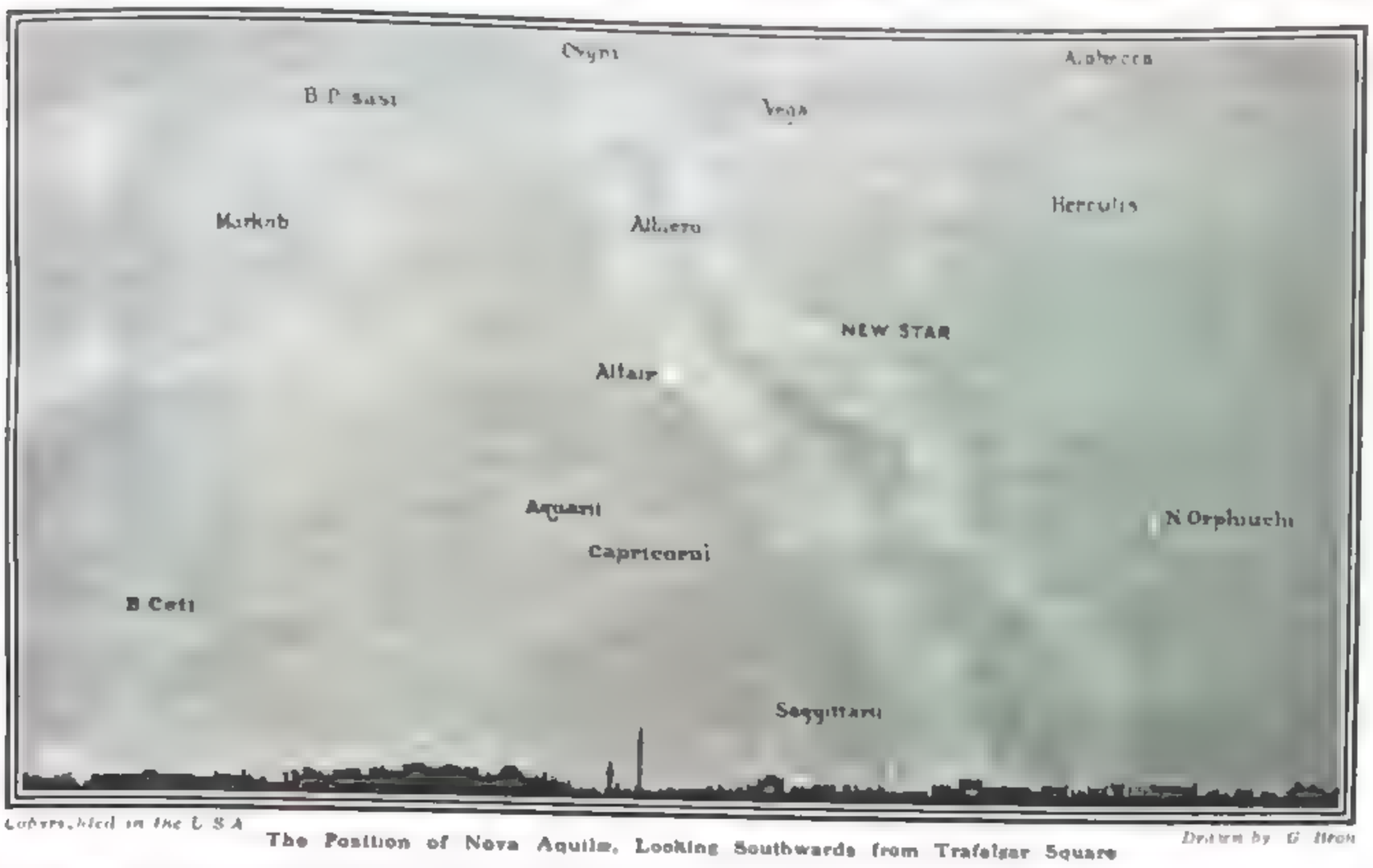
THE GERMAN ATTACK ON AMERICAN SHIPPING.



The Area of U-boat Activity off New York and Cape Cod

The area is denoted by a shaded tint in the left hand bottom corner of the chart. The squares into which the area is divided represent [illegible]

Germany's belief in the doctrine of terrorism has shown itself in a new direction, namely, in the sending of submarines to operate off the coast of America. The first appearance at the end of last month in what is evidently an organised expedition, whose object is to harry and destroy as much American shipping as possible. The main object is, no doubt, to interrupt the transport of supplies and troops to Europe, but there is a secondary and equally important aim in view, which is the terrorising of American coast cities by possible bombardment or even by air raids on a small scale. Up to the end of last week fourteen vessels had been torpedoed in eleven days, making a total loss of 20,000 tons. One of the most important vessels torpedoed was the *Carolina*, trading between New York and Porto Rico. She had on board 220 passengers and a crew of 120. She was a vessel of 5,063 tons, and was attacked when 125 miles south-east of Sandy Hook, and over fifty of those on board are either dead or missing, sixteen having been drowned through the repeated capsizing of one of the boats during a storm. The passengers and crews of the torpedoed vessels were given only a short time in which to take to their boats, and in many cases have suffered greatly from exposure. [illegible] for several days. The two submarines may [illegible] On the other hand, they will need supplies of fuel, which will be necessary to replenish [illegible] unless they can obtain it from their victims. Whatever happens, one thing is certain—the submarines' work is certain—it will result in an [illegible] of America's resolve to fight to a successful finish.



Copyrighted in the U.S.A. *Drawn by G. Heon*

The Position of Nova Aquilæ, Looking Southwards from Trafalgar Square

THE NEW STAR

A heavenly conflagration which took the appearance of a new star of the first magnitude was observed in the south-east heavens on Saturday, June 8. It gave a strong ruddy colour to the eye, and denotes that some celestial cataclysm must have taken place in this region centuries ago, the light of which has just reached our world.

The dotted lines represent the triangle formed by Vega (first magnitude) and Altair with the new star. The outlook is taken from the steps of the National Gallery looking due south at two a.m., June 15 (or four minutes earlier on each subsequent evening). Before that time all the relative positions of the stars will be identical, but lying to the eastward, consequently if a reader takes this chart and looks for the star at an earlier hour, say midnight on Saturday or Sunday (June 15 and 16), he will have to look at the sky towards the south-east. If the reader were again to view the sky at two a.m. he would find that the whole starry firmament had swung into the position shown in the diagram.

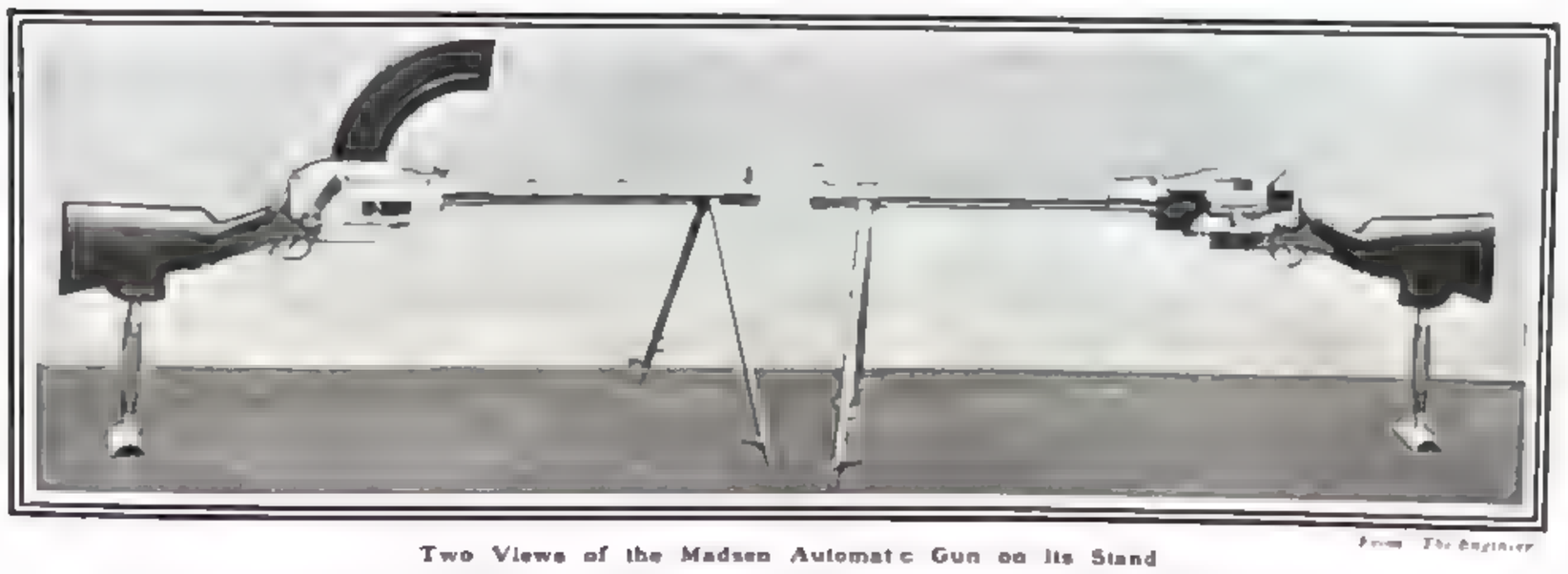
THE MADSEN AUTOMATIC GUN: *Its Method of Feed and its General Lightness Described.*

Widespread interest has been aroused in the Madsen automatic gun owing to the questions concerning it which have recently been addressed to and answered by the Minister of Munitions in the House of Commons. The gun was considered by the Government at an early stage of the war, and 5,000 were ordered, but for various reasons their manufacture was not proceeded with. By courtesy of *The Engineer*, through whose good offices we are also able to publish an illustration showing two aspects of the gun, we are able to give some description of this remarkable weapon.

The Madsen gun is a small automatic weapon, weighing just over 20 lb. It can be held to the shoulder long enough to fire the contents of a magazine, but as a matter of fact the gun can be fired by a man lying on the ground by means of the stand seen in the accompanying illustration. The legs of the stand are telescopic, and can be adjusted in order that the gun may be fired either from a sitting or a kneeling position. The length of the weapon from end to end is about 44 in., making it very easy to manœuvre as far as transport and aiming are concerned.

The magazine which holds the cartridges is formed of thin plates and is in the form of a quadrant, as will be seen from the view of the gun on the left-hand side of the illustration. The gun can be made to fire either single shots like an ordinary rifle or it can fire automatically. In this case, with one man to handle the mechanism and to aim and another to remove the empty clips and fill magazines, as many as from 300 to 400 rounds a minute can be fired. One man unassisted can, we understand, fire up to 130 rounds a minute, including the changing of magazines.

In addition, it may be remarked that though the channels machined on the outside of the barrel do not afford sufficient surface for the extra radiation to the atmosphere of the heat generated when numbers of shots are fired in rapid succession, yet they do dissipate a good deal of heat, and the barrel and its breech-block carrier can be readily and quickly removed and replaced by another in about 10 sec., so that with two barrels the gun can be fired practically continuously, the hot barrel having time to cool while the other is being used. All water-cooling apparatus, it will be noted, has been eliminated, together with the method of feeding by a continuous band of webbing. Like other automatic guns it depends for its continuous action on the recoil of the barrel. At present our forces are armed with the well-known type of machine-gun and the Lewis gun.



From The Engineer

Two Views of the Madsen Automatic Gun on its Stand

The front legs fold up alongside the barrel. The rear leg fits into a space cut in the stock of the gun. The left-hand view shows the curved form of magazine employed.

WAR-TIME SCENES IN NEW YORK : *Infantry on the March.*

American Girls Bringing Books for the Troops to the Public Library in New York

America is now establishing the counterpart of our camp libraries, and books of all kinds are being asked for so that her men, ashore and afloat, may not lack reading matter. Our picture shows a line of girls bringing their contributions to the receiving depot in the New York Public Library.

Crowds Watching the Men of the "New York's Own" Marching Through the City

New York may well be proud of the regiment bearing her name, the men of which are here seen marching through the streets of the city. Crowds have gathered on every side to watch them pass and to give them an enthusiastic reception. It will be noticed that the men wear a cap somewhat similar to that worn by the Belgians, without the tassel.

Side View

Back View

THE FULLY EQUIPPED U.S.A. FIGHTING MAN

THE GROWTH OF THE U.S. ARMY

Its Numbers and its Quality

W

The Problems of Control

The Excellent Quality of America's Army

THE GROWTH OF THE U.S. NAVY

By the Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the U.S. Navy

I

The Question of Construction

The Naval Appropriation Bill

LATEST STATEMENT OF THE STRENGTH OF THE U.S. NAVY

AN AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP : *Soldiers in the Making*

The Lighter Side of Camp Life: Washing a Jersey in Progress

A Refreshment Pavilion

Learning Bayonet Practice

Ready for the Attack

When the Artillery Horses Should Have Their Feed

Attacking Trenches Using Bayonet Exercises

LEARNING WARFARE AT A GREAT AMERICAN

First Aid to a Wounded Man in a First-line Trench

The wounded soldier is only given first aid in the actual trench and is then transferred as speedily as possible to the first aid dressing-station. Above a soldier is seen in a heavily sandbagged trench binding up the arm of a comrade who has been wounded.

An Ambulance Dressing-station

The ambulance dressing-station comes second in the chain of medical aid stretching from the trenches to the base, the first and closest to the firing-line being the first aid dressing-station. The light motor ambulance seen in the foreground is [illegible]

A Company of American Ambulances

American ambulance drivers have already won fame for their services during the present war, for the men seen above will be by no means the first of their nation to serve in that capacity. They are drawn up on parade at one of the great camps where

The Gunners' Part: A 3-in. Gun Coming into Action

No side of the soldier's training is being given more careful study than the artillery arm, and here we see the gunners bringing a 3-in. gun [illegible]. It has been disguised by a skilful camouflage of grass and sage designed to hide it from the prying eyes of enemy aviators who may be trying to locate it.

Hauling a Gun under a Camouflage

The No Man's Land over which these mimic battles are being fought is a very fair imitation of that on the French front, and it is often difficult to believe that it is indeed only

CAMP : The Intensive Training of U.S.A. Soldiers.

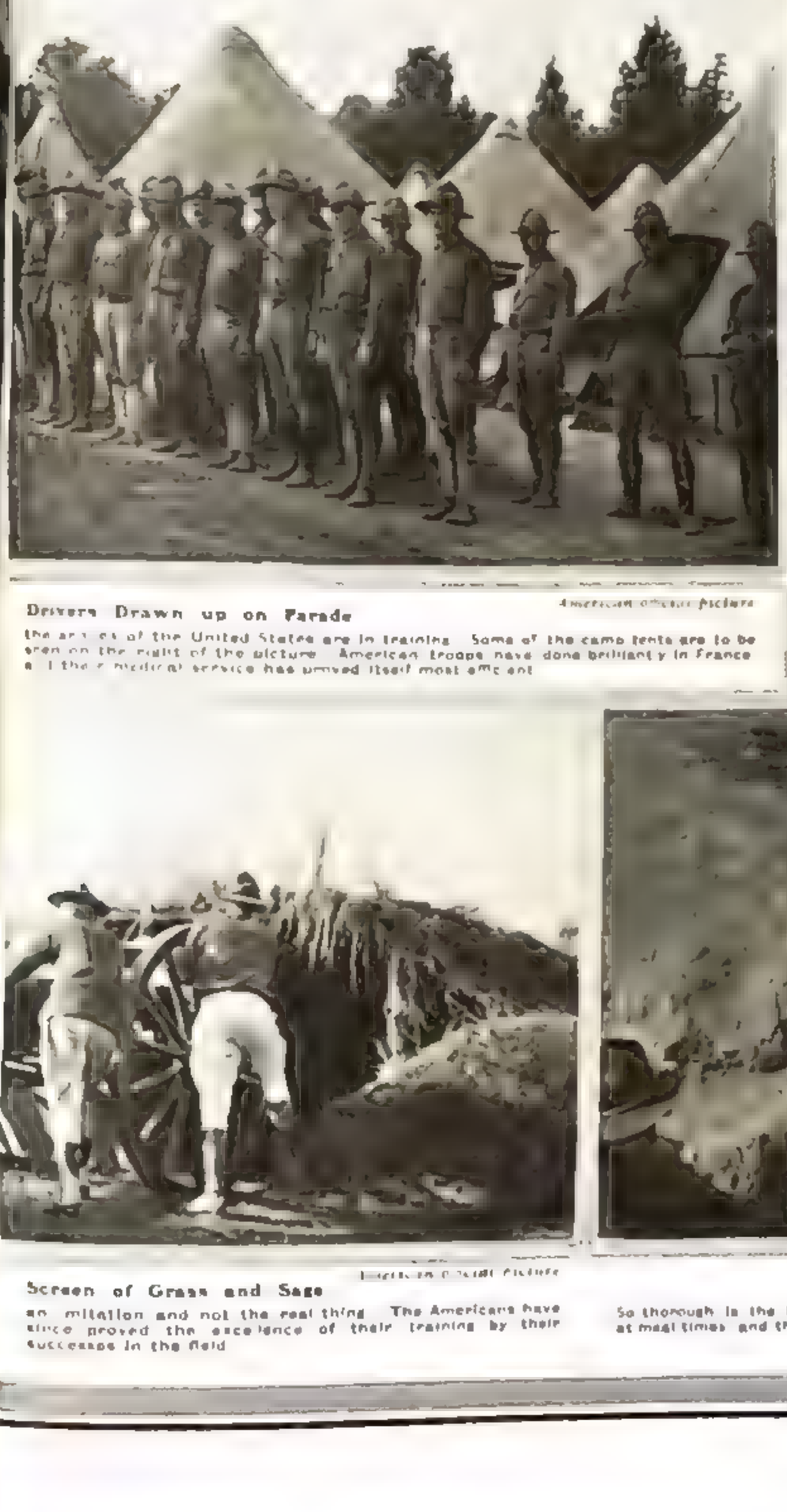
Working Order at an American Camp

[illegible] used by the American Army. The wounded are taken from the [illegible] station to a field hospital and from there to the evacuation [illegible] corresponds to the British casualty clearing station.

American official pictures

Soldiers Obtaining Water from a Trench Water-cooler

The American soldier has a craving for cold water as cold as possible, and this water cooler has been adopted for use in the trenches. It consists of a canvas bag made waterproof and having a metal tap by means of which the water is drawn off.



American official pictures

Drivers Drawn up on Parade

The artillery of the United States are in training. Some of the camp tents are to be seen on the right of the picture. American troops have done brilliantly in France, and the artillery service has proved itself most efficient.

American official pictures

Screen of Grass and Sage

an imitation and not the real thing. The Americans have since proved the excellence of their training by their successes in the field.

American official pictures

The Company Cooks Bringing Dinner to the Men

So thorough is the intensive training of American recruits that they are not even allowed to leave the trenches at meal times, and the company cooks have a busy time bringing meals to the trenches and to the men detailed for duty in advanced positions.

AMERICA'S EFFORT IN THE GREAT WAR

U.S. BATTLESHIP "TEXAS" SETTING OU

The "Texas" is one of the modern ships in the United States Navy, and is of the super Dreadnought type. We see her here just steaming out of New York Harbour on her way to take part in the world conflict.

The "Texas" carries the "cage" masts which are a characteristic feature of the United States battleships. The Argentine is the only other nation whose ships have these skeleton, bird cage masts of slender

FRO
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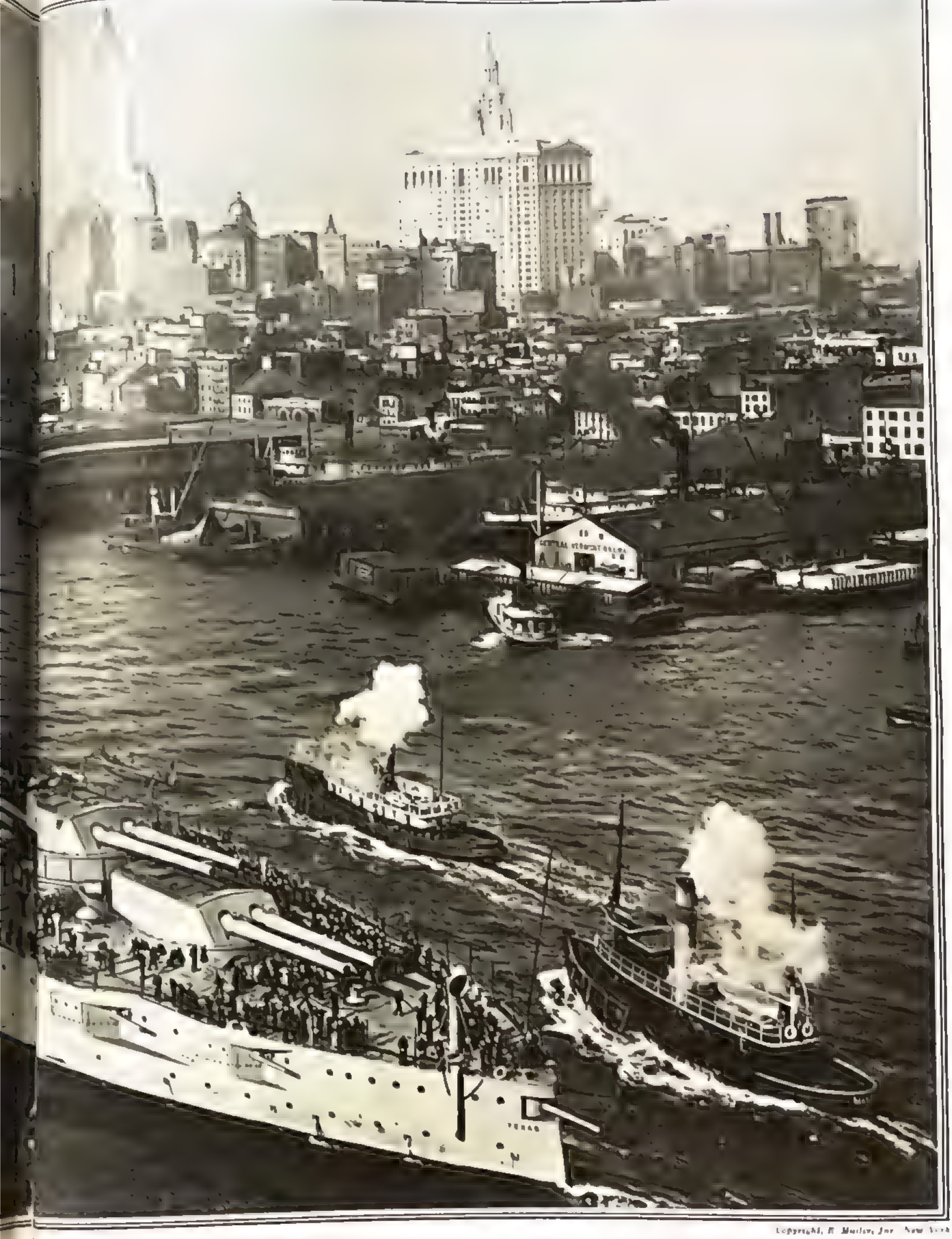
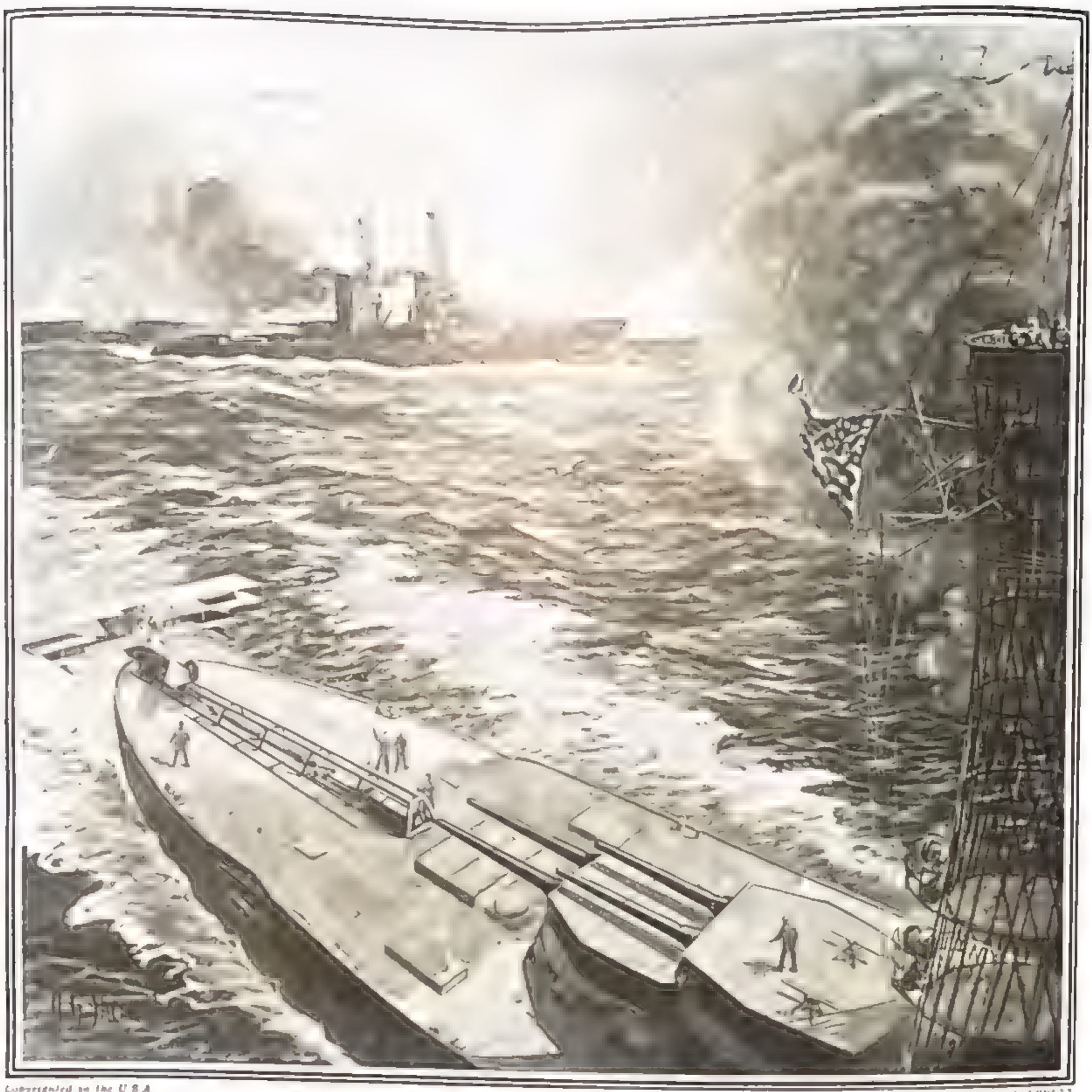
The U.S. Navy Now Fighting with the British.



Copyright, E. Muller, Jnr., New York

FROM THE HARBOUR OF NEW YORK

steel rods and hoops, culminating in the "spotting tops," from which a look-out is kept and the fall of shots marked. The ten great 14-in guns are mounted in five turrets, disposed on the centre-line of the ship. Two pairs of guns fire over the adjacent guns, the turrets being built up higher to allow of this being done. The "Texas" was completed in 1913. She has a displacement of 27,000 tons.



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DRAWN BY ROBERT J. BARNETT

AN AMERICAN METHOD OF LAUNCHING A SEAPLANE

The deck apparatus consists of two rails on which the seaplane is placed, and in a run of fifty feet the car attains a speed sufficient to launch the seaplane into the air. The aeroplane has just been discharged by the catapult shown above, and is seen here at the moment when she is leaving the stern of the war ship. The start from the ship is being made while a fairly heavy sea is running.

ONE WHO KNEW. By E. V. Lucas.

Among the many changes which this war has wrought (and the time has not yet come to make a complete list of them), not the least is the licence given to those who palter with the truth. Lying in all its branches has become a flourishing industry. That form of compromise which, it has always been agreed, must inevitably accompany the profession of the politician has—under Dora—flung away so much of its ancient finesse that even Cabinet Ministers now shamelessly can—and constantly do—storm black to be white, instead of, as of old, leaving the task to their Under Secretaries. Indeed, it has almost come to be expected of them. While the Censor sees to it that newspapers, whatever they may fish up from the bottom of the well, do not exhibit the bucket.

That being so, it is no wonder that prevarication and broken faith are a rule of life. Jobs are accepted by workmen without the faintest chance or intention of being carried out; promises are given only to be broken; while tradesmen's notices have become empty nonsense. For example, the weekly list of one of the largest of London's Stores is before me, containing column on column of biscuits, with the current prices. An order for biscuits, despatched immediately it arrived, brought no reply. After some days a remonstrance was sent, which drew forth the intimation that no biscuits could be had at all. And this list is prefaced with two pages of quasi-Calisthenic stuff about the superlative excellence and integrity of the establishment. Such an occurrence, which is quite typical, goes to prove that four years of war is more than the national character can stand. In fact, camouflage is steadily taking the place of decent ethics.

Let me not, however, be too serious, but narrate, instead, an incident which happened the other day illustrating not so much a deliberate intention to be—or, at any rate, to mislead—as the wish, a very common one, to be an authority and know a shade more than anyone else. As an exposure of the inside knowledge men whom a war so conspicuously enfranchises it could not be better, and I shall endeavour to train a not too tractable memory to recall it whenever one of that band is narrating the real secret of the battle of Blankville Ridge, or the real reason for the supersession of General So and so, or telling us the names of the most illustrious prisoners in the Tower, or repeating an gospel any of the thousand and one rumours to which our ears have become accustomed since the beginning of August, 1914.

It was on one of the days of the Pemberton-Billing case, and I had been in court most of the morning watching with amazement the curious, detached, fidgety, semi-conversational, and wholly undignified procedure of the Court on that occasion. It was very hot, and I was glad when the time came for me to hurry away to keep a more important appointment. This was at twenty to one, and, as I left, the defendant, who was his own counsel, was examining a witness, in the intervals of receiving, but not absorbing, little lessons from the judge on the etiquette of advocacy. For although a few questions, it seems, may be asked, there are many that may not be asked. In the midst of this dialogue I came away, and was hurrying down the Old Bailey towards Ludgate Hill when I was stopped by a stranger with a grey beard.

"He wants to know," the thought flashed through me even before he spoke, "the way to the trial"; but I was wrong.

"Excuse me," he said, "but you might be interested in that gentleman over there," and he pointed to a man who had just emerged from a confectioner's with a paper bag in his hand. "You have heard, of course, of the Pemberton-Billing case? Well, that's Mr. Pemberton Billing, who has evidently just slipped out for a little lunch."

What would you have done? Told him that the court did not rise till one, that the defendant would have to spend the interval there, that at that very moment he was examining a witness, that he was less late for his luncheon than myself—or hurried on to keep your appointment and left him happy in the fool's paradise of one who knows?

THE AMERICAN NAVY IN TIME OF WAR.

AMERICAN SAILORS SCRAPING THE HULL OF A BATTLESHIP IN DRY DOCK

After having taken her turn of duty at sea the battleship returns to port, where she is overhauled for necessary repairs and her hull scraped. The vessel is here seen in dry dock with her crew hard at work as the water recedes and reveals the marine growths which have attached themselves to her hull and which seriously affect the speed of the ship

U.S. BATTLESHIPS STEAMING AT SEA—A SHARP TURN TO STARBOARD

The illustration shows a super Dreadnought of the United States Navy steaming round during battle practice. One of her twin-gun turrets is swung out towards the target as the vessel swings round, creating a curved wake in which another vessel follows. Bunches of searchlights are grouped round the lattice masts. The ship's secondary armament is seen projecting from below the deck. As the speed cones show, the vessel is steaming at two-thirds speed

LITERATURE : Some New Books of the Day.

The Wild West

The Little Lady of the Shot gun by Leslie Gordon Holdden [illegible] adventure, and that peculiarly sweet sort of sentiment that seems to appeal to those readers who enjoy works dealing with the Far West of America. Here are to be found the fearless handsome man who is prospecting for gold and the equally fearless and attractive girl who leads an unconventional and stirring existence. The Little Lady lives with a wicked old grandfather, who runs a secret still in fellowship with a younger and, if possible, more wicked man Jake Hammond to whom the grandfather intends her to be married. The prospecting stranger, known as Two Pan, crosses the path of the two in his search for gold and many astounding adventures result, ending naturally in the overthrow of the keepers of the illicit still and the marriage of "Two Pan" and "The Little Lady."

The German Invasion

Six Women and the Invasion by Gabrielle and Marguerite Yerta Mac[illegible] tells an account of life in the occupied provinces of France under the pressure of the German invasion. It is not a mere account of "atrocities," although one or two are mentioned with the restraint that [illegible] exposition—such incidents for instance as the blinding of a French woman; it is rather a chronicle of the [illegible] bullying of a French country district by its [illegible]. This book is exceedingly well written, the authors [illegible] of wit and refinement. The "six women" of whose bravery and patriotism the pages leave no doubt are Madame Verlaine, her four daughters and her daughter-in-law, the writer of the book. The difference between the French and the English temperament is well illustrated. Where it is possible to joke over the foibles and weaknesses of the Germans the writers do so; there is no venom in the pen. Such a genuine historical document as this should gain a permanent place in every library of which war books form a feature. It is unique of its kind, and its value cannot be doubted.

A War Novel

The Magic Gate, by Maud Stepney Rawson (Hutchinson). This is a war novel, though it is concerned only with England, and is centred round a small village in a southern county. Beginning with that eventful summer which we all remember so well, when war broke the serenity of golden sunny days, it tells the story of Jennet Woodrush, who lived at the Manor House at Tullbrook. A Territorial regiment was in training near, and the men all come and go, entering into the life of the village, and causing mixed feelings of jealousy and interest. We hear of local hospitals being started, of sewing parties, and of all the various outlets for energy which characterised the early months of the war, before the country settled down in grim earnest to realise the demand upon its

[illegible] man with literary tastes to [illegible] was her last love [illegible] wife is alternately Ma[illegible] [illegible] But in spite of [illegible]

[illegible]

Pills to cure [illegible] [illegible] Trafalgar Square will literally [illegible] H.M. Office of Works has given [illegible] for a huge [illegible] Fair to be held in it by the British Ambulance Committee [illegible] helping the French wounded. A shell-shattered and [illegible] from Verdun, and many other war-[illegible] will be on view, [illegible] among other attractions Miss Violet Lorraine and Mr. [illegible]

ODDS AND ENDS OF INTEREST

A Flower Fair in Trafalgar Square

From [illegible] Trafalgar Square will literally [illegible] H.M. Office of Works has given [illegible] for a huge [illegible] Fair to be held in it by the British Ambulance Committee [illegible] helping the French wounded. A shell-shattered and [illegible] from Verdun, and many other war-[illegible] will be on view, [illegible] among other attractions Miss Violet Lorraine and Mr. [illegible]

Robey will hold auction sales. No charge will be made for admission, and it is hoped that everyone will come and contribute a little to this splendid cause. The Royal Horticultural Society, the rose growers and well-known orchid growers are generously sending gifts of flowers for sale.

Australian Battle Pictures at Grafton Galleries

From the war correspondents of their own papers the people of Great Britain have frequently read of the exploits of Australian troops. This exhibition is, however, the first in which pictures dealing with Australia's part in the war have been shown in Great Britain. It is not of photographs alone. In addition to the work of the Australian official photographers, [illegible] and water-colour sketches by prominent Australian artists are also being displayed. These artists—some of them are well-known in England—are Lieuts. G. W. Lambert, H. S. Power, J. Frost, A. Streeton, G. Longstaff, Bryant Fulwood, Burgess and Private J. R. Crozier. A feature of the exhibition is the [illegible] of photographs in their natural colours. These will be shown at intervals in the lower hall. The photographs have been taken by Captain Hurley, already famous as the photographer with the Mawson Antarctic Expedition (1911-14) and the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition (1914-17), and by Lieut. Wilkins, who was photographer with the Stefansson Arctic Expedition. They have undertaken many risks under full duty to record the doings of the Australians. The object of the exhibition is to give the people of Britain a clear idea of the work of Australian troops. Although the deeds in Gallipoli and France have been well chronicled, a great deal has been heard of the work in Palestine of the Australian mounted division, which has accompanied General Allenby throughout all the operations there, and which has rendered material assistance to the successful operations in that sphere. The Palestine pictures will, therefore, be of particular interest. The exhibition has been organised by the Publicity Department of Australia House, working in conjunction with the War Records section of the Australian Imperial Force. The High Commissioner has the king's permission to say that both the Queen and his Majesty take an interest in the exhibition and trust that they hope, if their engagements permit, to be able to pay it a visit.

The National Refuges

Always a heavy item in the expenses of the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children is that of providing the good, nourishing food so necessary to the welfare of the young growing children in the society's care; another is that of clothing. Since war broke out the cost of these and [illegible] has increased enormously, and the committee earnestly appeal to all who appreciate the value of the society's work in training and equipping many of the Empire's future citizens to aid them by their donations. Gifts sent to the offices, 161, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2, will be most gratefully received and acknowledged.

ELECTRICITY BANISHES RHEUMATISM,

SCIATICA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, OR NEURALGIA.

A WONDERFULLY SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

THAT rheumatism, with all its excruciating pains, its stabbings, burnings, and pinchings, flies at the magic touch of electricity is verified for by thousands of men and women who have found relief after almost indescribable [illegible] in a short course of the wonderful Pulvermacher Electrological Treatment. Words fail them to express their gratitude for this great discovery of a simple yet scientific method of applying curative electricity without shock, reaction, or expensive medical and nursing attention.

WHY CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS FAIL.

Chemically compounded remedies have failed to achieve success because they were based on false principles. It is not by any chemistry without the body, but by the mysterious chemistry within it that rheumatism and all uric acid disorders can be conquered and banished. The Pulvermacher Electrological Treatment liberates the natural chemistry within the body itself by restoring the lost vital force of which the system has been deprived by the accumulation of uric acid deposits in the blood and tissues. The body's natural chemical forces thus reinforced act as a solvent and assist the organs of elimination in freeing the blood of its impurities and that excess of acidity which causes the rheumatic inflammation of the joints and muscles.

TESTIMONY OF THOUSANDS.

Nothing but such a treatment can overcome this most painful condition. The increased vitality brought about by the Pulvermacher appliances and batteries not only dissolves and disperses the uric acid deposits, but prevents their accumulation afterwards by raising the greater elimination of the waste products that are their depositories. The blood circulates more freely, is better oxygenated, and becomes both richer and purer. Thousands who have tried the Pulvermacher Electrological Treatment voluntarily and gratefully bear testimony to this.

The Pulvermacher Electrological Treatment is the true and natural method of recruiting the whole nervous [illegible] system. Unlike [illegible] the nerve [illegible] and [illegible] nerves the power behind all bodily movements [illegible]

Drugs have no power within themselves to cure Rheumatism. On the other hand, Curative Electricity has the power to reinforce the body's natural chemical forces and thus promote Nature's own cure.

and every bodily function. Without the least shock to the system it bathes the whole body in a continuous stream of fortifying and invigorating electricity so long as the Pulvermacher appliances are worn.

These appliances can be worn safely at home or at business without the least inconvenience, and without the necessity of medical or nursing attendance.

The Pulvermacher appliances are marvels of modern electrical science, and contain the most powerful portable batteries that can safely be worn.

They are light, warming, and exhilarating.

They are recommended by famous medical and scientific men.

Their cost is comparatively trifling considering the wonderful curative results they effect.

THE TORTURES OF RHEUMATISM ABOLISHED.

[illegible] who are stretched on the rack of rheumatism [illegible] tortured daily almost to madness with its awful [illegible] agonising pains, who have tried every form of drug remedy in vain, will find new hope and comfort if they will get and read the Pulvermacher book, entitled "A Guide to Health and Strength." It contains a most convincing mass of evidence proving that in the Pulvermacher Electrological Treatment is to be found the most scientific, the most convenient, and the most successful method of treating and curing not only Rheumatism but all functional disorders. All applications for particulars should be addressed to The Superintendent, Pulvermacher Electrological Institute, Ltd., 81, Vulcan House, 56, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 4.

HEALTH ENQUIRY COUPON

By posting this Free Form to-day you will receive the "Guide to Health and Strength" and full particulars of the Pulvermacher Appliances free of cost and obligation.

Name [illegible]

Address [illegible]

Post to the Pulvermacher Electrological Institute, Ltd., 81, Vulcan House, 56, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 4.

HIS GIRL.

HIS Girl at Home who loves and waits
Spends hours washing dirty plates.
A most efficient V.A.D.
None scrubs the floors so well as she.

IN uniform and primly dressed
His Angel scarcely looks her best,
Her hands are not so soft and white,
But all the brass is burnished bright!

YET in his thoughts he always sees
His darling gracefully at ease;
She lily skims a pleasant book
With sweet contentment in her look.

WITHIN his Dreamland Home for Two
There's not an earthly job to do
But kiss, and love, and talk, and rest,
And revel in Abdulla's Best! . . . . . .

ALONG the Trenches, so it seems,
There float a thousand wistful dreams
Abdulla's fragrance unsurpassed
Will help them to come true at last

ABDULLA CIGARETTES

TURKISH EGYPTIAN VIRGINIAN

"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."—BYRON.

INDOOR WORKERS

When lack of exercise, excessive brain work or nerve strain make you feel languid, tired depressed, a little

"FRUIT SALT"

in a glass of cold water will clear your head and tone your nerves.

The world-famous natural aperient gently stimulates the liver, the body's filter. With this important organ working properly the blood becomes pure and the nerves normal. Sound refreshing sleep, a clear brain, and good digestion are sure to follow.

It is pleasant and convenient to take, gentle in action, positive in results. The safest and most reliable digestive regulator.

Remember that "FRUIT SALT" has for upwards of forty years been known by the Trade and the Public to mean the saline preparation of J. C. ENO, and no other.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. WHEN YOU ASK FOR "FRUIT SALT" SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, Pomeroy St., LONDON, S.E.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

WOMAN'S SPHERE. By Olivia.

The Longest Day

The shortest in December
They do not come to me that way
The shortest I remember

That has no day came to me
And filled my heart with light
The longest day in all the year
And the most beautiful.

The Feminine World in Uniform

[illegible] the feminine world must be in uniform now. [illegible] and men servants at many of the London [illegible] At Boodle's there is a "porterette" in black with [illegible] who might have walked straight [illegible] tunity cap with a stiff peak [illegible] trousers of [illegible] reform and United Services clubs have had to [illegible] the "neat handed Phyllis" and her livery [illegible] as nearly as possible, the black coat [illegible] tails, but with waisted coat, white tie, and [illegible] laid horizontally and showing a starched shirt [illegible] successful "get-up" and worthy the dignity of its setting. The Savile, Carlton, and the R.A.C. have scorned compromise with [illegible] ice, and all over London servants in the usual black dress [illegible] mob cap of a pert ground. The new Hotels [illegible] being established by the Women's Industrial [illegible] picturesque uniform for women to those [illegible] experiences of war. These visitors "in style" [illegible] a coat-dress of tobacco brown cloth with [illegible] wide hose and a brown cap laced with blue and [illegible] the corps. Sounds as if they were going to be [illegible] were as well.

The Turban—Past and Present

[illegible] of the much worn turban it is interesting to read in Mrs. E. M. Ward's *Memories of a Long Life* that it was [illegible] worn [illegible] at its first inception and with afternoon dress instead of [illegible] at Lady Mary Wortley Montague was one of the first and most [illegible] writers, and everyone knows the famous portrait of her [illegible] head [illegible] swathed in a turban with a fringed end dangling [illegible] ear. "When I used to go to see my great aunt [illegible] the sister of Anne Ward who married George Morland, Mrs. Ward writes, "I would speculate beforehand as to whether she would be arrayed in one of pale blue crepe decorated with pale blue stars and half moons, or a pink one covered with gold sprigs." The coming of the crinoline is among her memories. "It gave a sprung and a style to dress which I liked," she says, "and I was sorry when it went out of fashion."

Past and Present Characteristics

Reviewing the past and comparing it with the present, she notices many changes in national characteristics. People were far more [illegible]

An Afternoon Frock

Of white elevated taffeta, draped at the sides with a simple cross-over bodice [illegible]

[illegible] ready for enjoyment in the days before the [illegible] railways, telegraphs, telephones, bicycles [illegible] have made it. To go to "the play" was a [illegible] dread of afterwards. Fewer holidays were taken [illegible] and going abroad was seldom thought of even [illegible] and electric light were, of course, unknown in her [illegible] years ago, the only light they had, even in [illegible] but people seem to have had far better [illegible] ility wearing glasses. These were the da[illegible] was a regular family institution never to be [illegible] not cause, when "flat life" was unknown [illegible] to which guests often came on horseback [illegible] be[illegible]ring before tea and ending about eleven [illegible] What a different age we live in!

Organdi and Satin

[illegible] vantage of the season is organdi and satin. A [illegible] so simple and yet so rich; above all, so demure [illegible] a black satin frock can be brought up to date by [illegible] of a collar of organdi, the turned back ends of [illegible] the man's waistcoat. This waistcoat is [illegible] to fit the dress or coat, so that it can be easily [illegible] In Paris organdi is being mixed with [illegible] taffeta, voile—and one of the newest [illegible] a muslin side frill, picot edged, with turned back [illegible] The organdi is not necessarily of plain white, but [illegible] delicious pastel shades, shell pink, primrose [illegible] Nil and the picot edging, to be quite in [illegible] black.

Frocks and Frills at the Gaiety

The new piece at the Gaiety, *Going Up*, is full of pretty frocks, [illegible] which reflect the simple charms of war time fashions. The [illegible] is cleverly seen in most of them, especially in Miss [illegible] first in a shell pink charmeuse, with its quaint wee bodice and [illegible] puff sleeves. The skirt is slashed at the sides, showing an under [illegible] petticoat of lace. Very lovely is Miss Marjorie Gordon's primrose [illegible] of tulle, the skirt of which has vandyked flounces over a lace *jupe* [illegible] and a belt of narrow tubes, alternately pink and blue, over which is [illegible] worn a yellow coat bordered with fringe, lined with pink, and having [illegible] a deep collar of sable. Another delightful frock of hers was of [illegible] embroidered with silver, the sleeves being mere frills of silver [illegible] lace. Miss Hilda Innescort looked really handsome first in white, [illegible] with one of the new cape cloaks, also white, lined with [illegible] and then in a gorgeous frock of silver tissue brocaded with coloured [illegible]

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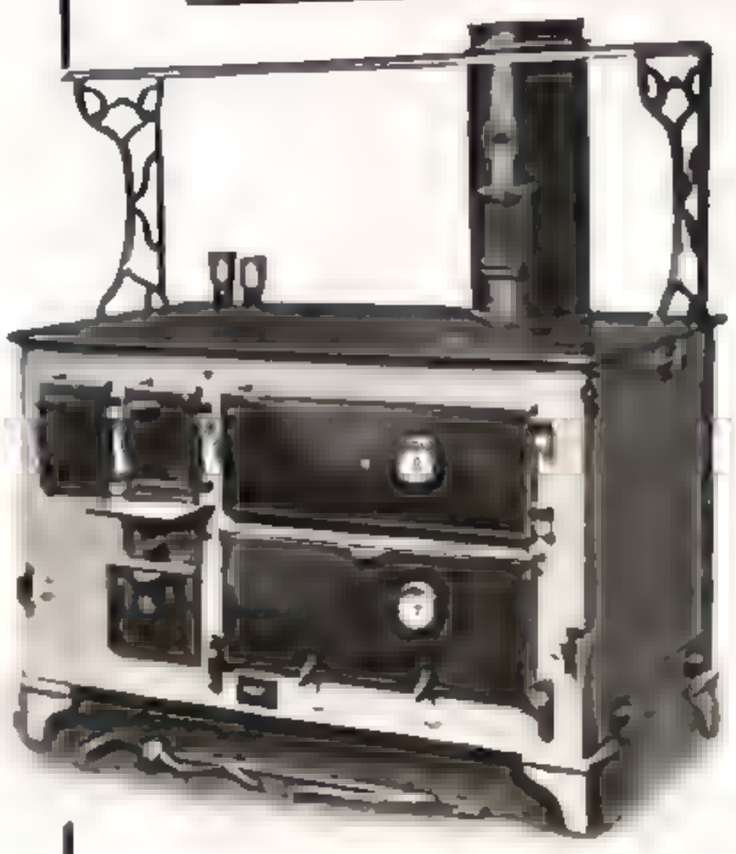

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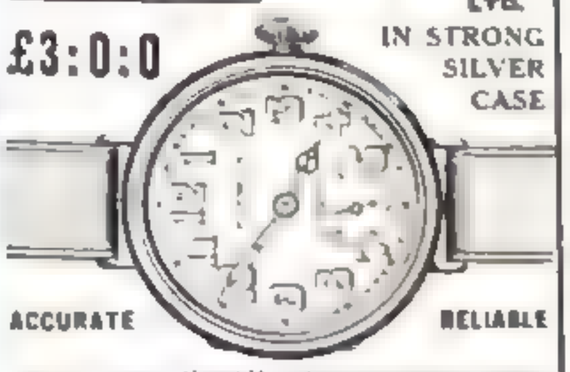

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Improved Canada Pattern
(Harrods originated this design)

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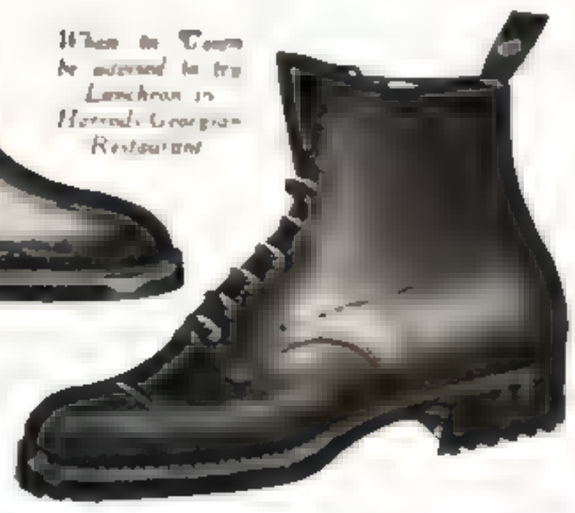

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IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

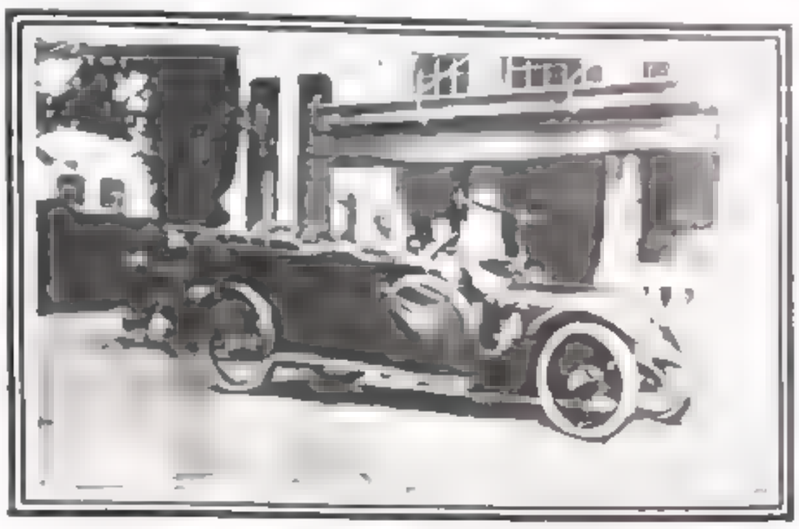
Mr. W. M. Letts

In the recent Honours List one may note that Mr. P. L. D. Perry and Mr. J. F. Thornycroft are made Knight Commanders of the Order of the British Empire, and Mr. W. M. Letts and Mr. F. Handley Page are made Commanders of the Order.

Mr. Perry before the war built up the Ford business in the British Isles, and during the war he has rendered excellent service at the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. J. F. Thornycroft is a director of the engineering firm of Thornycroft's, whose activities [illegible] Mr. Letts [illegible] Motors Ltd., is one of the leaders of the British [illegible] and Mr. F. Handley Page is the designer and [illegible] the really successful large type machine.

A Group of Austin Motor Dynamos for Electric-lighting Sets

Before the outbreak of war the Austin Motor Company, Ltd., of Birmingham had been experimenting with the idea of producing a compact and reliable power unit for the generation of electric current which should be easily portable, not [illegible] of motor-car [illegible] for [illegible] purposes. The [illegible] direction were stimulated by the demand created by the war for such power units, and the company is now turning out very large numbers of these very useful generators. In the illustration here given will be seen a batch of 3·5 k.w. and 4·5 k.w. plants. These consist of an engine having four cylinders and developing 8 b.h.p. and coupled to a compound-wound 110 volt protected type dynamo. Each set is [illegible] with a suitable switch and [illegible] and the [illegible] pumps, etc., and [illegible] been made for [illegible] pumping sets, etc., and [illegible] portable Navy [illegible]



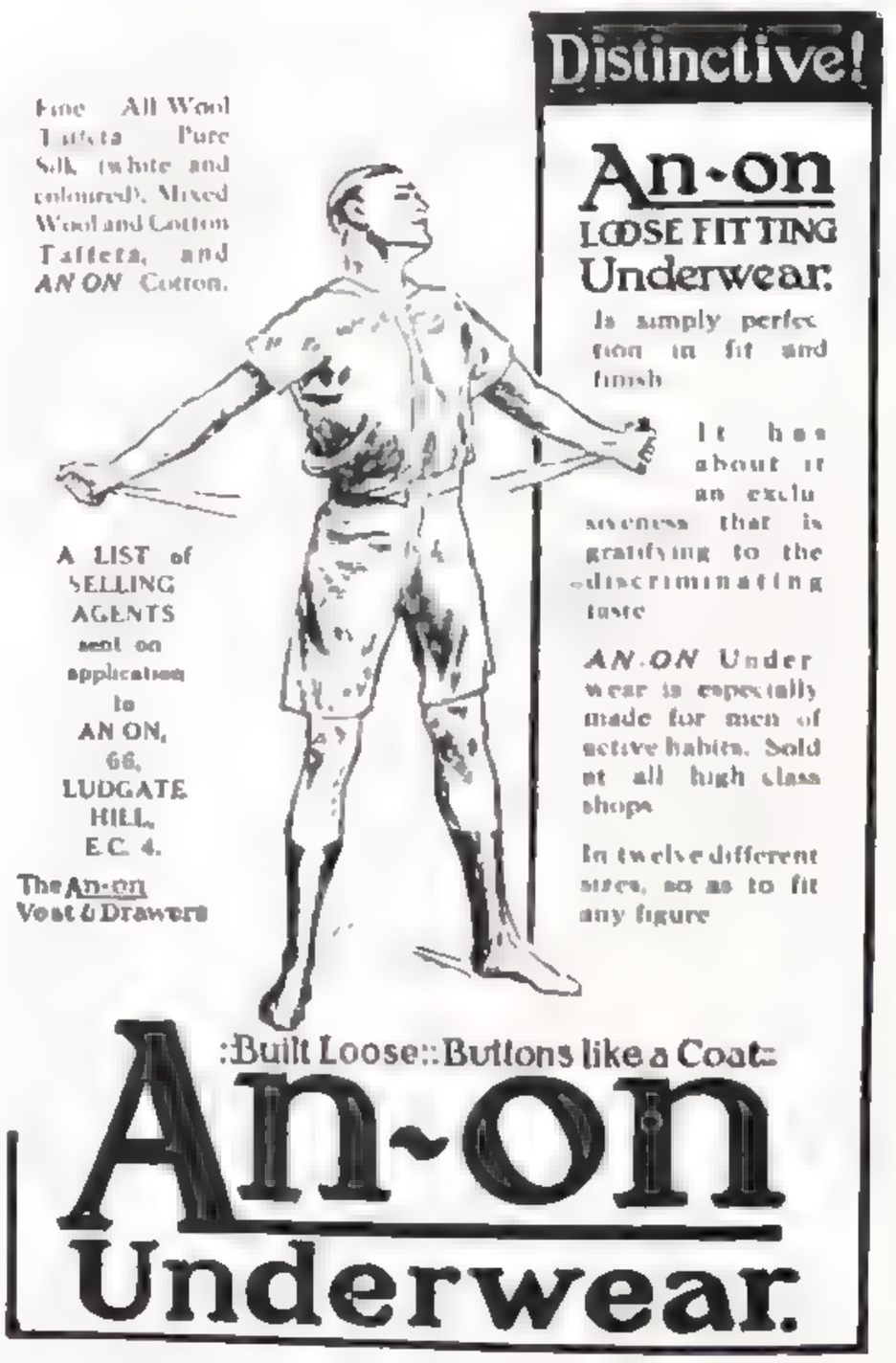
In Batavia with a Wolseley Car

Shakespeare's House, with a Napier Car in the Foreground

Undoubtedly the high speed internal combustion motor will be widespread in its use every year [illegible] there are several directions in which the motor trade of Great Britain will be able to make its force felt. Sir Herbert Austin thus sums up his opinion of the situation: "I know of no panicky fear of the future. In fact there is much optimism, and we are looking forward to help by the Government to keep all the men employed when demobilisation commences if the Board of Trade and other departments of the Government will take care that our interests and efforts are safeguarded, particularly in the overseas trade."

[illegible] edition of *The Marine Oil Engine* has been issued by Temple Press, Ltd., 7-15, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C. 1, price 3s. net, post free, 3s. 3d. This useful work has been [illegible] gives instructions for handling [illegible] internal-combustion engines employed in coasting vessels, and fishing craft, and should be of great use to all who have charge of motors, from the naval man in charge of a [illegible] launch fitted with a high speed engine to the fisherman driving his boat with a slow running heavy oil engine.

The Hospital Sports held at the Recreation Ground, Coventry, attracted over 4,000 spectators, and were a thorough success in every way. The whole of the proceeds will be given to the Coventry and North Warwickshire Hospital.



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Appearance, performance, comfort, service, price—all these essentials of the ideal motor car—are distinct Overland advantages.

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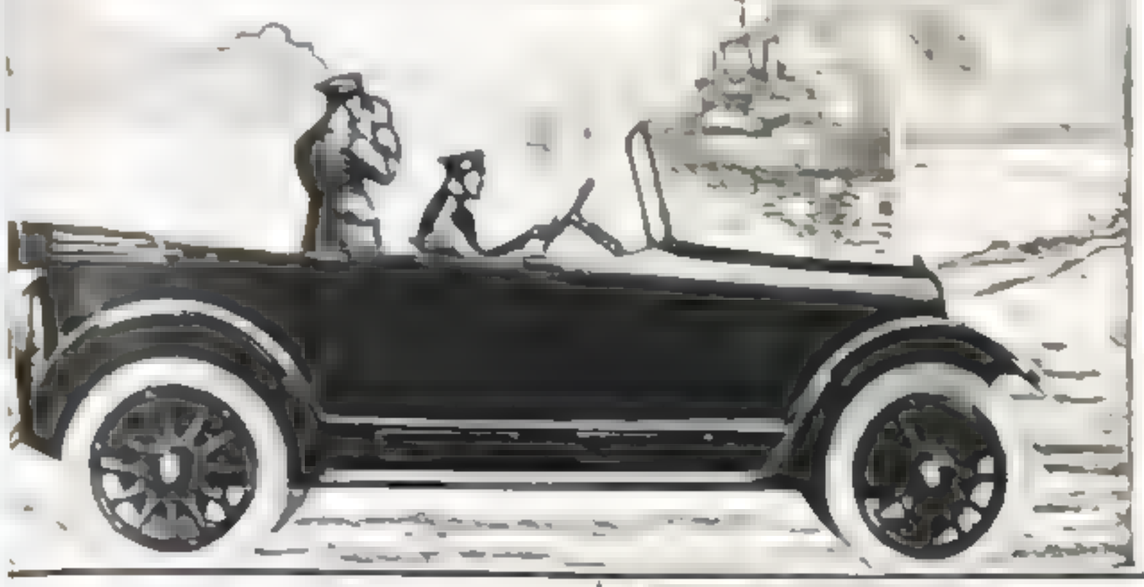

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What Rolls-Royce Ltd. have done in the War

THEY HAVE supplied their world-renowned Aero Engines in continually increasing numbers.

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for severe wear and real comfort.

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for civilian wear are in short supply, but are worth waiting for *They last so long.*

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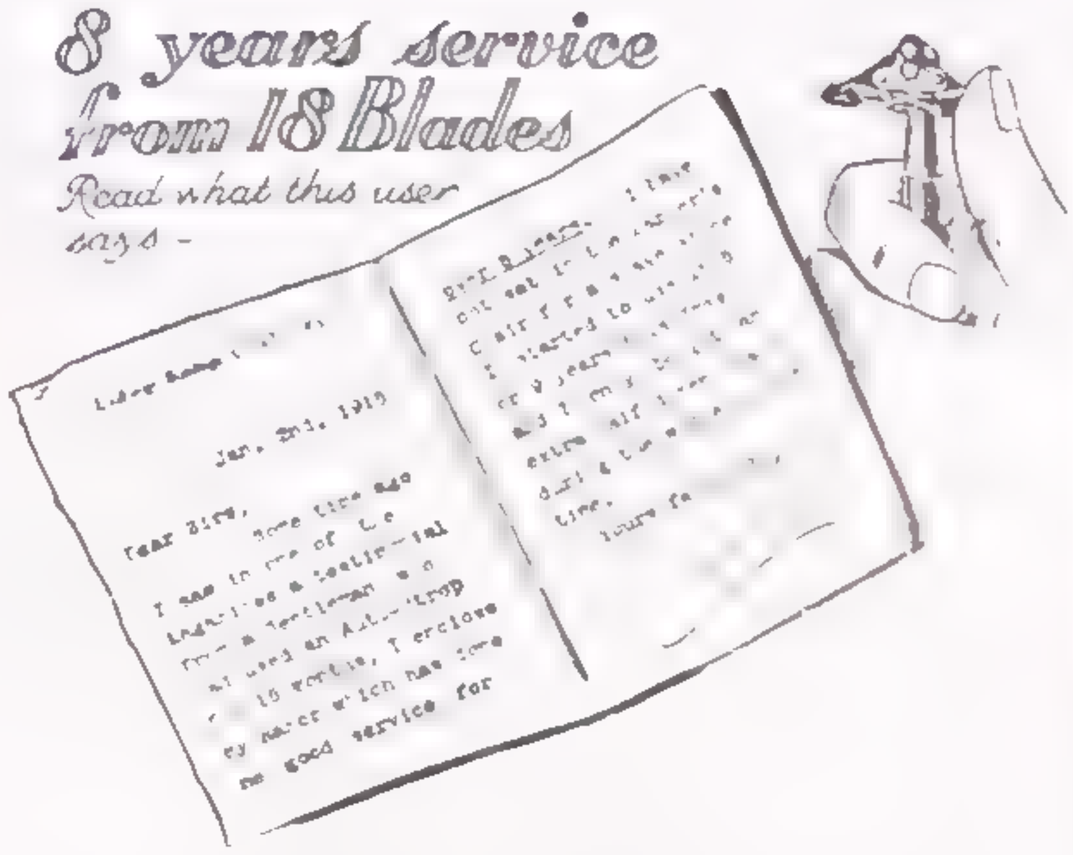

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THE STANDARD SET consists of heavily silver-plated self-stropping "Valet" Safety Razor, twelve genuine "Valet" Blades, and "Valet" strop; complete in handsome case **21/-**

Of all high-class dealers throughout the world.

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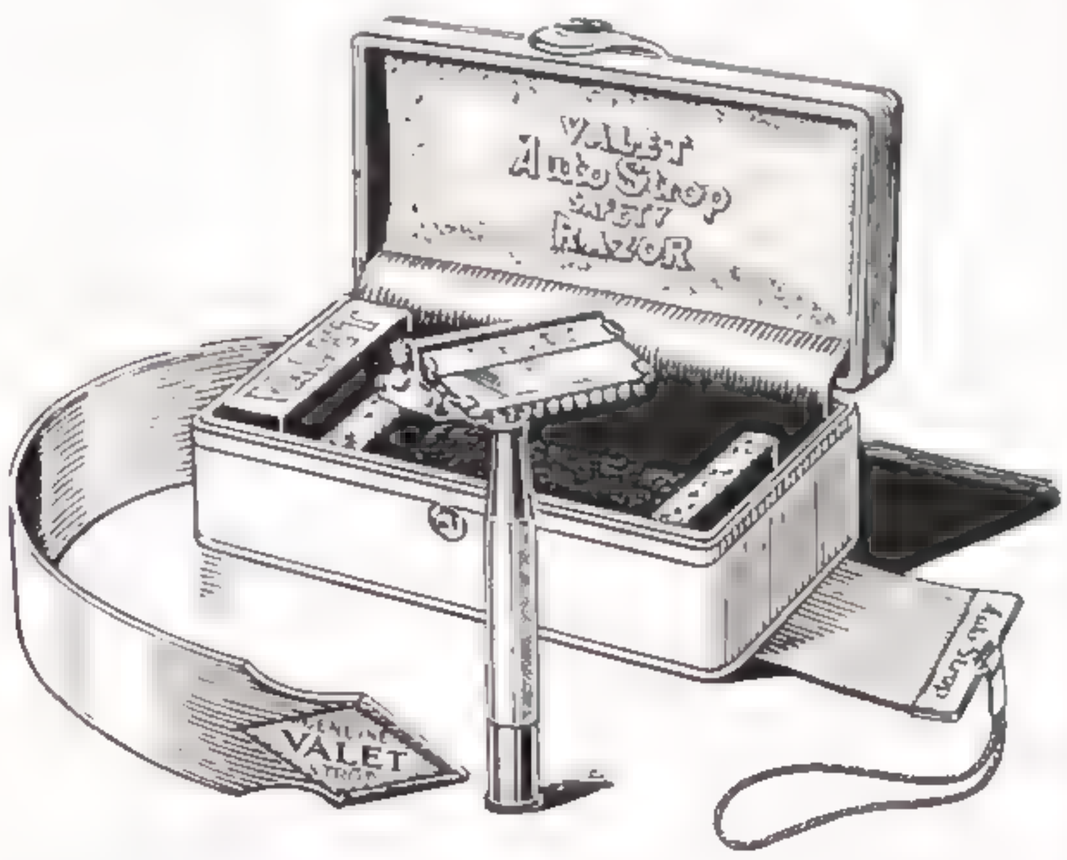

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Player's Navy Cut Tobacco

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Player's Gold Leaf Navy Cut
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NEW NON-FRAY SPIRAL (Patented).

Regulation Heavyweight - - 7/8 per pair
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Do you KNOW how beautiful your hair can be? Probably not, unless you make a regular confidante of Hindes Guaranteed Hair Tint.

Think, then, how beautiful your hair can be made to look, if you give Hindes Guaranteed Hair Tint a chance to work its helpful effect on your hair.

With every flask of Hindes [illegible]

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FOR GREY OR FADED HAIR.

2/6 the Flask.

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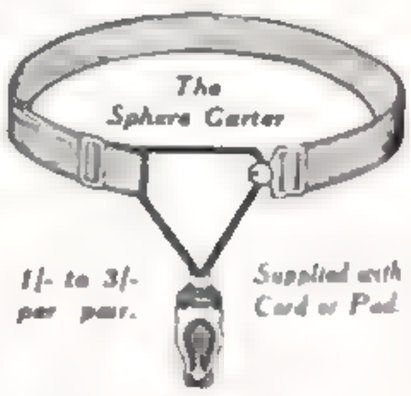

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The officers of the Submarine Service have to be ready at all times and must have efficiency in every detail, hence they appreciate the sterling qualities of SPHERE GARTERS.

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Develop sound teeth, firm flesh and strong bones.

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WOMEN'S War Time shoes, as well as these summer shoes, are now obtainable at the shops opposite [illegible] Delta.

The War Time are all lace [illegible], Oxford and Derby patterns, made on Delta lasts and sold at 18/- a pair, laces extra.

At the same shops men's War Time boots are obtainable at 26/3 for a pair or 13/- for a single boot, laces extra.

The single boots rights or lefts are for those men who have been so unfortunate as to lose a leg.

The supply of single boots for is unlimited, though the supply of the other Delta including War Time is limited, the shops being rationed and receiving their deliveries only on fixed dates.

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Agents everywhere

Summer Frocks

A Charming Example to be seen at the Linen Hall

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Take Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

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KIT FOR THE EAST

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To Officers [illegible] to Egypt, Mesopotamia [illegible] Africa.

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[illegible]	1	9	0
[illegible]	1	9	0
[illegible]	0	13	0
[illegible]	1	1	0
[illegible]	3	0	0
[illegible]	0	7	3
[illegible]	0	5	0
[illegible]	1	1	6
[illegible]	1	5	6
[illegible]	1	19	6
1 [illegible] Cloth	0	13	0
1 Water Bottle [illegible]	0	4	6
[illegible]	3	11	9
1 Pair Mosquito [illegible]	2	5	0
1 Pair Mosquito [illegible]	1	10	0
1 Pair Putties	0	9	0
[illegible]	0	17	6
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THE RELIABLE HOME TREATMENT
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A CLIENT WRITES

Dear Madam,—I am so pleased to tell you the "Dara" Treatment was quite a [illegible] the "Dara" when sending for it, which makes my gratitude to you all the more real. I must thank you very much for your wonderful remedy, a [illegible]

(Original of above, also other Testimonials, can be seen.

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Prices **10/6 & 21/6** (The larger size contains three [illegible])

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INELIGIBLE OR EXEMPTED MEN

should provide for their own future and that of their dependants, by [illegible]

[illegible]

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Scottish Widows Fund. *Founded 1815.*

THE LARGEST BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

[illegible] YEARS' [illegible]

22 MILLIONS 4½ MILLIONS

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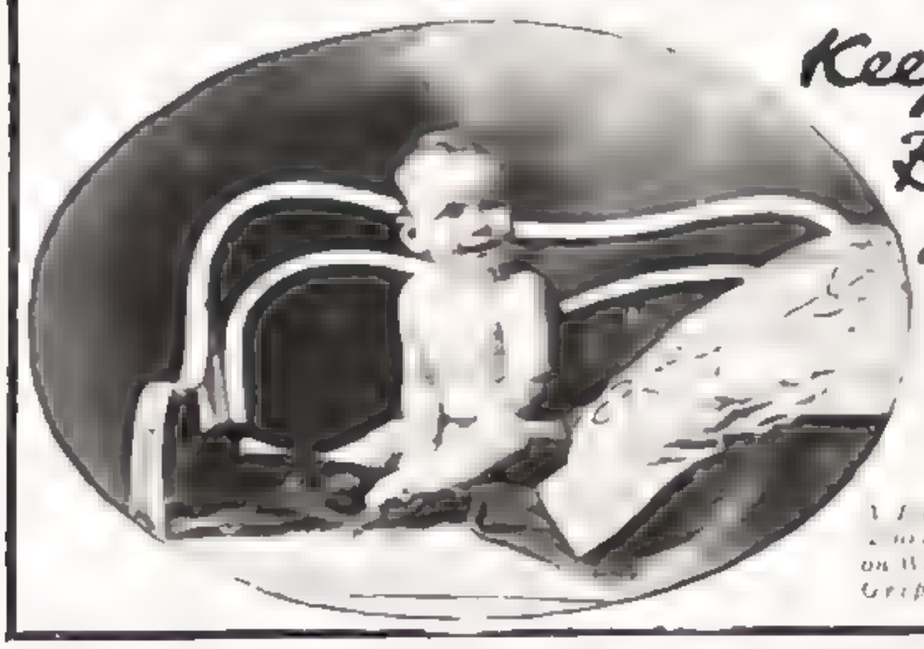
During Summer Heats

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER

Keeps Baby Well!



A Baby Prize [illegible] awarded on Woodwards Gripe Water

"No Polish can Beat It"

At the [illegible] at Home Lutetian Cream is praised [illegible] for the [illegible] and lasting polish [illegible] all brown leather. It [illegible] it soft, [illegible] waterproof [illegible] free from [illegible]

A private writes: "[illegible] use a bottle of Lutetian Cream. I can [illegible] and I can honestly say there's no polish about that can beat it. I have used it in private service all my life, so I know what it is."

Lutetian Cream

Made in four shades—Light, Dark, Extra Dark, and Toney Red.

Obtainable at all Expeditionary Force Canteens in France.

If any difficulty [illegible] send [illegible]

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THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

With which is incorporated BLACK & WHITE

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DRAWN BY F. MATANIA, JUNE, 1918

"TO HELL WITH SURRENDER!" HOW SECOND LIEUTENANT J. C. BUCHAN WON THE V.C.

"When he saw the enemy had practically surrounded his command, he collected his platoon and prepared to fight his way back to the supporting line. At this point the enemy, who had crept round his right flank, rushed towards him, shouting out 'Surrender!' 'To hell with surrender!' he replied, and, shooting the foremost of the enemy, he finally repelled this advance with his platoon. He then fought his way back to the supporting line of the forward position, where he held out till dusk. At dusk he fell back as ordered, but in spite of his injuries again refused to go to the aid post, saying his place was beside his men. Owing to the unexpected withdrawal of troops on the left flank it was impossible to send orders to 2nd Lieutenant Buchan to withdraw, as he was already cut off, and he was last seen holding out against overwhelming odds.—*Official Narrative*

THE GREAT WORLD WAR: WEEK BY WEEK

CHARACTER

If one should tell you that in such a spray
The hawthorn boughs into the blackbird's nest
Poured poison, or that once at harvesting
The ears were stony, from no manhood
Slander of proven faith in tree and corn
You would turn a heeling, knowing him forsworn.

CHARACTER

Yet now, when one whose life has never known
Corruption, as you know: whose days have been
As daily tidings in your heart of love
And gentle courage, suffers the word unclean
Of envious tongues, doubting you dare not cry—
"I have been this man's familiar, and you lie."

JOHN DRINKWATER.

War Orphans' Fête at Seville

Fête organised by Madame Tinayre, wife of the French Consul, and a committee of ladies in aid of the French war orphans, took place in the historic Casa de las Duenas, kindly lent by the Duke of Alba for the purpose. The Condesa de Lebrija and Sr. Sanchez Lafuente, two prominent figures in Seville society, took a leading part in the arrangements. The illustration is from a photograph by Sr. Perez Romero of Seville.

THE WESTERN FRONT

[illegible] letters to the front. Ludendorff may well hesitate.

A feature of the attack was the part played by French and Allied airmen, who rained bombs upon the enemy, and put several of his guns out of action by this means and by the tanks. "The great counter attack carried out by the French on Tuesday last was notable both on account of the co-operation of tanks in large numbers and the bombardment of the enemy infantry masses by squadrons of our aircraft. The long line of tanks with the infantry marching between them, was an extraordinary sight. One observer has compared these lurching monsters, with groups of men around them, to a line of cruisers in a heavy sea with their attendant small craft about them. They gave an excellent account of themselves in the battle by taking the steep hills in their stride, and scattering the German infantry before them. This attack was probably one of the largest tank operations the French have yet carried out. At the same time the air bombardment squadrons were raining bombs on the enemy's communications and batteries, as also upon the points of assemblage of his troops. The ground over which we advanced was found littered with German dead.

Late on the night of Friday of last week English and Scottish troops made a successful attack on the enemy's outpost lines on a front of two miles north of Bethune.

"The new German system of defence for outpost lines," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "is based on [illegible] craters and scattered machine-gun posts rather than on a definite trench line which would be a target for our guns. And this was how they defended the [illegible] parallel with La Bassee Canal.

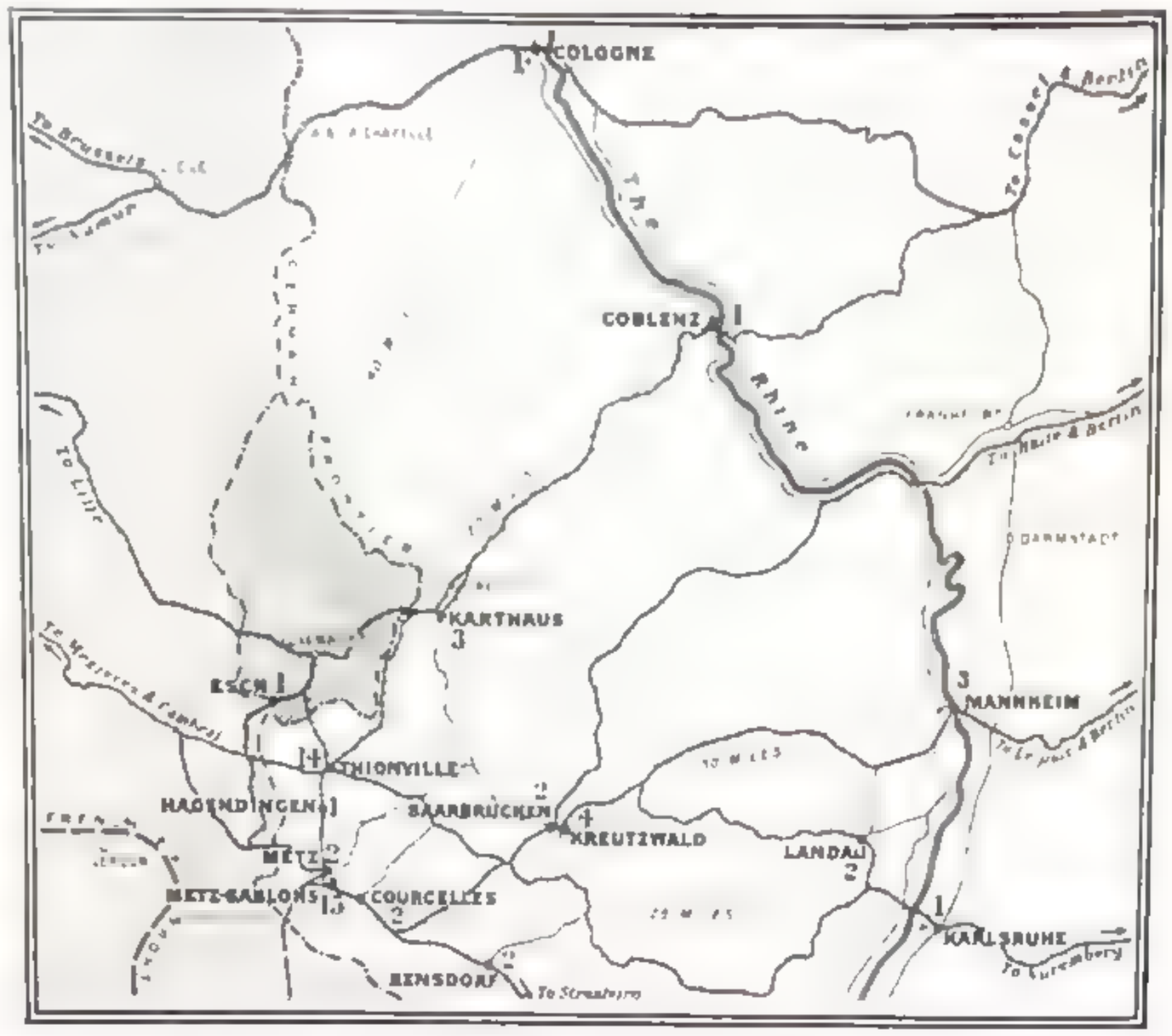
"The attack began with a short but intense barrage of field artillery while [illegible] shells over the enemy's positions in the rear. Then the men got away, and each man had to keep a sense of direction without any light except that of gun-fire and bursting shells.

On Saturday June 15, it was announced that the big German thrust on the Montdidier - Noyon front had died down to local actions, and no action of importance was reported on the following three days. Divisions and companies have suffered much during the recent thrust.

RAIDS INTO GERMANY—BRITISH RECORD FOR MAY

The following table shows the number of German towns raided by British airmen during May, together with the military objectives reached and the number of times each town was raided. [illegible] also map below.

[illegible]	2	Karlsruhe: Station and bridges	1
[illegible]	1	Kreuzwald: Electric power station	4
[illegible]		[illegible]	2
[illegible]	2	Mannheim: Chemical factory	5
[illegible]	4	Metz: Station and sidings	2
[illegible]	1	Metz-Sablons: Railway triangle	15
[illegible]	1	Saarbrücken: Factories, railway station	2
Karlsruhe: Station and workshops	1	Speyer: Station	1



Special "Sphere" Map showing Allied Air Raids on German Railway Junctions

The above map shows how Allied aviators have bombed three great railway systems through Cologne, Coblenz and Mannheim, the routes of which converge on to the railway triangle of Metz-Sablons. A glance at the map will explain why these junctions have had to suffer from such a large proportion of the raids carried out by Allied airmen.

NON-RETURNS ORDER

The publisher of "The Sphere" begs to draw the attention of readers to the fact that the new regulation with regard to newspapers will make no difference to them if they are regular purchasers of "The Sphere," providing that they place their orders in advance with their newsagent or bookstall.

They will then not fail to secure their copies as their newsagent can certainly obtain them from the publisher if ordered in good time.

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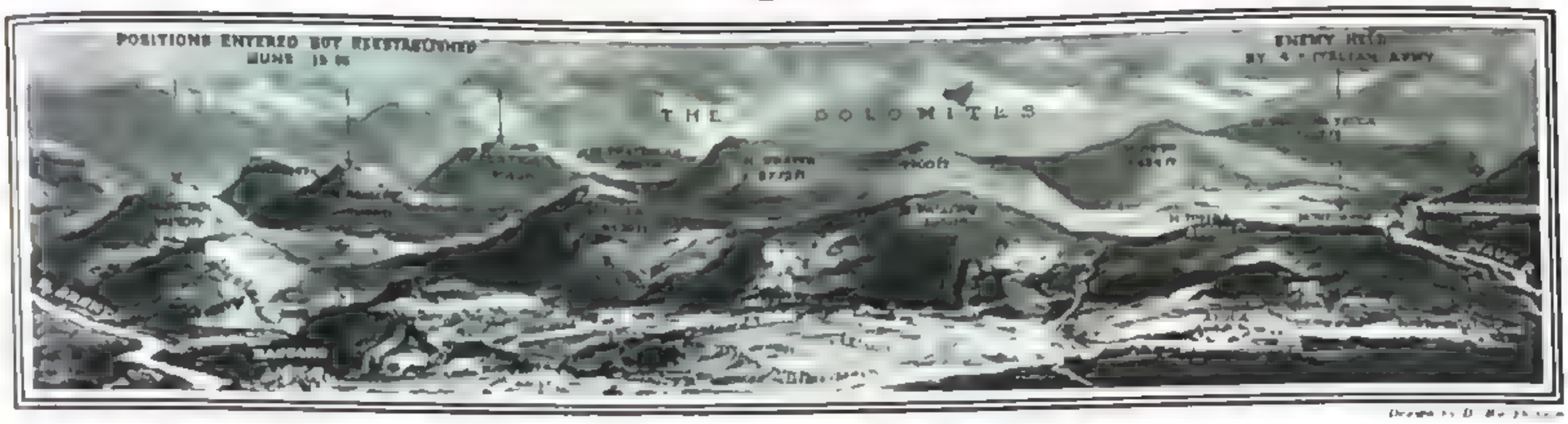
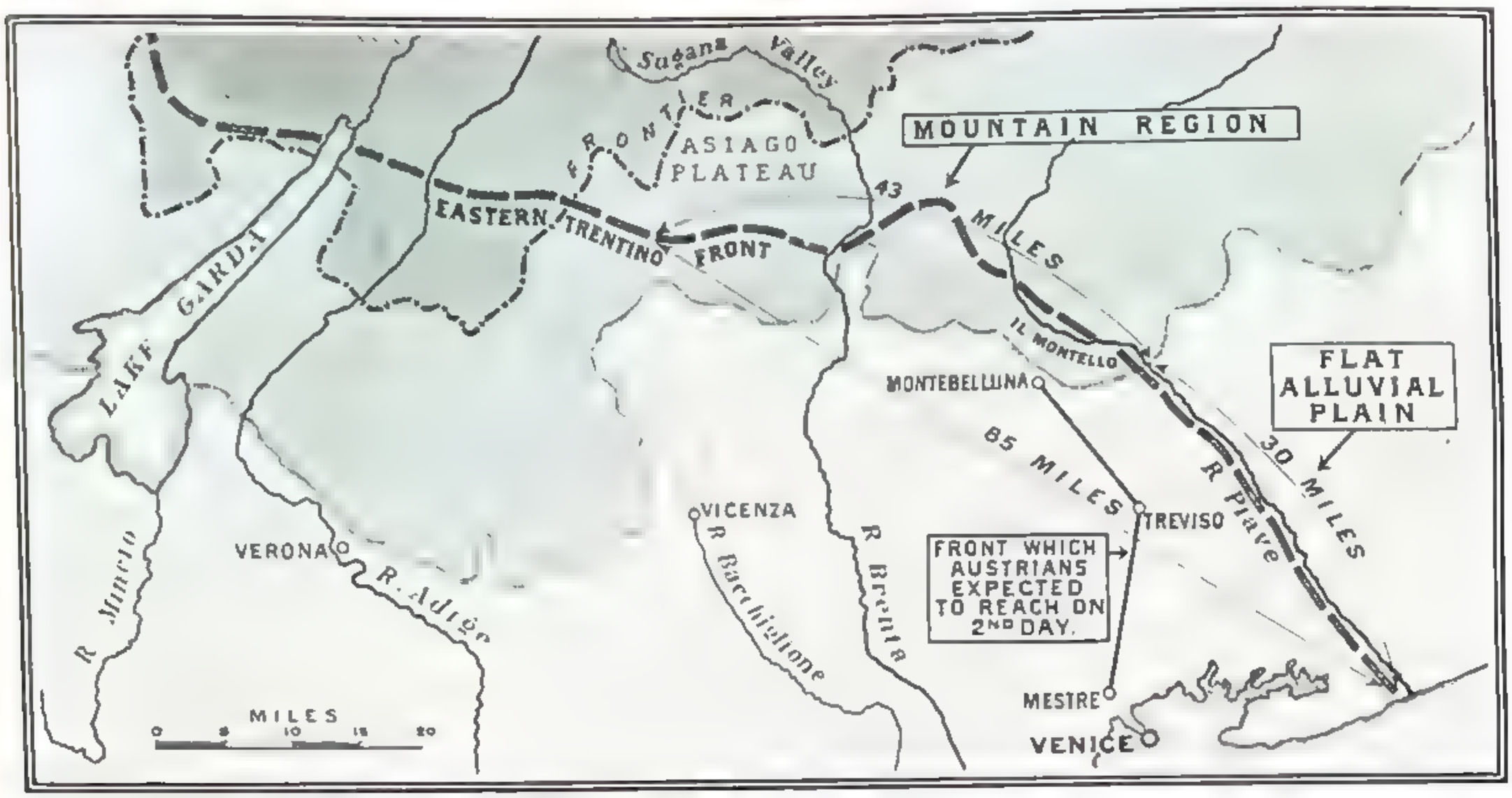
AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE against the ITALIAN FRONT.



Elevation of the Heights Between the Brenta and the Piave

h a chain of heights, held th efly by the Fourth Italian Army, was fiercely attacked on June 15 by the Austrians They were held in check and repulsed at all points except on the extreme ait, where they made some s ght progress on the slope of the Montello At M Mrechia M Asolone, and M Perica they gained a momentary footing, but were almost immediately ejected by the Italian counter attack

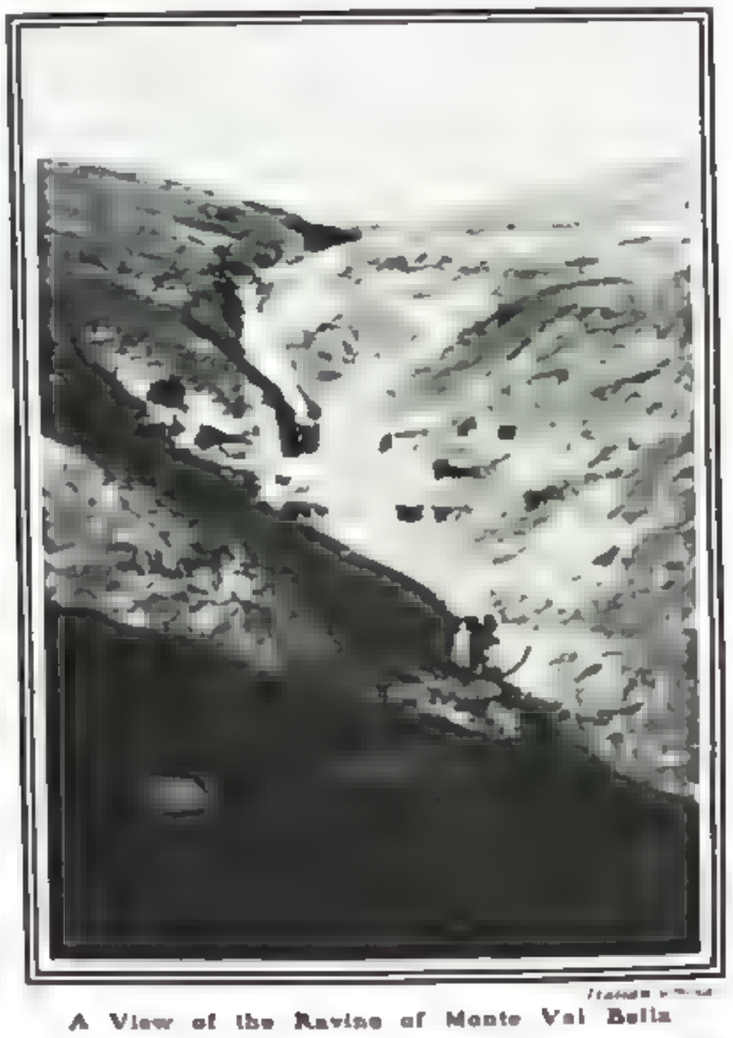


Key Map to Illustrate the Scope of the June Operations in Italy

The front attacked falls into two sectors—(1) The mountain sector, about forty three miles long and the river sector extending for some thirty miles The Austrians have succeeded in crossing the Piave at certain points but nowhere to a great depth and are everywhere firmly held by the Italians. The greatness of their expectations may be gauged by the objective—the line Monte Montebelluna Treviso Mestre—which they aimed at reaching by the second day of the offensive

An Italian Observation Post on the River Brenta

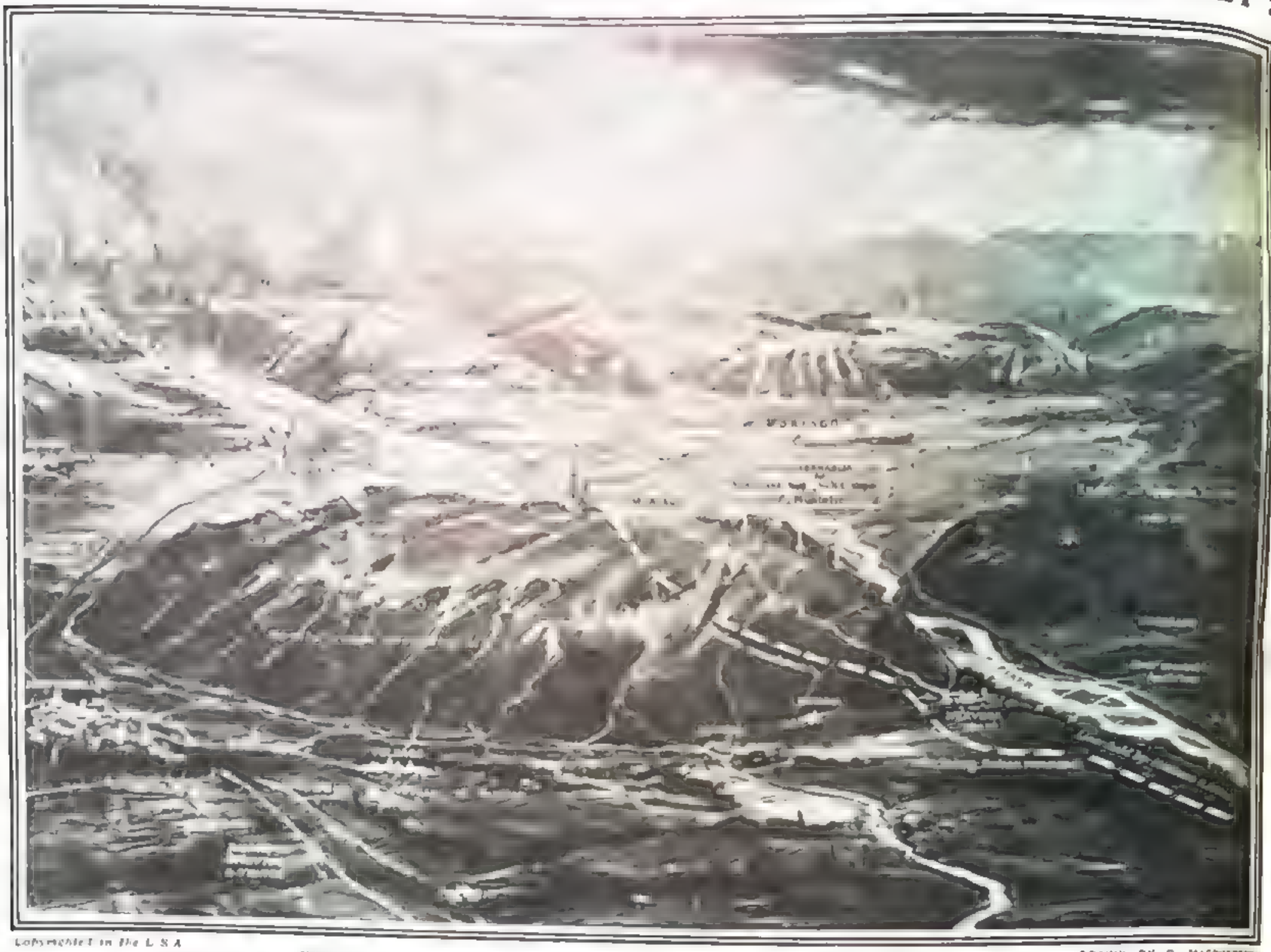
The above picture shows an observation post used by the Italian Army on the River Brenta. The Brenta flows down the Val Sugana, the scene of enemy concentration before the attack on the Asiago and Grappa positions, and eventually reaches Bassano The mountains on each side of the river rise in bold bluffs as shown in the above view which was obtained at an Italian observation post on the eastern side of the river



A View of the Ravine of Monte Val Bella

The mountain was captured by the Italians in January and was lost and retaken on June 15. In the foreground can be seen some of the dug outs abandoned by the Austrians in their flight before the Italian onslaught. Val Bella lies south east of Asiago

THE NEW AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST ITALY



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The Montello, Showing the Course of the Fighting at this Vital Sector

This view shows the position of the Montello, the rocky hill-mass which forms the nodal point of the mountain and river fronts. An Austrian army is endeavouring to force its way in the eastern slope. The Austrians crossed the Piave, but were held at the village of Ciano.

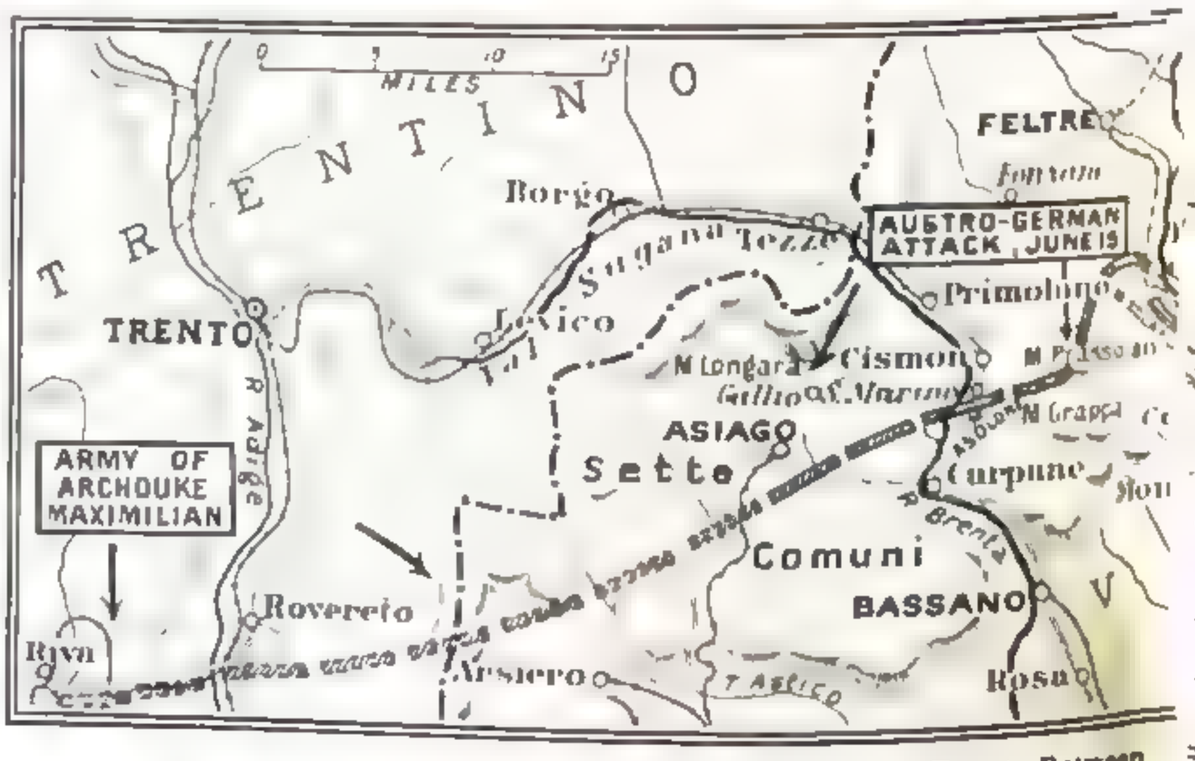
From France the fighting on the Western front has spread into Italy. After a somewhat lengthy delay the Austrians opened a general offensive against the Italians on a front of [illegible] seventy-five miles from the Val d'Astico to the sea. This front falls naturally into two great sectors. The mountain front extends for about forty-five miles to the Piave near Quero and Valdobbiadene. Just below Quero the curious hill ridge of Il Montello forms a nodal point connecting the mountain front with the river front, which extends along the Piave to the sea. The positions round Asiago (the town itself has been in the enemy's hands since November, 1917) were held by the British troops under Lord Cavan. The Fourth Italian Army and the French troops defended the rest of the mountain front as far as and including the Montello. Along the Piave were probably the Second and Third Italian armies. Between Lake Garda and the Val d'Astico there were subsidiary attacks, so that the fighting extended for about one hundred miles.

Information concerning the Austrian Army commands is rather conflicting. It is not quite clear whether Field-Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf or Field-Marshal Boroevic von Bojna commands in chief. The latter officer is certainly in command of the army group attacking along the Piave, which seems to comprise three armies under the Archduke Joseph, General von Wurm, and General von Csicserics respectively. Along the mountain front the 11th Army, under Colonel-General von Scheuchenstel, is between the Val d'Astico and the Piave. Further west there are other forces, but the three or four armies between the Val d'Astico and the sea comprised the great mass of the Austrian forces. The Italian semi-official report states that seventy-one divisions were on June 18 already identified on the Italian front—probably almost all the efficient forces still possessed by Austria-Hungary.

Artillery, Gas, and Fog-producing Bombs

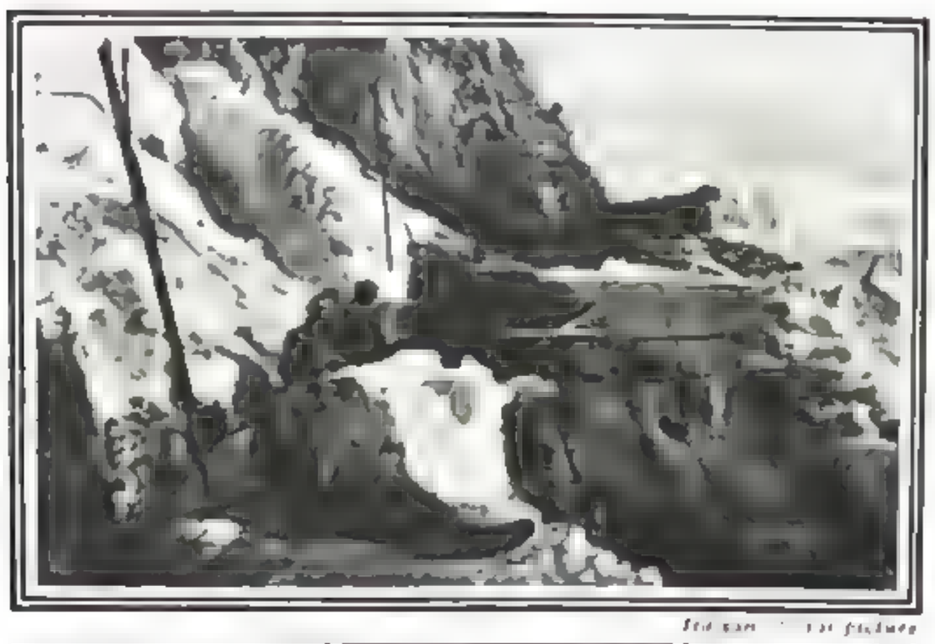
Along the whole front of attack the Austrian High Command had made a tremendous concentration of artillery, amounting to some 7,500 pieces in all. A large proportion were supplied by Germany. Against the Asiago positions alone over 1,500 were massed. Gas shells were freely employed to prepare a way for the assault. The advance was also screened by smoke bombs and fog-producers—*Nebelmaschinen*—the fumes from which completely blind an area for ten minutes without discharging. The attack had been prepared, as by the Germans in the West, by long and careful training. The new German device of a short but violent bombardment was adopted, the infantry had been specially drilled to advance in thin and open formations. This seems an improvement on the dense formation of assaulting waves. The equipment was also lightened to diminish fatigue.

The careful Austrian preparations failed in one essential point—they were unable to conceal the time of the attack. By some means—quite possibly from Italian-speaking deserters from the Austrians—the Italian staff obtained information that the preliminary bombardment was to commence at 3 a.m. on June 15. Accordingly some time before 1st midnight, says a Central News message from Milan, the Italian guns opened all along the line, doing much damage and hampering the preliminaries of the advance. The troops massing for the attack suffered heavily, and showers of gas shells poisoned the Austrian artillery emplacements.



Map of the Battle Front Between

The Austrians main attack was on a front of about seventy-five miles from west of Asiago to the sea. In the mountain sector they were heavily repulsed at almost every point. Only at the Montello did they establish themselves on high ground across the Piave, and here they were at once held.



A Screened Trench on the Mountain Side

A Determined and Ambitious Attempt to Force a Way Across the Piave and into the Plain of Venice is met with Determined and Successful Resistance by the Allies.

DRAWN BY R. M. PAXTON

The British, French, and Italian Front Behind Asiago and on the Grappa Range

The British are in position behind, that is south of, Asiago. Italian troops, with some French troops wedged in the line, hold the Grappa heights to the left, thence running across the valley behind and thence to the Montello and along the Piave to the sea.

British and French Successes

Nevertheless, the bombardment opened at three o'clock as arranged. This possibly indicates the difficulty of stopping the arrangements for these immense campaign-battles when once they are set in motion. Between seven and eight o'clock the infantry attacks were launched. At Asiago the British were attacked by four Austrian divisions (forty-eight to sixty-four battalions). On the right and centre they were completely defeated, and few succeeded in reaching our line, but on the left they gained a momentary advantage. Coming down the railway from Asiago, and partly covered by the valley through which it runs, they entered our front line on a breadth of about 2,500 yards. Our division, however, fell back on two switch lines, and thus penned the Austrians into a triangular pocket, from which, after being heavily punished, they were hurled next day by a counter-attack. We took over 700 prisoners, four guns, and fifty machine-guns and *Flammenwerfer*. The French troops near us in the line were also temporarily penetrated, but speedily re-established their line, and took over 250 prisoners.

Italians Hold the Austrian Assaults

Along the mountain front from the Brenta to the Piave the Fourth Italian Army held its own gallantly. Portions of the advanced positions at M. Asolone, I. Pertica, the Col Moschin, and other points were at first penetrated, but were all recaptured by energetic counter-attacks. Col Moschin especially was the scene of a peculiarly brilliant counter-assault, which gave the contested position once more to the Italians, with 275 prisoners and seventeen machine-guns.

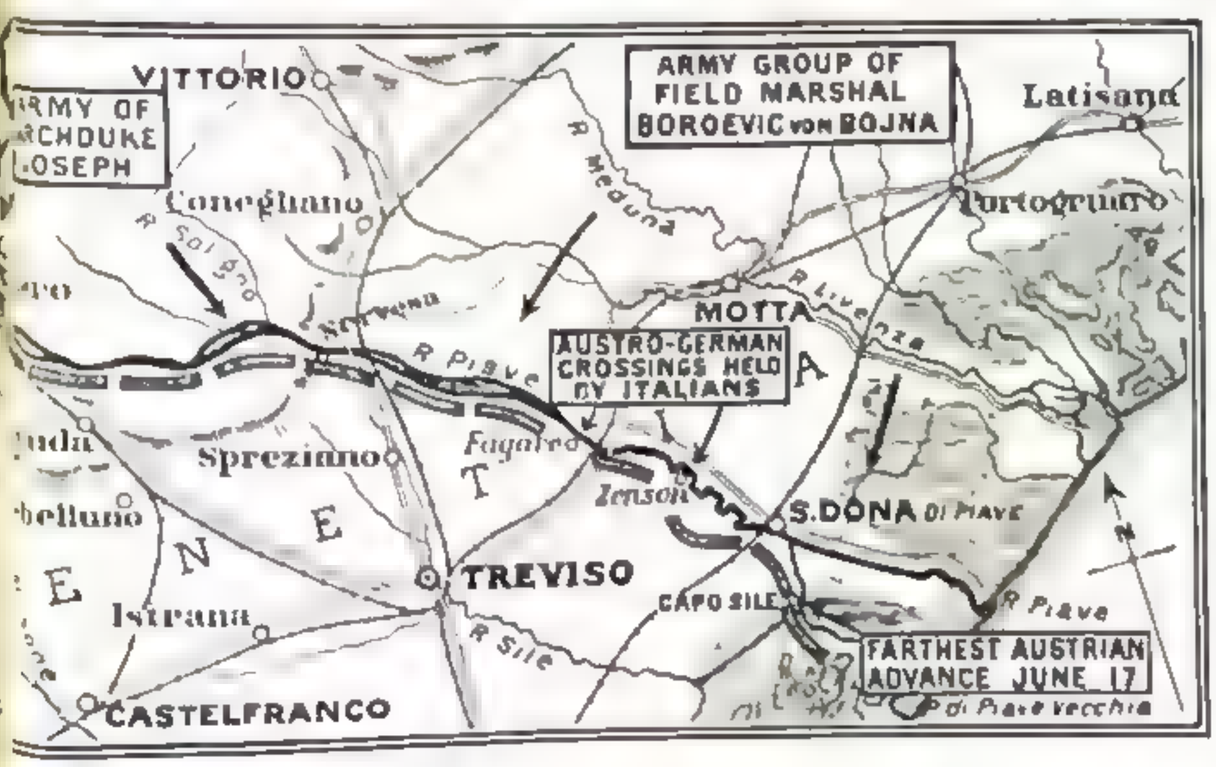
The Position at Il Montello

Probably the strongest enemy effort was made at Il Montello. The Austrians, in great force, crossed the Piave both to north and south of the hummock, and began to fight up its eastern slopes. Italian counter-attacks quickly brought the Sixth Army to a stand, and the fighting became of a balanced character, each side claiming to be advancing.

On the Central Piave the enemy succeeded in crossing the stream at several points, especially near Zenson and S. Dona, but were at once pinned to the right bank by counter-attacks, in which by the 17th nearly 5,000 prisoners had fallen to the Italians. Only on the extreme Italian right did the troops of von Conrad succeed in penetrating as far as Capo Sile, nearly three miles beyond the Piave. On the 17th the Italians made successful counter-thrusts near the Montello and captured some hundreds of prisoners. In front of Asiago ammunition dumps were blown up, it is said, by disaffected Czecho-Slovaks, and we seized several abandoned guns.

The result of the first days of heavy fighting was that the Austrians had entirely failed to gain any appreciable measure of success. They certainly claimed 12,000 and later 30,000 prisoners as against 6,000 taken by the Allies, but there is every reason for believing that these claims are gross exaggerations. Captured papers show that they expected to reach the line Montebelluna-Treviso-Mestre by the second day, and to capture all the heights of the mountain front.

E. F.



the Trentino and the Sea.

Piave they effected crossings at certain points but were also everywhere pinned to the bank. Only at Capo Sile did they make an advance of a few miles. The reports of June 18 were that the fighting on the river was proceeding favourably for our Allies.

Italian Official Picture

A Timber Barrier in the Wood

THE SCENE OF THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE :

Italian official picture

A Sentry Keeping Watch by a Stream in the District of the Piave Marshes

The sluggish stream among the reeds on the banks of which the Italian sentry is keeping watch is typical of the marshy country in the neighbourhood of the Piave river, against which part of the Austrian attacking troops was flung. On Saturday of last week a heavy Austrian bombardment from the sea to the Adige was the prelude to fierce attacks against the line held by Italian, French and British troops. Some few of the enemy forces succeeded in passing to the right bank of the Piave, but most of them were driven out of those positions by the vigorous and determined attacks of the Italians.

Italian official picture

A Road in Italy Camouflaged by a Screen of Branches Cut from Trees

The solid ers are engaged in camouflaging this road with a screen of branches driven into the ground and forming a kind of artificial hedge which effectually conceals the movements of troops which may be proceeding along the road. Camouflage, from crude beginnings, has been brought to a fine art on the Italian as on the Western front, and is likely to prove its value in the new campaign in Italy. Summer weather and the melting of the snows have brought inevitably a great effort on the part of the Austrian armies to attack the Italian forces opposed to them and an attempt to inflict on them a defeat which would appreciably hasten the end of the war. Their hopes are, however, very far from realisation.

CAMOUFLAGED ROADS and TRENCHES on the PIAVE.

Italian Soldiers in a Trench on the Piave Awaiting the Austrian Offensive

After months of warfare confined chiefly to raids on both sides — which the balance has been in favour of our allies — an Austrian offensive on a big scale was launched against the Italians. Austria is in a serious plight at home through lack of food, and for this and other reasons has been compelled to make a supreme effort to crush the Italian, British and French forces ranged against her. The Piave river has been the scene of fierce fighting in the early phase of the offensive, and a great deal has been played by the Italian and American airmen, who heavily bombed the crossing points of the Piave and attacked the massed troops of the enemy with machine-gun fire.

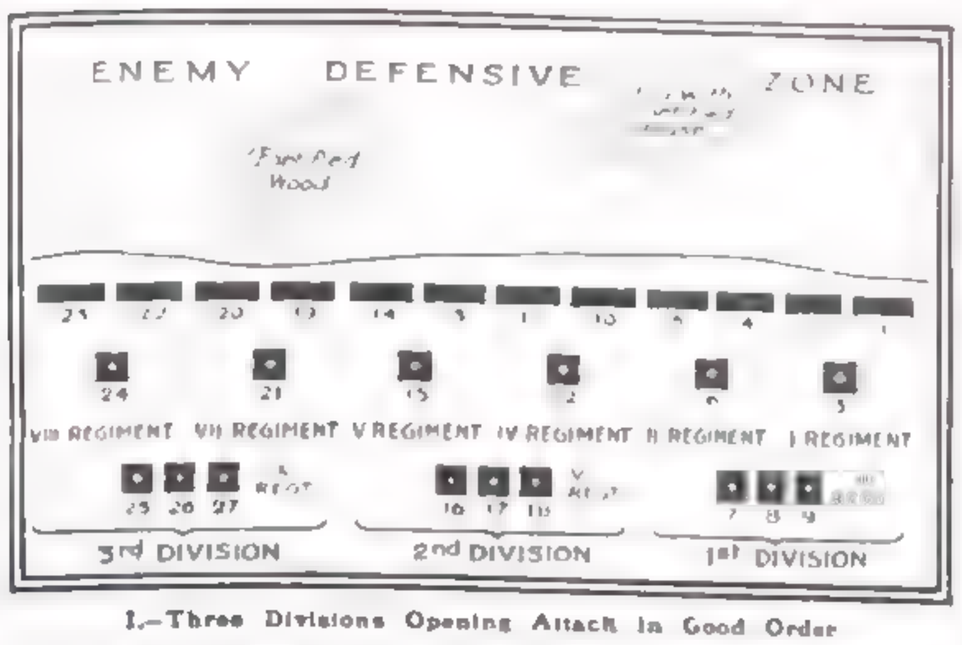
An Italian Trench Skilfully Disguised with a Camouflage of Leaves and Twigs

This trench on the Piave has been camouflaged with a screen of green leaves and branches to hide it from the prying eyes of enemy observers flying overhead. The battle on the Italian front was ended on Saturday, June 15, and operations on a large scale were begun, the enemy's troops being rushed up in motor lorries from some fifteen miles in the rear. British aeroplanes, according to the official account, accomplished most useful work in bombing the bridges and troops which the Austrians tried to throw across the Piave river, which was in a somewhat dry condition, portions of its wide stony bed being exposed to view.

The Austrian Emperor Examining a Machine Gun

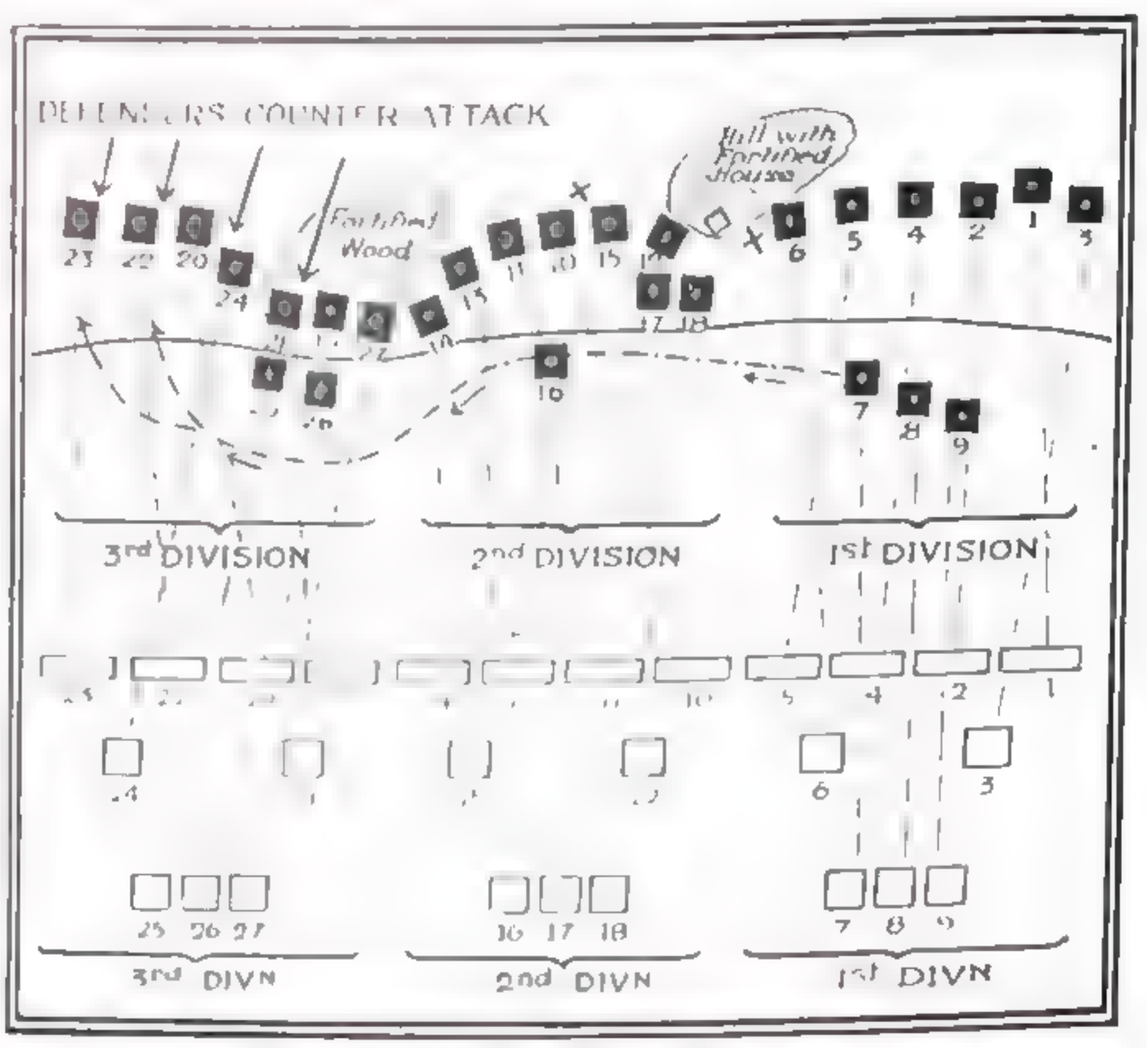
German Cavalry Scouting in Wooded Country

A MASSED ATTACK: *The Resulting Tangle of Divisions and Tactical Units.*

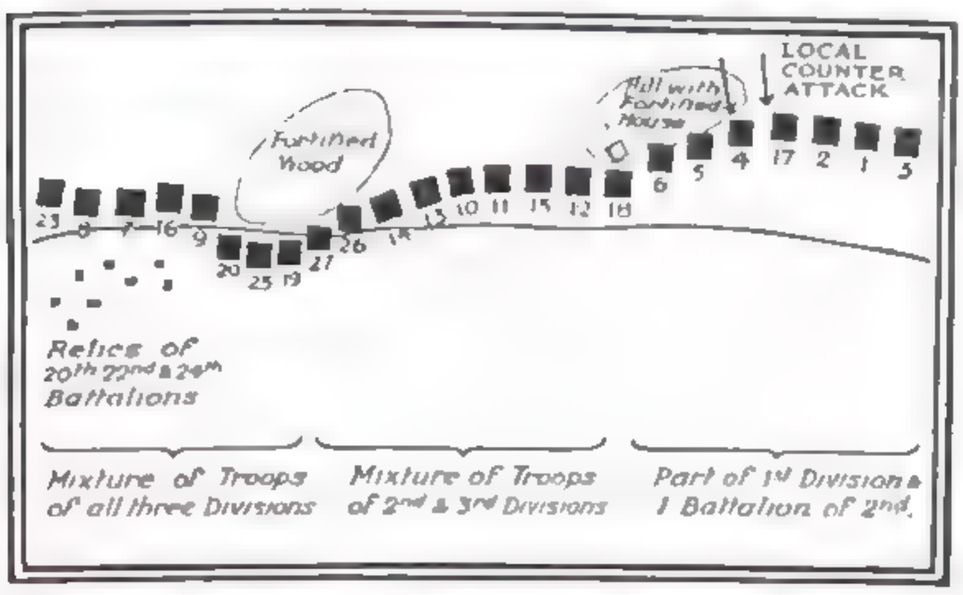


I.—Three Divisions Opening Attack in Good Order

A force of three divisions, each consisting of three regiments of three battalions, is attacking a defensive zone. Each division is formed for attack as in the German drive of March 21st 30. Two regiments are in front, each with two battalions deployed and the third one apart in deep formation. The third regiment follows in reserve also in deep formation. In order to assist the reader the divisions, regiments and battalions are numbered in strict rotation. Divisions 1, 2, 3; regiments 1 to 9; battalions 1 to 27; the 1st division comprising regiments 1, 2, 3, the 1st regiment battalions 1, 2, 3, and so on in rotation



II.—Second Phase of Attack—Divisions still Distinct, but Regiments and Battalions Mixed



III.—Third Phase—Divisions, Regiments, and Battalions Dislocated and Mixed

The defenders' counter attack sweeps away the 20th, 22nd, and 24th battalions on the left. The position is only restored by throwing in the troops of the 1st and 2nd divisions brought from the right (battalions 7, 8, 9, and 16). They are thrown in anyhow as they arrive, so that 16 gets sandwiched between 7 and 9 of the 3rd regiment. A local counter attack against the weakened 1st division forces the general to strengthen it with a battalion (17) of the 2nd division. Elsewhere the reserves are put in anywhere as they are needed. The result is a complete dislocation and mingling of units, divisions and regiments being hopelessly split up, as shown above. The result would be worse if we could study the state of the battalions. We should find men of various companies, platoons, and even sections all mixed together in confusion

THE SECOND PHASE IN THE ATTACK

The attack develops, and the attackers gain a footing in the defensive zone. The 1st division on the right gains its objective. The supporting battalions of each regiment have been put into first line. The 3rd regiment is still in reserve. In the centre the leading wave of the 2nd division has borne too far to the left, and the supporting battalions have been rushed to the right to fill the gap, XX, caused by this wrong direction. Two battalions of the reserve regiment have also been rushed to the same sector, and are too close to the fighting line to be really independent reserves. On the left the 3rd division has its battalions already mixed. Three of the four front-line battalions have swept past the fortified wood and the fourth (19) has got involved in the wood. The support battalions (21 and 24) have been brought to its assistance, as well as one battalion (27) of the reserve. The divisions are still acting as divisions, but the regiments are already mixed up. The defenders now deliver a counter-attack against the 3rd division in such strength that the whole reserve of the 1st division (battalions 7, 8 and 9 of the 3rd regiment), as well as a battalion of the 6th regiment, are brought over to the left, thus depriving the 1st division of a regiment and the 2nd of a battalion.

French official picture

Barbed Wire and Difficult Entrenched Positions Add to the Confusion of the Enemy's Units by Breaking Up their First Orderly Arrangement

IN BELEAGUERED RHEIMS : *Removing the Statue of Joan of Arc.*

FRENCH [illegible] eyrie on the mou[illegible] Pusubio (7,325 ft.), some thirty mile[illegible] long the mountain regions of Italy her[illegible]

Paul Dubois' statue [illegible] Rheims has enabled [illegible] removing [illegible]

THE REMOVAL OF THE STATUE OF JOAN OF ARC TO A PLACE [illegible]

Cathedral at Rheims, has been removed from the city to a safer place. The statue has survived [illegible] ve been poured into the city left it unharmed save for the breaking of the Maid's sw[illegible] h saw the object of Joan's work attained—the crowning of her king—was carried out [illegible]

ITALY'S WATCH TOWERS ABOVE THE CLOUDS

A VIEW OF THE SUMMIT OF CORNETTO, TAKEN FROM [illegible]

The crest of Mount Cornetto (6,240 ft.) rises steeply—Gibraltar-like in a sea of cloud, and the craggy summit would seem to be very far away from any thought of war. If, however, the reader carefully examines the [illegible] ating Up their First Orderly hand corner the illusion will be dispelled. Beside it an Italian sentinel

The CREST of MOUNT CORNETTO, near VICENZA.

MOUNT PASUBIO, IN THE ALPINE REGIONS NEAR VICENZA

Italian official picture

keeps watch and ward from his lonely eyrie on the mountain top. The view was obtained from Mount Pasubio (7,325 ft.), some thirty miles to the north-east of Vicenza. All along the mountain regions of Italy her forces are ceaselessly at work, and recently they succeeded in surprising the enemy by a brilliant coup. The Prince of Wales has been on the Italian front for a considerable period.

PICTURES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1918.

"The Bolshevik"
By David Jagger

"Nelson at the Council of War before Copenhagen, 1801"
By Arthur D. McCormick

Nelson kept pacing the cabin, impatient as he ever was of anything that savoured of irres[illegible]

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"Lieut. Kenneth Franklin Barratt"
A posthumous portrait. By Solomon J. Solomon, R.A.

BROKEN ENGLISH. By E. V. Lucas.

Two examples of broken English have recently fallen upon my grateful ear—both from the lips of door keepers of restaurants.

The first touched upon the untimely, although welcome, heat wave in mid May.

"It is," I remarked with an affability equalled only by want of originality, "almost too warm."

"Yes," the porter replied, "we 'ot, 'e come all in one."

On the second occasion I was waiting for a guest who was late. It is an old habit of mine, and nothing seems to break it. After a while I communicated, pleasantly, to the door keeper on the tendency of the fair sex to be behind time.

He laughed the light, easy laugh of one who has deep intimacy with the world we live in. "Ladies always late," he said; "always make themselves wish and desire for."

However faulty the construction, both these phrases are epigrammatic. I should not go so far as to say that they could not be improved upon, and yet it would be difficult to make them more vivid. I endow the heat with gender is assuredly to add to its reality; a blast from Vulcan's furnace, for example, while the remark about the tarrying ladies enshrines a great verity such as restaurant door keepers are perhaps better fitted to understand than most of us. At any rate, if a restaurant door-keeper does not know such things, who can? Both phrases also show that neither speaker, after I know not how many years in England, is yet making any effort to talk English, but is content to clothe his own native thoughts in the most adequate English apparel that he can collect; just as I, for one, never have done other in France than translate more or less faithfully my English sentences into French. As for talking French—never! No such good fortune. But I am quite sure that however amusing my blunders have been, no one has ever thought them epigrammatic, because the English syntax does not automatically tend to witty compression as the French does.

Not long ago in this page I gave two specimens of Japanese broken English. From China now comes to me a specimen of English as fractured with the best of motives by a Chinese student. The Kaiser, having, with excellent sagacity, been given as the subject of essays by the English class in whatever celestial college it happened to be, some admirable documents resulted, from one of which I take a few salient sentences —

The German Kaiser is not the Superior Man as [illegible] mean fellow containing much fraudish cunnings in his deep red heart. The Superior Man is shown in the [illegible] all peoples, the mean fellow is displayed as a black heart of the ungenerated devils of the hell with much loving kindness only to himself. The German Kaiser he awfully wishing to slave the people and extinct the civilisations of the universe. He destroy the literature books and the arts and the ships, and mess the people of Allies Nations together with the intermediate outstanding Nations. Thus it will be clearly seen by whole universal globe that the German Hun Kaiser he conceal much brutish iniquity in his heart and is not fit to sit in the pal of the Allies Nations including the Chinese Republic.

There, again, the meaning of the writer could not be made more clear by perfect prose.

From broken English to broken hearted English is but a step, and I have before me as pretty an example of that piteous tongue as—short of a great and tragic poignancy—could be wished. It is a letter written by a little American boy named Arthur Severn Mead to his parents from his first school. It has not previously been printed —

My Most Dearest Father and Mother. I am very sick and I want to come home.

O dearest father and mother I know that you wont refuse me. I have a very bad headache. I dont eat anything nor I dont sleep any. I lay awake every night thinking of home and you dearest father and mother.

O dearest father and mother wilt thou father let me come home.

I cannot live here. I am cry ng all the time.

I will take it out of my money and will work for you all the time.

My most dearest mother I was opening my trunk [illegible] and I found [illegible] you put in and O dearest mother how I thank you.

O dearest Father and Mother I pray for you every [illegible] and mother and I pray to Him that you will let me [illegible] I know what they will say yes.

I cannot go to school because I am so sick. O dearest father and mother I will love you so much and I will never worry you any more and I will be a better boy if you will only say yes.

Dearest father and mother I cannot live here. O do let me come home.

Write now dearest father and mother and say yes.

I send my love to all.

Good bye.

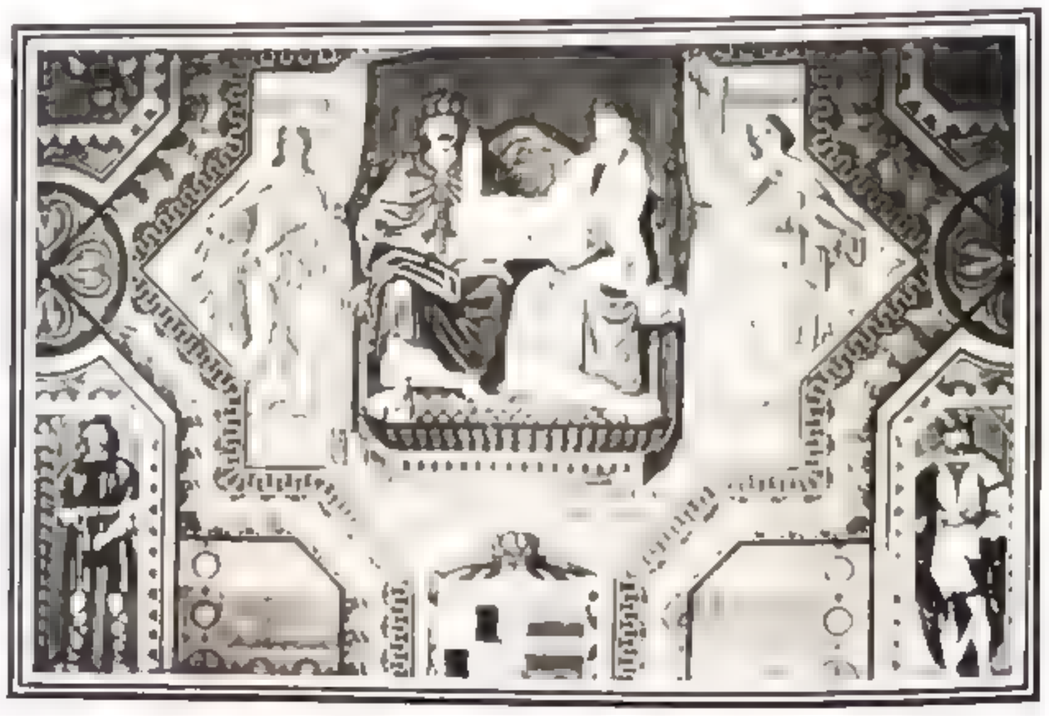
From your loving [illegible]

ARTHUR.

Say yes dearest Father and Mother.

The Kaiser's Journey to the East in 1898

The Kaiser's visit to the Holy Land took place twenty years ago, and [illegible] stance. In the above picture he is seen riding to Bethlehem, mounted on a white horse and surrounded by his usual company of equerries. During this visit he presented the site of the Virgin Mary's house to German Catholics.



Kaiser and Kaiserin Self-recorded in Jerusalem

The above illustration represents a decoration on the ceiling of the German Hospice erected on the Mount of Olives by the Kaiser in memory of his mother. The Kaiserin is seen presenting her husband with a model of the Hospice. They are surrounded by saints and Crusaders, and the figures on the left and right represent Wisdom and Piety.

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"SERVICE—ST. MARK'S"

From a picture by A. Nesbitt, R.I., exhibited at the Exhibition of the Royal Institute, 1943

This picture was painted before the aerial attacks upon Venice made it imperative to protect her monuments against flying splinters and shrapnel. To-day the sculptures and the mosaics in front of the high altar are concealed behind a mask of sandbags

THE WESTERN FRONT"

...ch F. Matania

WITH THE FRENCH IN ITALY : *Headquarters in an Italian Villa*

FRENCH OFFICERS DISCUSSING WAR PLANS UNDER THE FRESCOES OF TIEPOLO

The villa stands on the hills above a city in northern Italy and is being used at present as headquarters by the French officers there. Some of the rooms are decorated with frescoes by Giovanni Tiepolo, who flourished in the 17th century. The artist found his subjects in the 'Iliad,' 'Orlando Furioso,' and 'Jerusalem Delivered,' and he is said to have been assisted by his little son, who was then only ten years old. The work was done in 1757, and the celebrated sculptor architect Meyeras [illegible] is associated with him in many of the wonderful ceiling designs.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS HAVE ALL DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY EITHER IN ACTION FROM WOUNDS OR OTHER CAUSES DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR

2nd Lieut G M Valsey

Gloucester Regiment. He joined the first Canadian contingent. Awarded the Albert Medal.

Lieutenant O Robieson

R N V R. He was [illegible] operations off the Belgian coast on St George's Day.

Sub-Lt M C Lloyd, D S C

R N. He won the D.S.C. at Gallipoli and died while in command of a torpedo-boat [illegible]

Lieut C E V Hawkings

R N. He was [illegible] Battle of [illegible] and was killed at [illegible] April 23.

Captain C. Inglis Clark

A S C. He received a [illegible] and in 1914 [illegible] Mrs Inglis Clark.

Lieutenant Charles Bayly

R F A. He had been in France for more than three years when he was killed in action.

Lieutenant F H. Blackie

Scottish Rifles and King's African Rifles. He was the son of Mr J J Blackie.

Lieutenant G Hamilton

Seaforth Highlanders. He was the eldest son of Mr and Mrs George Hamilton.

Lieutenant T. E. Talbot

R F A. Son of Mr and Mrs T Talbot. He died of wounds.

Lieutenant Hubert Raine

R E. He joined the Public Schools Battalion in 1914 and was killed in action.

2nd Lieutenant E. N. Crooke

R M R C. Aged 19 years. He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst and was the son of Mr E V Crooke.

2nd Lieutenant W H F Flowers

York and Lancaster Regt. He was the [illegible] of the Rev J P Flowers.

2nd Lieutenant S. W. Littlejohn

R G A. He was a well-known member [illegible] of the British Museum.

Lieutenant L. H. Adams

R Mr Brigade. He was the younger son of the Rev H P S Adams.

2nd Lieut. R. C. S. Davies

[illegible] Regt. He obtained [illegible] 1914 and had seen much fighting before he was gazetted in 1917.

Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Collings-Wells, V.C., D.S.O.

Bedfordshire Regt. He was the eldest son of Mr and Mrs A Collings Wells and went to the front in 1914. He was educated at Uppingham.

Captain A. L. Miller

Rifle Brigade. He was the only son of Dr and Mrs James Miller and obtained his Commission within three months of the outbreak of war. He was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge.

Captain W. O. Stevenson

Highland Light Infantry. He was previously reported missing, but is now reported to have died of wounds in Germany.

Captain H. G. Francis, M.C.

R E. He was the only son of Mr Joseph Francis. He joined the Inns of Court O T C in 1914 and obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers in 1915. He won the Military Cross last year.

Major W. Gillespie

He returned from Chile three years ago on duty and at the outbreak of war joined the Inns of Court O T C. He was mentioned in despatches in April 1917 and died from wounds received in action.

Pro patria mori

Florence Nightingale

Of whom there is a remarkable sketch in Mr. Lytton Strachey's "Eminent Victorians" (Chatto and Windus)

A LITERARY LETTER : Eminent Victorians.

London
June 17, 1918.

My friend, Sir William Robertson Nicoll, has invited his readers to send him post cards saying whether they have read Stanley's *Life of Arnold*, but they must have been born *after* January 1, 1865. This amusing inquiry is inspired by a statement by Mr. Birrell, in which that merry writer asks if anyone born after that date has read even one of Dr. Arnold's seventeen volumes or his *Life* by Dean Stanley. I, I am not eligible for the competition, but my trouble in life has always been that I have never had more than half a dozen friends at one time who have read anything other than the book of the hour, whatever that may be. I can readily forgive such few friends as I have, however, if they have not read Stanley's *Life of Arnold*. It was a good enough book in my young days, but even then Mr. Swinburne maintained that Matthew Arnold was the son of a Philistine, and Dr. Arnold seems to me to have been undoubtedly that—a worthy soul indeed even though he helped in the manufacture of prigs. Although not all his Rugby boys were prigs.

There are many better books than Stanley's *Arnold* that I can recommend to the most strenuous of students, whether destined for the profession of schoolmaster or not. We can none of us read everything, although I admit that Sir William Nicoll comes nearer to that ideal than any other man I have ever known. Very few of us read all that is worth reading, and many of us tell lies about our reading to keep up appearances. I advise Sir William Nicoll not to trust those post cards.

I am afraid that Dr. Arnold, unlike his greater son, belongs to that class of Victorian authors who are variously described in the slang of our day as "bygones" and "washouts," two words which I admit do not do credit to the literature of this era, although there was plenty of slang in the Victorian days also. Mr. Asquith in a memorable address at Oxford has had something to say in praise of the Victorians. Every Victorian is bound to do that. Mr. Asquith rightly points out that three eras have been named after three queens, and that we think of the Elizabethan age, the age of Anne, and of the period called Victorian. That is all very well, but next to the Elizabethan age I find the literature produced in the age of Johnson—hitherto called the Georgian period—quite the most pleasant to live with, for did it not include Johnson's magnificent personality and the work of Goldsmith and Gibbon, to say nothing of Burke and Cowper, and a host of others, who are more human to us than those of any later period.

Every age has had its distinctive literary figures—the men who have written not only for their own day but for after ages. Our trouble with regard to the Victorian age is that so many old gentlemen who were brought up on certain particular books think these were the last word in literature. There is no doubt a body of work written in the Victorian period which will survive. Whether it was better or worse than the period between, let us say, 1840 and 1940 this generation will not be able to decide, but this generation can decide that a lot of the books concerning which a great deal of gush was written were not of very much importance in the permanent course of things.

In that Victorian period only two prose writers, for example, were of supreme importance—Dickens and Landor—the one still popular, the other but little read to-day. How little Walter Savage Landor's glorious prose has ever been read compared with the novel of the hour is well exemplified by one incident that I recall. When Lord Beaconsfield in his novel, *Lothair*, which was published in 1870, asked, "Who are the critics?" and replied, "They are men disappointed in literature and art" everybody quoted the witticism, and it has been associated with Lord Beaconsfield ever since. Yet in 1824 Landor published his *Imaginary Conversations*, in which, in one between Southey and Porson, we are told

> Those who have failed as painters turn picture cleaners: those who have failed as writers turn reviewers.

Of course it is not true that reviewers were the men who had failed in literature, but it is true that for the most part they were deadly ignorant of all that really matters. It appals anyone who has lived with good books through a lifetime to think of the care for trifles, the astonishing dulness of those Victorian critics. They knew a great deal—I had vast learning of a sort, but the spirit of good literature was rarely in them. The finest contributions to literary criticism actually came from men who had succeeded in literature, from Mr. Swinburne in his praise of the Elizabethans and in his first recognition of the genius of Emily Brontë, from Matthew Arnold in his fine dissection of the beauties of poetry, from Lord Tennyson in so far as it was his gift of selection that gave us *The Golden Treasury of English Poetry*.

As for the more critics I have not come across to examples of what one of the best of them can do in the way of criticism—where a feeling for good literature is concerned. I have a great affection for Mr. James Douglas. I disagree with him as a politician, in that because he had the good fortune to be born in Belfast he thinks he knows more about latter-day Ireland than I do. Not one of the Irishmen who came from Ireland to English journalism thirty years ago—Mr. Thomas Marlowe of *The Daily Mail*, Mr. Garvin of *The Observer*, and Mr. Douglas—has the least perception of the new Ireland of the last five years. But this is a digression.

It is Mr. Douglas as a man of letters with whom I am concerned. He has a great knowledge of modern books. He has a fine taste in modern poetry, and remembering that he has praised some poetry that I love, I must always be grateful to him. But there are whole fields of literature that he does not know, and he is able to couple the names of Martin Tupper and Walt Whitman. He is able to assert that "few poets are also critics of the first order," which, as I have already shown, is not true, although it may be true that Mr. Douglas, who is a very excellent poet at times, is not a critic of the first order. He must himself stand aghast at times over a voluminous volume on his shelves and muse, a biography which has much to say about the Renaissance of Wonder and the like, I guess.

Mr. Douglas is amazed that a young writer—whom he criticises very amusingly, I admit—should have expressed herself as "dumbed with admiration", yet if Mr. Douglas had really known English literature he would have found that "dumbed" was used as early as the year 1000 in the Early English Psalter translation of the Gospel of St. Mark. He would have found it in 1340 in the Hampole Psalter—

> I dumbid and I oppynd not my mouth

He would have found the word, "dumbed," used again and again as a verb, as in 1618.—

> Dumbing the loudest thunders

In 1650 in

> It dumbs the mouth to prayer

He would have found it in particular in Shakspere's *Antony and Cleopatra*—

> So he nodded
> And soberly did mount an arrogant steed,
> Who neighed so high, that what I would have spoke
> Was beastly dumbed by him.

Mr. Douglas would have found it even so late as 1885 in that superb translation of *The Arabian Nights* that we owe to Sir Richard Burton:—

> A splendour that dazed the mind and dumbed the tongue

No, my dear James Douglas, I enjoyed your article on *vers libre* very much, for you are a born humorist, but do not let us call it criticism.

There is one Victorian, whatever place posterity may give him in the literature of our land, I shall always love, and that is Carlyle. In this connection there is an admirable article in the June *Cornhill* by G. M. Trevelyan on "The Two Carlyles" and it was worth while at this juncture to remind us of the dual personality of that great man, for here was a Victorian to whom many of us who have lived into another era and have outgrown so much that was Victorian can never be otherwise than grateful. The dynamic fire of Carlyle's earlier writings made us what we are, be we ever so unworthy, and we may be grateful to Mr. Trevelyan for pointing out that between the Carlyle of *Sartor Resartus* and *Past and Present* and the Carlyle of the *Cromwell* and the *Frederick* there was a gulf fixed—one writer so full of human sympathy and prophetic grasp of what even now the future has in store, the other the apostle of a gospel of force against which we have a world in arms to-day.

Since I wrote the above sentences I have read a book which all should read, and it deals with this very subject of the Victorians. *Eminent Victorians*, by Lytton Strachey (Chatto and Windus), is a remarkably well written book devoted to a brilliant discussion of four personalities—Cardinal Manning, Florence Nightingale, Dr. Arnold and General Gordon. I have read the volume with unabated interest from cover to cover, so trenchant is the style, so caustic the criticism. The writer, who gives his authorities at the end of each section, has dissected these with remarkable analytical power.

Take Cardinal Manning, for example. This priest of the Church of Rome stands before us more powerfully portrayed surely than ever before, and the revelation of personality is not entirely agreeable. Manning had all the characteristics which your ultra Protestant usually associates—I think, wrongly—with the priests of his Church. He was cunning where the double faced at times. He was cunning where the service of his Church required it. The contrast with Cardinal Newman, whom he treated abominably, and who really did possess a very beautiful soul, is brought out with fine discrimination. Purcell's *Life of Manning* is the principal authority, but it is the way Mr. Strachey has used his material that counts.

Not less effective is the sketch of Florence Nightingale, which puts that lady's zeal for hospital reform and for the revolutionising of nursing in its proper proportions. Mr. Strachey has given me so much pleasure that I am tempted to tell him what he probably does not know, and that is the name of the "desirable young man" who wanted to marry Florence Nightingale.

> I have a intellectual nature which requires satisfaction, and that would find it in him. I have a passional nature which requires satisfaction, and that would find it in him. I have a moral, an active nature which requires satisfaction, and that would not find it in him.

That "desirable young man" was William Spottiswoode (1825-1883), who distinguished himself by doing much original work in abstract mathematics and experimental physics, and ultimately became President of the Royal Society. I have seen letters which put this statement beyond question although I have never yet seen the fact in print.

One cannot but speculate upon what England might have lost in the training of nurses for war emergencies so valuable at the present moment had Miss Nightingale married Mr. Spottiswoode. I may even record the fact that there would have been no SPHERE in which for me to write this Letter, for it was through the simple circumstance that Lord Northcliffe introduced me to Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode, a son of that "desirable young man," that THE SPHERE came into existence.

There is some particularly brilliant criticism of the circumstances under which Florence Nightingale lived and worked to be found in this book. She was truly a wonderful woman, and her individual characteristics have never been more powerfully presented. In the spring of 1914 I visited Scutari and wandered over the scene of Florence Nightingale's great exploits, and I have been to Claydon Manor, where she frequently visited her sister, Lady Verney, and so I read this chapter with the greater interest.

The sketch of Dr. Arnold is also well worth reading, and it impresses one the more that that excellent schoolmaster belongs to a world which now seems very old fashioned. He did something for the reform of education, it is true, but it is doubtful whether what he did helps us very much to-day. Certainly there is only one book among his seventeen volumes that one would dream of retaining on one's shelves, his *History of Rome*, and that is rather a worthless contribution to historical scholarship when compared with other books on Rome that we place by its side. The book concludes with a remarkable study of General Gordon—the well told story of a dramatic episode.

Illustrated journalism has never so far appeared in any honours list, for the baronetcy conferred on Sir William Ingram was duly paid for by him to the funds of a political party. I even saw him writing the cheque, and he congratulated himself at the time on having driven a very good bargain with Lord Tweedmouth. Sir William's proprietorship of *The Illustrated London News* did not come in any way into the "deal."

I have been identified with illustrated journalism for about forty years, and have been responsible, whether it be a virtue or not, for bringing into existence no fewer than three successful illustrated newspapers, and I edited *The Illustrated London News* for ten years. It is therefore most fitting that I should be the man to offer congratulations upon the fact that illustrated journalism has at last obtained official recognition, and that one of my *confrères* has received a knighthood—not a mere common knight bachelorhood, but the more stately K.B.E., which has precedence of it. This is Sir Bertram Lewis Luna, a young man of about thirty years of age who three months ago was not a British subject. He has been hastily naturalised in order, I suppose, that the British Empire may have a representative among the picture papers to be worthily honoured, for Sir Bertram Luna has been associated for some time now, as youth counts time, with *The Sunday Pictorial* and *The Daily Mirror*. He is one of Lord Rothermere's protégés. It would be ungracious to say less, one can hardly say more.

C. K. S.

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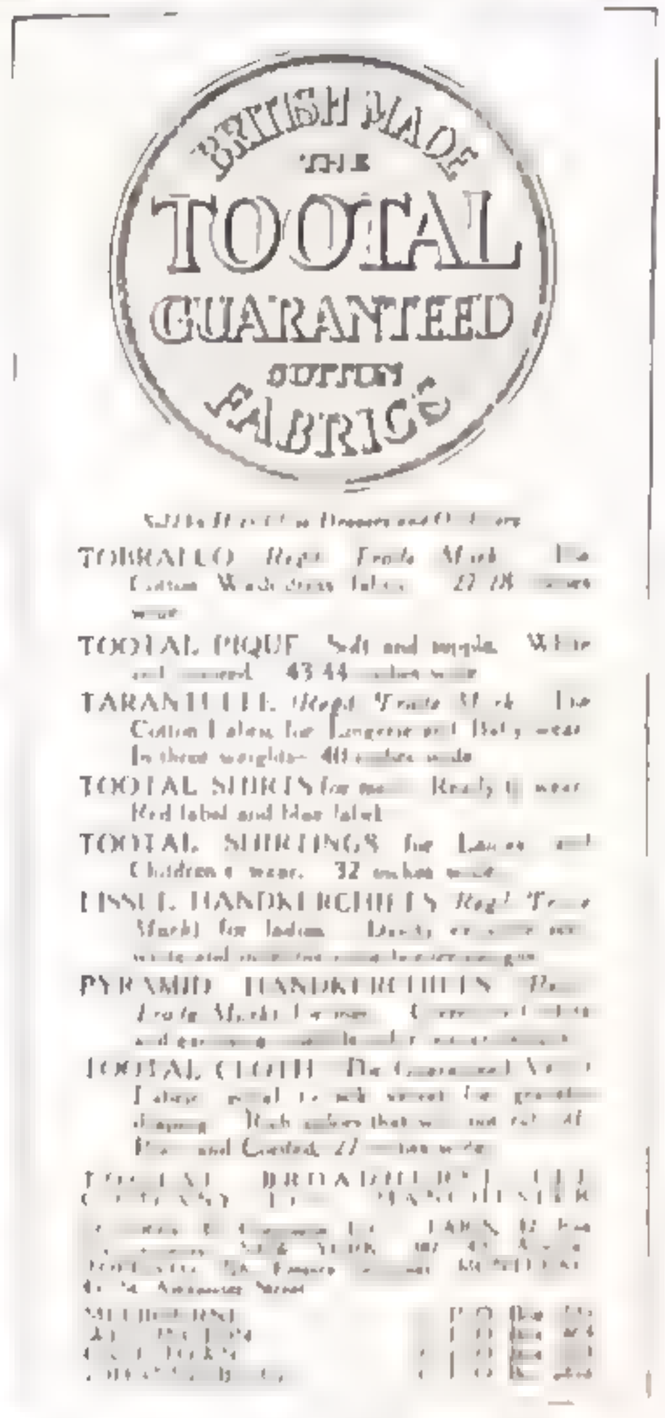

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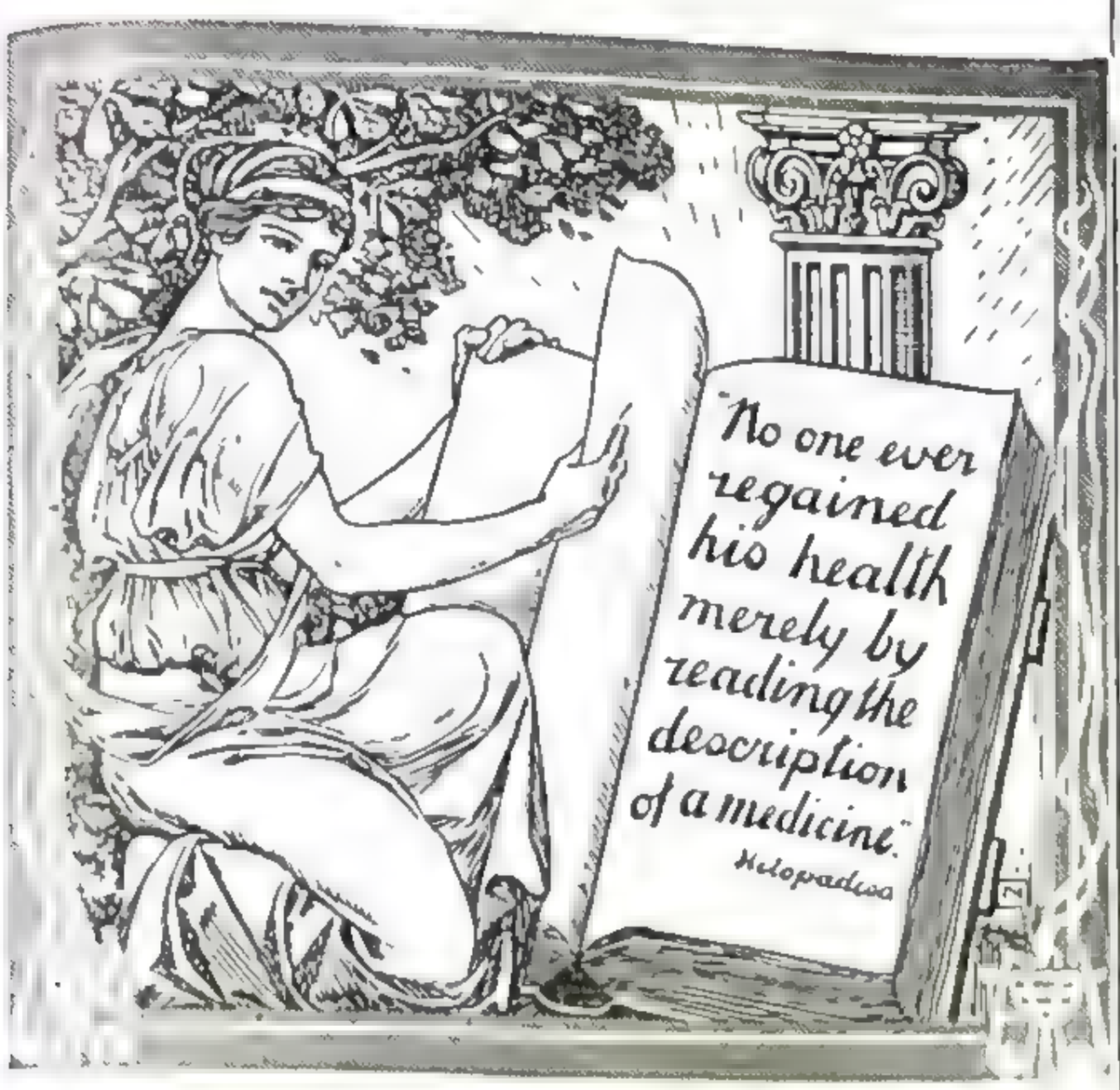

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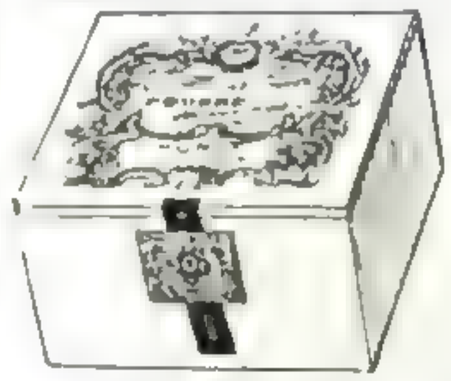

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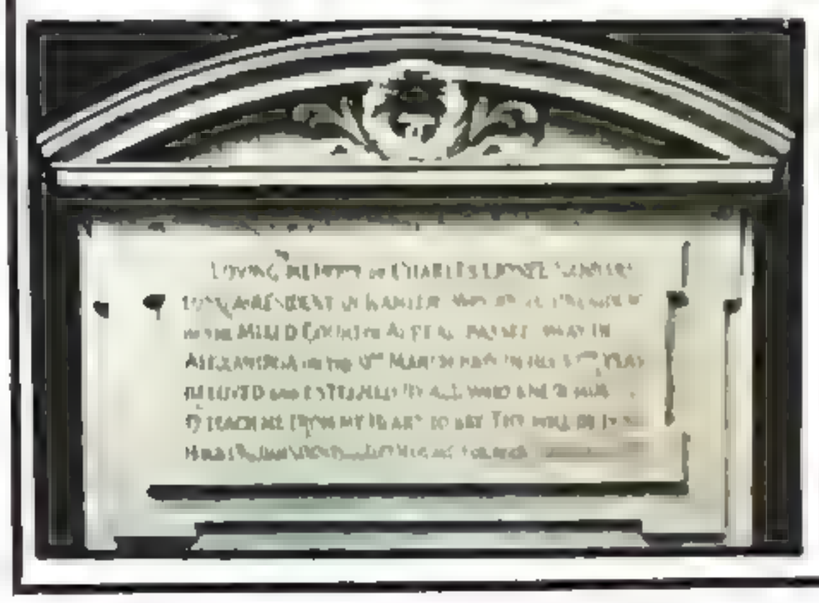

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NEWS NOTES.

Colonel Sir Herbert James Parsons

One of the new knights who has been honoured for public and patriotic services. He raised two additional battalions for service in France, served with the British Red Cross in France, 1914-15. Alderman (twice elected) of the London County Council, on which body he has done much useful public work as Vice-Chairman of the Theatres and Music Halls Committee and the Public Control Committee

New Exhibitions of War Pictures

The latest exhibitors of war pictures in London include those by Mr. William T. Wood, R.W.S., the official artist on the Balkan front, now on exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square. Mr. Wood has served in the ranks for over two years on Macedonia in the Royal Flying Corps, and has endured for a longer period than many the hardships of the Salonika front. At the Alpine Club Gallery in Mill Street, Conduit Street, there are to be seen water-colour drawings of the British Fighting Line in France and Flanders by Capt. Ed. Handley Read, M.C. At the Burlington Gallery, Green Street, Leicester Square, may be seen further drawings by Captain Cecil King, Mr. Joseph Simpson, Captain Bruce Ingram's father, and Lieutenant Arnold.

The National Refuges

An extract from a letter recently received by the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children and the Training Ship *Arethusa* from an old *Arethusa* boy serving in France and awarded the Military Medal is typical of the spirit prevailing among our gallant soldiers. "I brought back with me a [illegible] but, of course, I only did my duty. It shows that the valour of the British fighting man is only equalled by his modesty. The Committee trust that the British public will continue to give their cordial and hearty support to the society which has sent so many of its old boys into the Army and Navy. Donations sent to the offices at 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2, will be gratefully received.

LITERATURE: SOME RECENT BOOKS.

A Humorous Novel

Those who crave for honest laughter and humour and human nature should read *Dratting*, by Lucas Fletcher (Heinemann, 6s. net). Jimmy the dog is a dog of that character, and so is his master. Page after page is filled with amusing incidents, and only at the very end does the company drift from idle chambers and counter-warfare into the lurid atmosphere of war, and even then into the abomination of a lot well done. A love story is interwoven into the plot and related with delicacy and a lack of mawkishness or regret.

War Letters by an Italian

Letters and Drawings of Enzo Valentini, Conte di Lusiana, Italian Volunteer and Soldier (as stated by Fernanda de Iachouma (Constable, 5s. net) is a scheme that will appeal to all who find interest in letters from the front. They form a touching and beautiful human document. Enzo Valentini was a boy of eighteen when Italy declared war on Austria in May, 1915. He volunteered in the famous Umbrian regiment, in which four de Lucas Cardilli were officers. After a month's training in Perugia he left for the front and on October 22 he gave his life for Italy and Love. The letters show the writer to have been endowed with poetic gifts, a love of nature, and a moral character of the noblest type. Devotion to his parents, his friends, and his country shines forth on every page. The drawings with which the book is illustrated are individual and of rare merit. The loss of such a being as this to any country is almost beyond estimate. The following extract from his farewell letter to his parents will best show the quality of the volume: "I was created for joy, and through joy, which is in the depth of every pain, to the everlasting Joy I must return. If for some time I was prisoner in the body, I am not. Therefore do not weep for me. If you think of the immortal beauty of the ideas for which my soul worked to sacrifice my body, you will not cry."

Cornish Stories

In *The Chronicles of St. Tid* (Skeffington and Son, 6s. net), Mr. Eden Phillpotts gives sixteen delightful little stories, the scene of all of these being laid in Cornwall. The many readers of this favourite writer will find here all the qualities for which his Dartmoor novels are famous. Here and there are exquisite bits of word-painting. None of the sixteen is dull or too obvious, but perhaps the best among them is that entitled "The Reed Bend." This is the story of an old woman [illegible] to sorrow. It is her fate to be the love she showers on certain human beings but poorly returned, and finally she gives her life to ensure the happiness of the one dearest to her. In such lines as these Mr. Eden Phillpotts [illegible] at its richest: "The ash has shaken out grape-purple flowers of essence, the lemon catkins were on the oak. The elms had thickened with a million flowers to hide the nest of the storm-thrush. But they were gone, and young green leaves now hid the ravage of the boughs. Beneath the first blue bells began to weave Demeter's own veil through the underwood, and on the waters of the lee a pride of marybuds flashed and reflected their gold."

Another Story Concerning Anne

Anne's House of Dreams, by L. M. Montgomery (Harrap, 6s. net). Anne has so endeared herself to the many readers of *Anne of Green Gables* that any book which tells more of her is sure to receive a warm welcome. In this book Anne happily married to Gilbert Blythe, the clever young doctor whom she had known from a boy. They set up home at Four Winds, a wonderful little port on Prince Edward Island, where their home is set among trees and yet looks out on the sand-dunes and the wide blue sea. Here Anne meets her neighbours—old Captain Jim, the keeper of the lighthouse, full of yarns and sentiment; Miss Cornelia, the caustic but kind-hearted spinster; and Leslie Moore, the girl blessed with many beauties and a fantastic history. It is all very wholesome and pleasant, but we feel that the author must really relinquish Anne (though she is obviously loath to do so) if she would not lose her gift of story-telling. Miss Montgomery loves Anne so dearly that she allows her no difficulties or problems in married life which runs along so smoothly as to seem to the reader almost tame and monotonous. It may be happy for the individual, as it is said to be for the nation, to have no history, but it is scarcely productive of a novel.

BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE SPHERE

Publishers are requested to attach the price to all books sent.

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible] (Cambridge University Press.)

[illegible] By George [illegible] and Richard [illegible] (Cassell.)

[illegible] By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 1s. 6d. net. (Nisbet.)

[illegible] By Nat Gould. 2d. net. (Long.)

[illegible] By Mona Douglas. 2s. 6d. net. (Long.)

[illegible] By Captain H. Rayne Sermon. 2s. 6d. net. (Long.)

RECENT FICTION

[illegible] By Armine Grace. (Stanley Paul.)

[illegible]

The Cossack. By Vassili Marchetsman. 3s. 6d. net. (Everleigh.)

Miss Penny. By C. J. Lawrence. 6s. net. (Collins.)

[illegible] By Mrs. Gertrude Warwick. 3s. net. (Cassell.)

Dream Chief: Comic Tales. By Marjory Reece. 3s. 6d. net. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

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BISHOP AUCKLAND.—[illegible]
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BLACKPOOL.—J. Whitehead [illegible]
BOLTON.—[illegible]
BOSTON. [illegible]
BOURNEMOUTH [illegible]
BRADFORD. [illegible]
BRAINTREE. Frank Finch, 29 Bank St
BRIDGEND. [illegible]
BRIGHTON. [illegible]
BRISTOL [illegible]
BROMLEY [illegible]
BURNLEY [illegible]
BURY (Lancs.) [illegible]
BUXTON [illegible]
CAMBRIDGE [illegible]
CANTERBURY [illegible]
CARDIFF. Jotham & Sons, Ltd., 26, St. Mary St.
CARLISLE.—J. Bulbart & Co., 111, Fisher St.
CHATHAM. John W. Taylor & Co., 102, High St.
CHELMSFORD. [illegible]
CHELTENHAM. [illegible]
CHESTERFIELD. [illegible]
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LEDBURY. [illegible]
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LEIGH-ON-SEA. [illegible]
LEOMINSTER. [illegible]
LEWES. [illegible]
LIMERICK.—R. [illegible]
LINCOLN. [illegible]
LIVERPOOL. [illegible]
LLANDRINDOD WELLS. [illegible]
LLANELLY. [illegible]
LLANGOLLEN. [illegible]
LOUTH. [illegible]
LOWESTOFT. [illegible]
LUTON. [illegible]
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NEWPORT (Mon.). [illegible]
NOTTINGHAM. [illegible]
OXFORD. [illegible]
PLYMOUTH. [illegible]
PRESTON. [illegible]
PUDSEY. [illegible]
SALISBURY. [illegible]
SOUTHPORT. [illegible]
STOCKPORT. [illegible]
TORQUAY. [illegible]
UXBRIDGE. [illegible]
WESTON-S-MARE. [illegible]
WOLVERHAMPTON. [illegible]
YORK. [illegible]

IN THE PETROL WORLD. By R. P. Hearne.

For the best part of a week I have been inspecting a number of great new British factories where magnetos are made. Even in that time I was unable to visit all the works, but I saw more than enough to give evidence of the great technical triumph we have scored over Germany in magneto manufacture. In June, 1914, one could have [illegible] the British magneto factories with [illegible] hours, for practically there was no British industry beyond a few firms struggling against the German monopolists. Our aeroplanes and our motor cars went to the war equipped with the German Bosch magnetos.

I need hardly say that the magneto is the very heart of the petrol motor. It supplies the vital spark which sets the whole train of operations in motion. Bosch of Stuttgart had by great enterprise and ceaseless scientific research built up a most wonderful monopoly. Not only did he produce an article which was generally regarded as the best, but by clever business methods he sold his wares at a price and under conditions which smothered competition.

In the very matter of raw material we were at a big disadvantage in 1914, for the types of steel and other materials required were not obtainable in this country at the outbreak of war. Indeed, soon after some of the early and inevitable disappointments in magneto manufacture had occurred, one pessimist declared that the real secret of the Bosch magneto's success was due to the air of Stuttgart. Certain Bosch processed a considerable number of [illegible] which were difficult to discover suddenly by independent [illegible].

When war motor transport developed to an unexpected degree and when aviation became one of the big factors in the war the magneto problem became a very serious matter. We could not make do with the existing stock of Bosch magnetos, and new types of engines and new requirements called for even better ignition appliances than the Bosch machines of 1914. There was nothing for it but to buckle to and solve the whole problem.

That we have succeeded is best proved by our aerial position to-day. Our machines are undoubtedly better than the German aeroplanes. But unless our magnetos were thoroughly satisfactory, all the other work would have been of little use. And not only have we got our magneto designs right, but they are produced in quantities which guarantee that we shall have no lack of magnetos for every purpose of the war.

Sir J. F. Thornycroft, who has been Honoured for his Great Engineering Services.

For [illegible] the main credit goes to the British Ignition Apparatus Association. Not only did its members set up magneto factories, but [illegible] worked in co-operation to solve the scientific and manufacturing [illegible] which had to be faced. This was quite a novel development in British industrial practice, and its great success shows how valuable the movement is.

To-day we have a powerful magneto industry, well established and [illegible] to meet the competition of Bosch after the war. I cannot [illegible] hours, but I may say that our immense war requirements in [illegible] are being satisfactorily met by the British factories, and [illegible] figures point to that after the war we shall be able to supply not only the British Empire markets, but many others. In factories, tools, equipment, as in scientific research, we are now soundly established, and with the present enterprising leaders directing [illegible] there need be no fear as to the future of this new and invaluable "key" industry.

Users of Ford cars will be interested to know that Messrs. Brown Bros. have secured the sole selling rights of the "Berdea" Motor Carburetter Control for Ford cars. The "Berdea" is a [illegible] and easily fitted attachment for operating the adjustable needle of the standard Ford carburetter, so as to provide automatically a mixture of greater richness at slow speeds, and of proportionately reduced richness at higher speeds, thereby effecting a considerable saving in fuel and increasing the efficiency of the engine. The "Berdea" eliminates at least 50 per cent. of the occasions for using the low gear, and facilitates the starting of the engine. On hills the device automatically provides plenty of fuel on the ascent and enables the driver to save it on the descent. The fact that Messrs. Brown Bros. will refund the cost if it does not give at least five more miles per gallon after a month's trial should be sufficient evidence of their confidence in the efficacy of this device.

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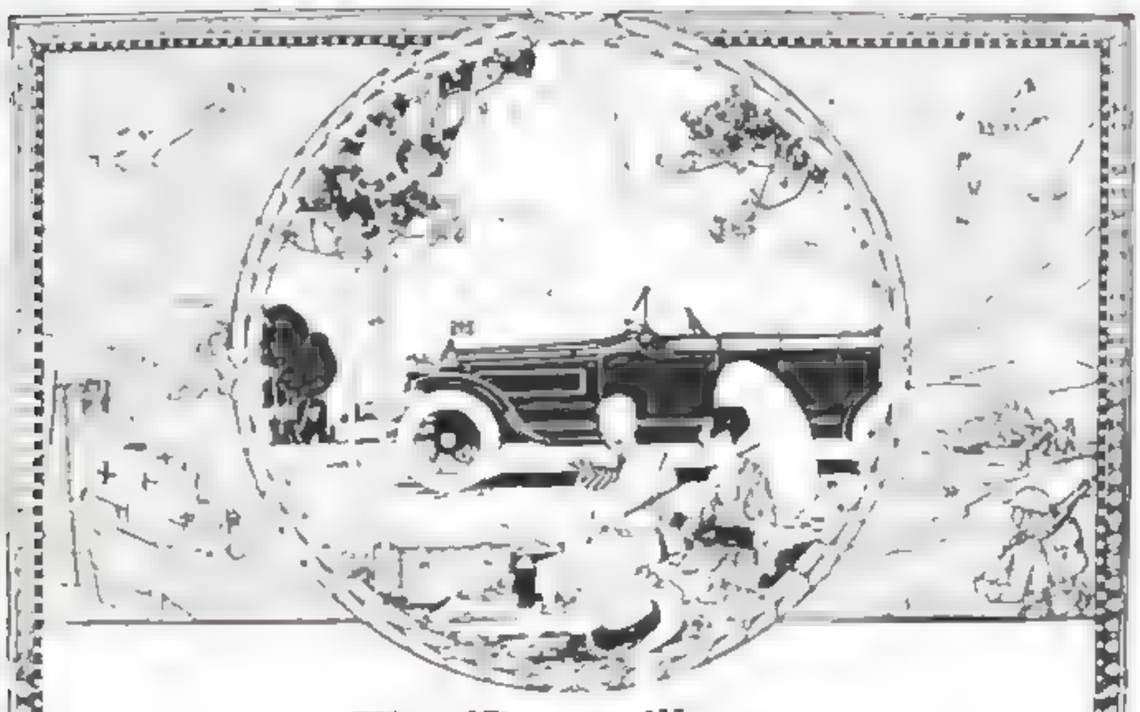

The Time will come

DIFFICULT as it is to direct one's thoughts away from Armageddon, it is permissible to peep into the future and anticipate some of the joys that the blessings of peace will bring. The time *will* come when petrol restrictions will be no more, when motoring will be enjoyed by many thousands who have now no thought but for helping to win the war.

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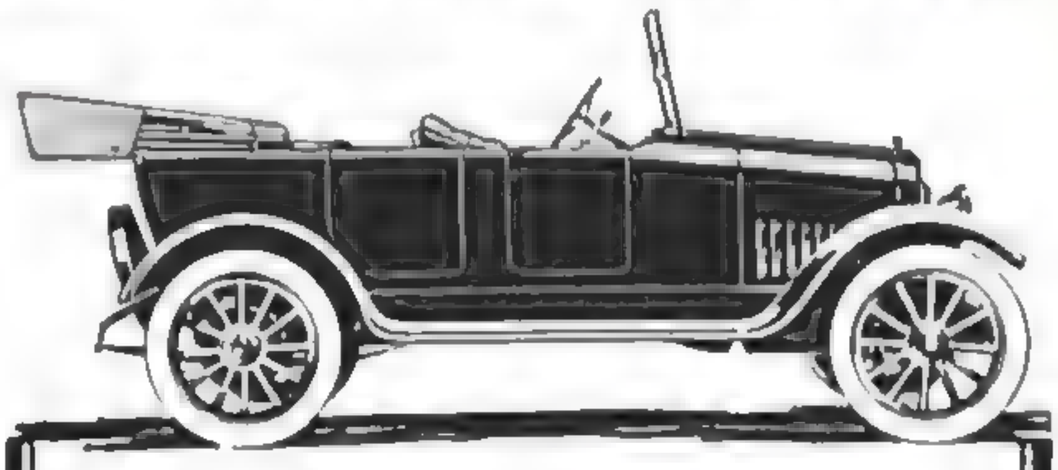

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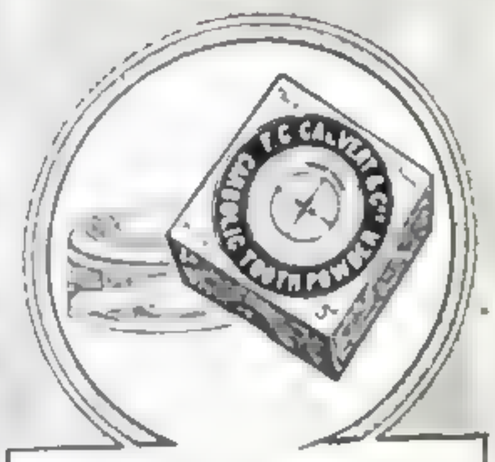

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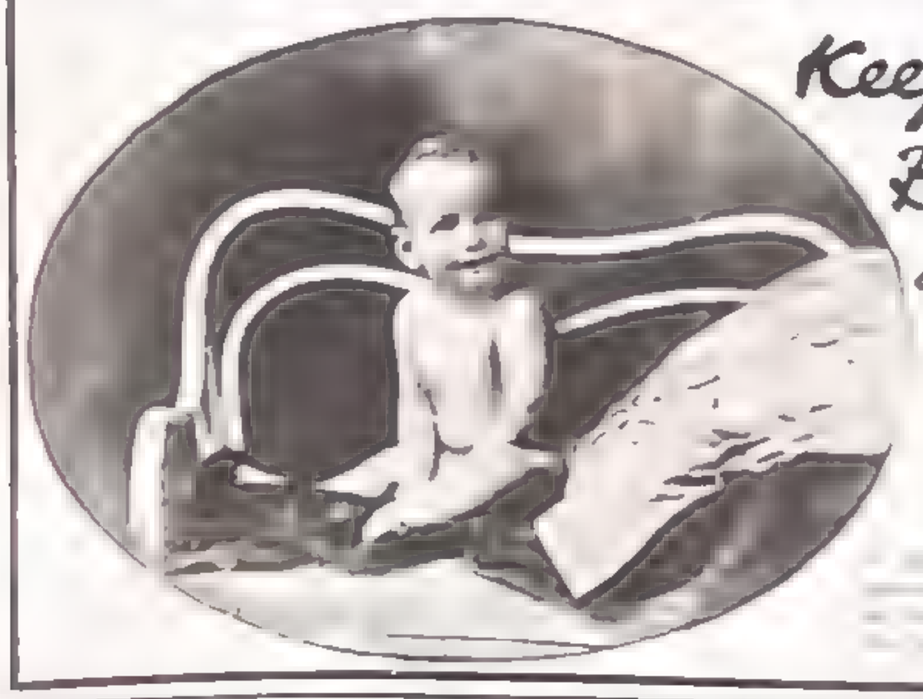

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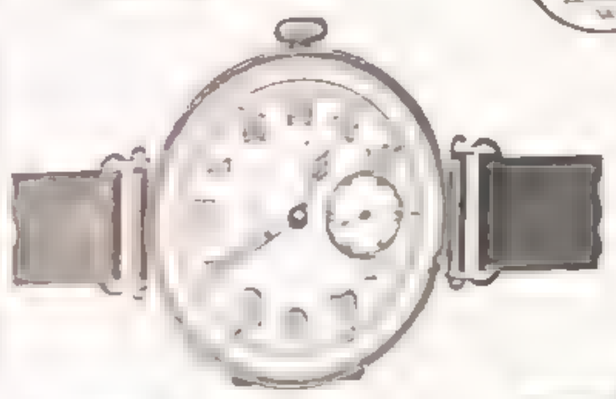

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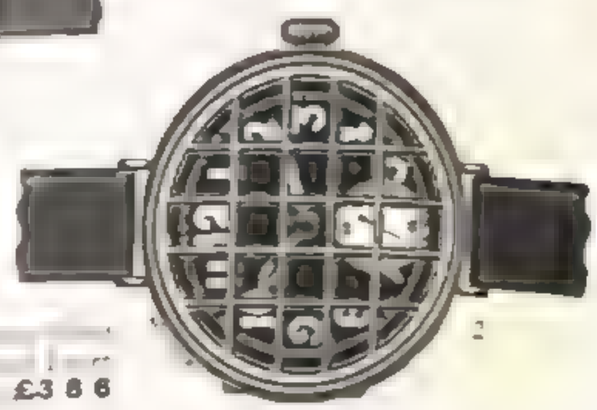

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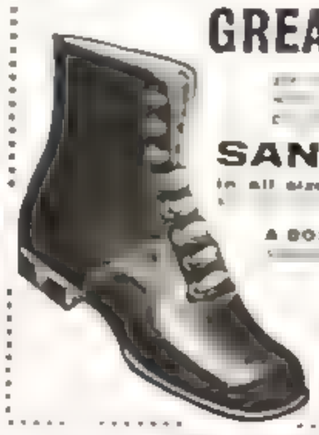

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THE ADMIRATION OF FRANCE FOR OUR AMERICAN ALLIES

M. Lucien Jonas has caught a very characteristic attitude in the tall American bandmaster shown here. With knees tightly drawn back he is calmly surveying the little French boy who is saluting his imperturbable hero

THE GREAT WORLD WAR: WEEK BY WEEK

CUI BONO?

If I listened, I should hear my heart crying,
I [illegible]
I look and listen,
but no sound of your accustomed [illegible]
Would drift to me across the [illegible]
I [illegible]
[illegible]
So I fill the empty days with busy things;

CUI BONO?

The ordered sleep, the routine of to-morrow,
To cheat the leaden moments into wings
I close my ears, I use in all quiescence
The cheerful prison of my body's need;
But no effort stills the craving for your presence,
Or checks the sobbing that I will not heed.

ISOLE WALLACE

French Chefs Visit a British National Kitchen

The picture shows some famous chefs, members of the Club Culinaire Français, paying their first visit to a national kitchen. Pea soup was the centre chosen, and the visitors were enthusiastic in their praise of the scheme.

VON HUTIER'S COSTLY FAILURE

Conclusion of the June Battle for Compiegne

The great battle for the possession of Compiegne begun by von Hutier's famous storming army on June 9 practically came to an end six days later, having resulted, it is clear, despite much Austrian-like boasting on the part of the Germans, in only a fraction of the object at which it aimed. Official accounts exclude any other conclusion. It appears that the immediate objective was the high ridge of which Hutier expected to enter by June 10. Actually by that date, after forty-eight hours of furious fighting, the XVIIIth Army, at the cost of enormous losses, had only advanced in the centre as far as the Matz, about eight miles from its goal. To right and left the French were holding their own desperately, and the salient formed by the German thrust was either wide nor deep enough to be tenable without sustaining heavy losses from the [illegible] fire of the French artillery.

Bavarian Divisions Thrown In

By the 10th the German losses were already so great that von Hutier put in to the four divisions two Prussian and two Bavarian which he had borrowed from Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria's group. With these reinforcements he made a final effort late on the 10th to drive through towards Compiegne on the front Belloy-Marquelise. The French centre, already heavily pressed, gave back before this fresh pressure, and the German masses reached the Aronde [illegible], less than six miles from Compiegne. [illegible] and the whole line passing from the offensive [illegible] turned upon the Germans, ejected them [illegible] their captures and [illegible] them back along the [illegible] to Central Forest, the line from which they had started, passing by Marquelise, St. Maur and Belloy. On their left the Germans were able to enlarge their salient and the French fell back behind Ioloncourt. There was thus a very sharp salient angle in the French line between Noyon, and a withdrawal here was only a question of time. It was quietly effected on the night of the 10th-11th.

The French Counter-stroke

Meanwhile on the left the French commander had prepared a strong counterstroke. Méry was retaken late on Monday evening, and early on Tuesday the counter-attack opened from Ioloncourt to St. Maur on a front of about seven miles. Two chosen divisions went against the Plateau of Méry. The importance of their task [illegible] impressed upon them, and as they marched to [illegible] the army commander [illegible] exhorted the battalions appealing to them to do their utmost. There was a brief but intense preparatory cannonade. Then the French tanks lumbered out to lead the way, while the *fantassins* came on behind with even more than their usual vim, driving the Germans back to the [illegible] of St. Maur and beyond Méry. German counter-attacks could recover [illegible] and they left in the hands of the French nearly 2,000 prisoners and 21 guns.

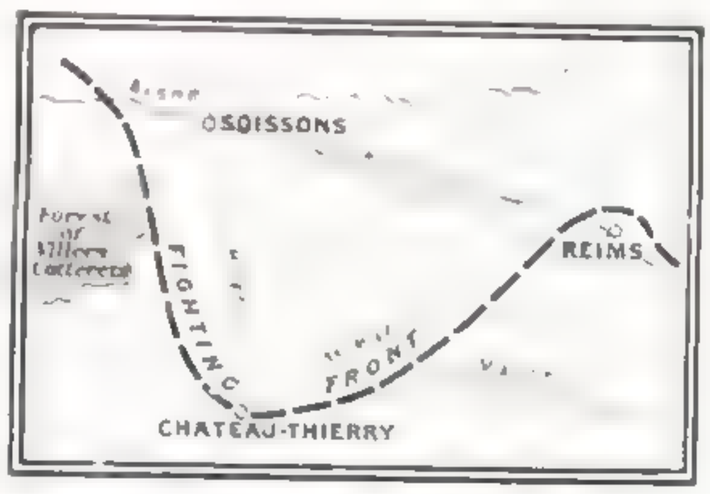
On the 12th and 13th the battle clearly became a deadlock. There was fierce fighting, the Germans endeavouring to maintain the offensive. To relieve von Hutier, von Boehn's army, between the Aisne and Marne, was sent forward. At first some progress was made in the sector west of Soissons. In face of a strong resistance the Germans forced their way through Dommiers and Coeuvres and entered Coeuvres and [illegible] Vigile. There the advance died out.

On the whole it may be said that by June 14 the fourth great German drive of 1918 had failed with frightful slaughter in von Hutier's army, the picked storming army of Germany.

An Attempt on Rheims

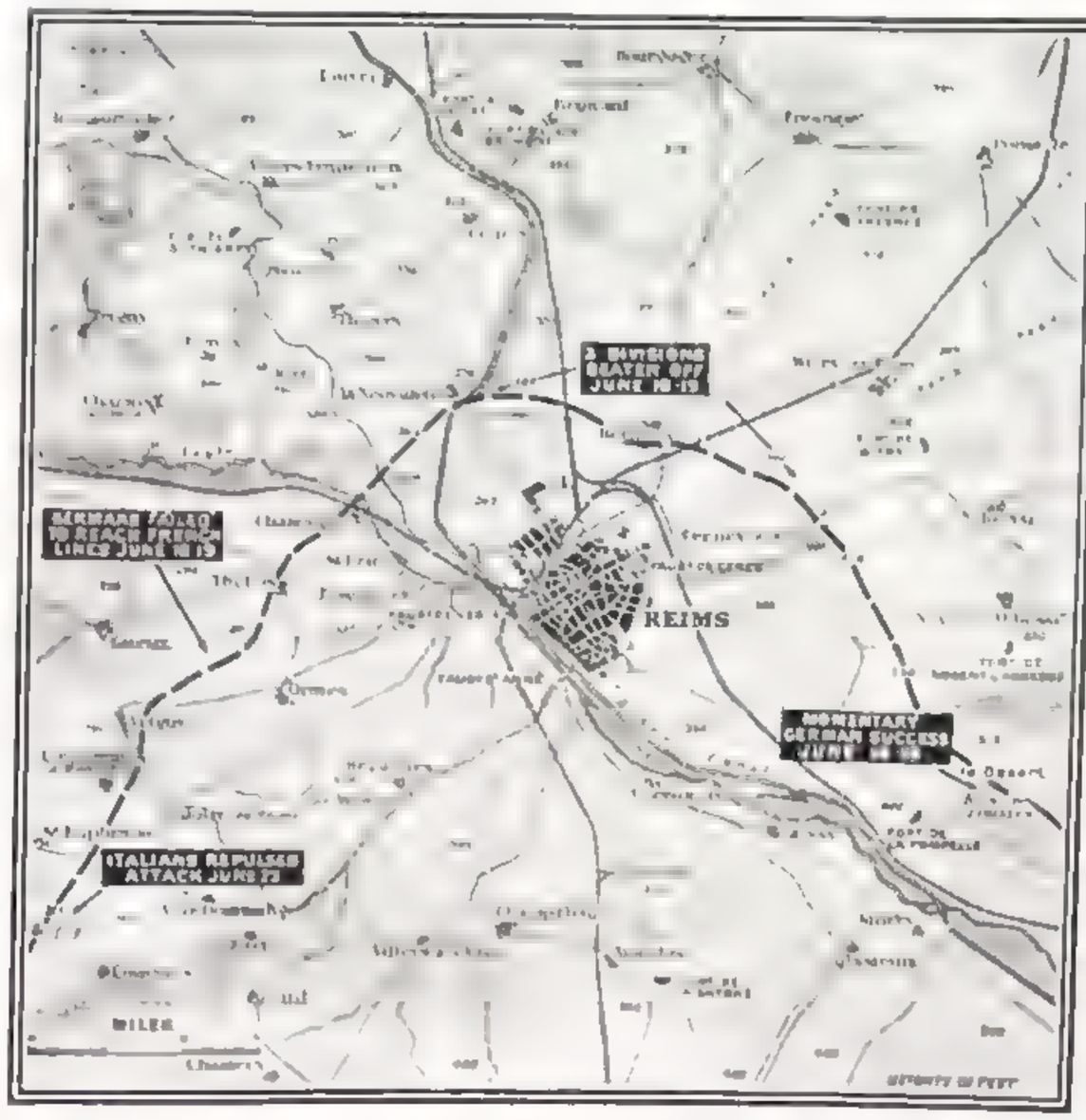
Von Boehn's army had already been called upon to relieve von Hutier, and its failure to alter the situation brought about an attempt of Fritz von Below to snatch a success by the capture of Rheims. It may be assumed that the reasoning which underlay the attack was that the defence had been weakened by the necessity of sending reinforcements to assist General Lavolle on the Noyon-Montdidier front. At all events, on the evening of June 13-14 the French defensive line from Vrigny, west of Rheims, to Fort de la Pompelle and Sillery on the south-east, was fiercely attacked.

About six p.m. the Germans opened a violent cannonade along the whole line, and three hours later their infantry waves advanced to the assault. At all points they were met with steadiness and suffered a complete repulse. Between Vrigny and Ormes the German waves were completely shattered by the French fire, and were unable even to reach the trenches. In the centre, where three divisions came against the immediate defences of the ruined city, there was severe fighting, but the result was [illegible] in favour of the Germans. Gain on the left, and [illegible] were everywhere repulsed with great loss. Only on the French extreme right did they gain even a momentary advantage by the penetration of the wood north-east of Sillery.



Key Map of the Rheims Salient

The German drive in May to the Marne left Rheims in a pronounced salient, which probably inspired the Germans to make another attempt to capture it. The district forms an isosceles triangle, with sides measuring thirty-five miles.



The Bravely Held Semicircle Round Rheims

The fighting of June 13-14 took place on a rough semicircle between Vrigny and Sillery. On June 23 another unsuccessful attack was made on the Italian division holding Mont Bligny, south of Vrigny.

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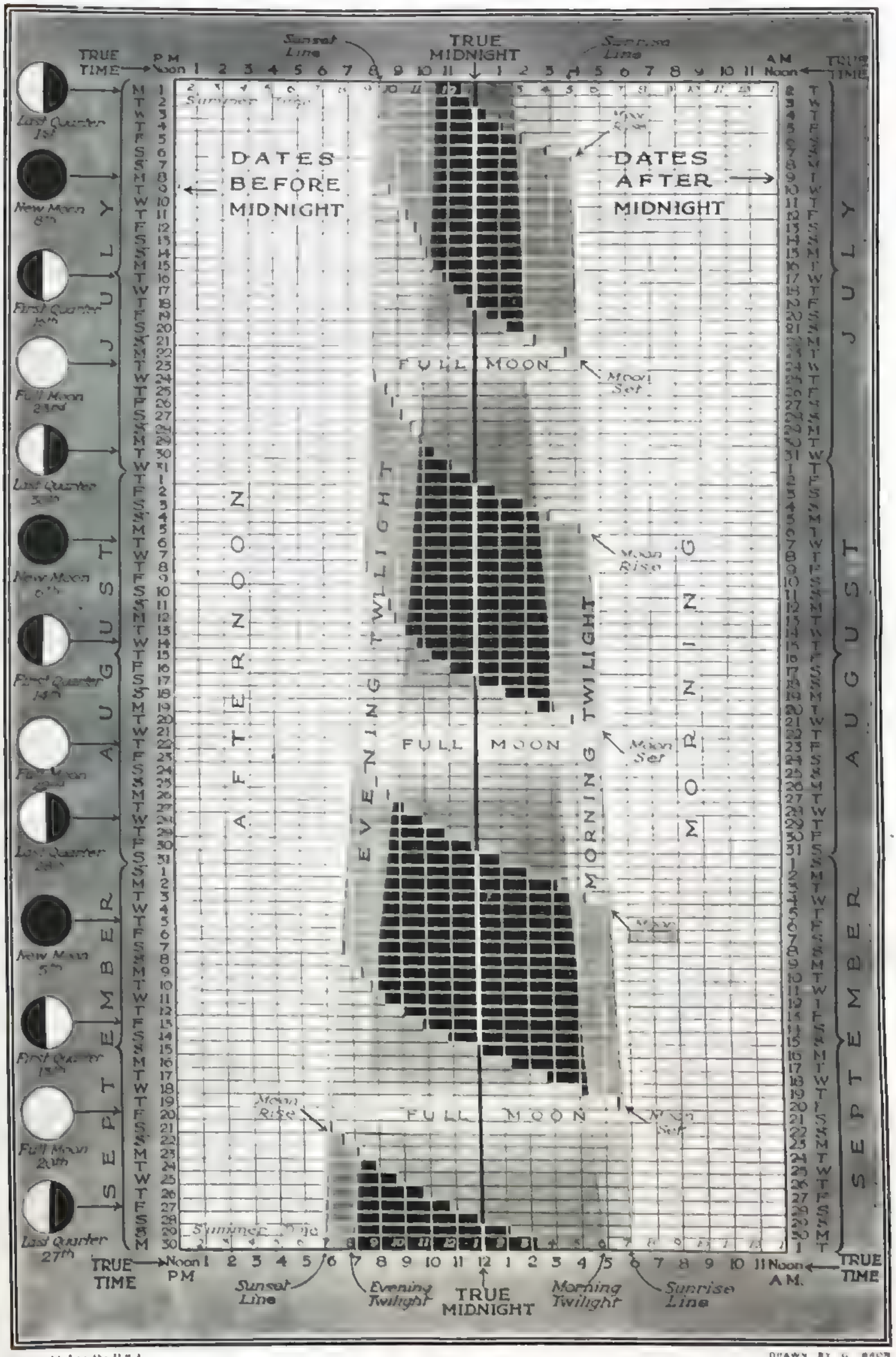
"THE SPHERE'S" MOONLIGHT CHART

For July, August, and September.



July 6-8, a period of no moon during night time

July 21-24, a period when moon is above horizon during all night time

August 5-8, a period of no moon during night time

August 21-23, a period when moon is above horizon during all night time

September 4-8, a period of no moon during night time

September 19-21, a period when moon is above horizon during all night time

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DRAWN BY C. BACON

CHART OF THE MOON'S RISING AND SETTING FROM JULY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1918

The above chart shows the periods of moonlight and non-moonlight for the months of July, August, and September. The length of the night increases gradually towards the end of September. The two periods of twilight for each day are indicated as shaded portions preceding the hours of darkness or moonlight. The chart can be read straight across for any particular night. Take August 21 as an instance. The first half up to midnight is August 21. The remaining hours of the night belong to August 22. The diagram is so arranged that the reader can read right across, treating the night as one consecutive series of hours.

THE BRILLIANT ACTION OF THE ITALIAN

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SWORD-FISH AGAINST WHALE—CAPTAIN RIZZO TORPEDOING THE AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIP, "SZENT

One of the most daring feats in all naval history was achieved in the Adriatic on the night of June 9-10, when Commander Luigi Rizzo, with two tiny patrol launches, manned by eighteen men, attacked and torpedoed two Austrian Dreadnoughts, sinking one certainly, and very possibly both, besides disabling a destroyer.

On Sunday, June 9, or very early on Monday morning, two Austrian Dreadnoughts and a destroyer flotilla left Pola and steamed southwards, possibly intending to bombard some Italian port—perhaps Ancona, to which their course would bring them. Soon after three a.m. they were as far south as the latitude of Premuda Island, when the event occurred which put an abrupt period to their design, whatever it might have been.

Cruising that night off the Dalmatian islands was Commander Luigi Rizzo of the Italian Navy with two little patrol launches. Each of these midgets carried two torpedoes and some depth charges for attacking submarines. There was no other armament. The total crews consisted of eighteen men. Commander Rizzo was himself in charge of one; the second was commanded by Guardia-Marina (corresponding to midshipman) Aonzo, a worthy second of his daring chief. At a quarter past three the look-outs of the two tiny craft saw a great bank of smoke to the northward against the first flush of dawn. Rizzo headed for it, expecting to find Austrian destroyers on patrol duty. As he approached he was astounded to see not only ten destroyers but in their midst two Dreadnoughts steaming in line-ahead with an interval between them of about 400 yards.

Three courses were open to the Italian commander—(1) he might slip away, (2) he might fire his torpedoes from outside the protective screen of destroyers, or (3) he might dash through the screen and discharge his torpedoes at close quarters. He unhesitatingly adopted the last plan. We may assume that the over-confidence of the Austrians, whose watch had failed to detect him, assisted his determination.

Midshipman Aonzo was ordered to attack as he judged best, and the two midgets made straight for the Austrians. As they were between their own coast and the enemy they approached him on his starboard side. Not until the leading boat was passing between the second and third

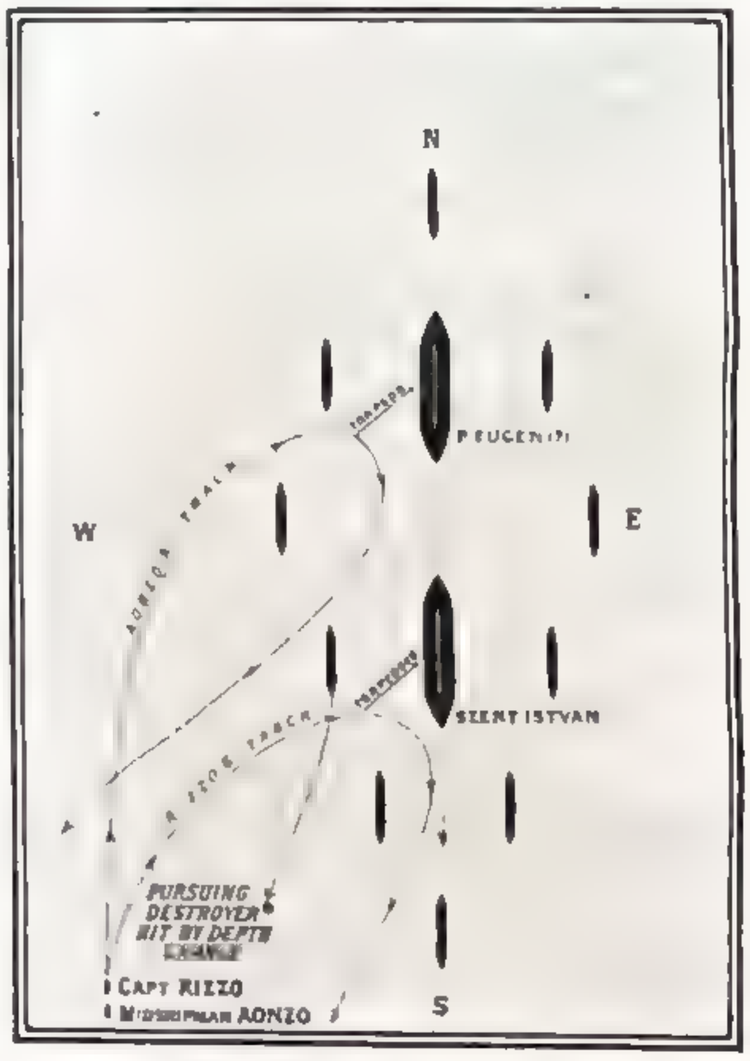
NAVY : *The Successful Attack on Two Great Austrian Battleships by Midget Craft of the Italian Adriatic Fleet.*

DRAWN BY S. UGO FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

ISTVAN," OFF THE DALMATIAN ISLANDS

Where the Action Took Place

The scene of the action was nearly due south from Pola off Premuda Island



How the Attack was Made

The above chart shows the approximate courses of Captain Rizzo and Midshipman Aonzo who, coming from the south, slipped between the destroyers of the screen fired their torpedoes and dashed away as here indicated

The Type of Battleship Destroyed

The above picture shows an Austrian battleship of the type sunk by Captain Rizzo. There were four of this class all very heavily gunned for their size

destroyers did the negligent Austrian watch give the alarm, but it was too late. Rizzo raced between the torpedo craft and carried on until he was not 200 yards from the leading Dreadnought and right on her beam. Then he fired both torpedoes. Both hit and exploded, the first between the two funnels, the second just abaft the after one. The great ship, mortally stricken, heeled and began to go down. Meanwhile Midshipman Aonzo, with a dash worthy of his chief, had burst through the destroyer line and attacked the second Dreadnought.

At her he fired both torpedoes. The first dived and so missed, but the second hit and exploded on the starboard quarter. The Italians' work was done, and at full speed they dashed out through the disordered circle of destroyers. One of the latter was at once on the track of Rizzo's boat, but so close were the two craft that she could not effect a hit with her tracer shells. Then Commander Rizzo dropped two depth charges in her course. One exploded right under her bows, and put her out of action.

In twenty minutes after sighting the smoke all was over, and the Italians were clear away. As to the result of their work, so much is certain, that Italian aircraft reconnoitring Pola soon after found only a single Dreadnought at anchor there. It is at least possible that both the ships attacked by Commander (now Captain) Rizzo were sunk. The displacement of the type was about 20,000 tons, and the cost of building well over £2,000,000 each.

THE ITALIAN VICTORY ON THE PIAVE

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The Monfumo Heights Between Il Montello and Monte Grappa

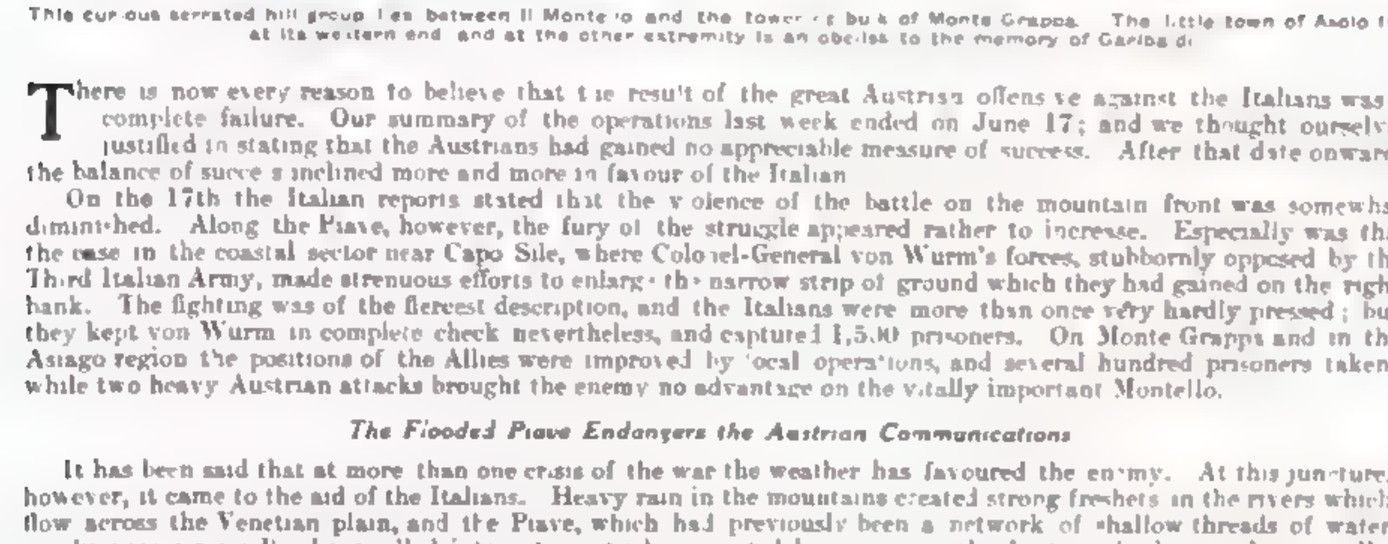
This curious serrated hill group lies between Il Montello and the towering bulk of Monte Grappa. The little town of Asolo lies at its western end, and at the other extremity is an obelisk to the memory of Garibaldi.

There is now every reason to believe that the result of the great Austrian offensive against the Italians was a complete failure. Our summary of the operations last week ended on June 17; and we thought ourselves justified in stating that the Austrians had gained no appreciable measure of success. After that date onwards the balance of success inclined more and more in favour of the Italian.

On the 17th the Italian reports stated that the violence of the battle on the mountain front was somewhat diminished. Along the Piave, however, the fury of the struggle appeared rather to increase. Especially was this the case in the coastal sector near Capo Sile, where Colonel-General von Wurm's forces, stubbornly opposed by the Third Italian Army, made strenuous efforts to enlarge the narrow strip of ground which they had gained on the right bank. The fighting was of the fiercest description, and the Italians were more than once very hardly pressed; but they kept von Wurm in complete check nevertheless, and captured 1,500 prisoners. On Monte Grappa and in the Asiago region the positions of the Allies were improved by local operations, and several hundred prisoners taken, while two heavy Austrian attacks brought the enemy no advantage on the vitally important Montello.

The Flooded Piave Endangers the Austrian Communications

It has been said that at more than one crisis of the war the weather has favoured the enemy. At this juncture, however, it came to the aid of the Italians. Heavy rain in the mountains created strong freshets in the rivers which flow across the Venetian plain, and the Piave, which had previously been a network of shallow threads of water winding among sandbanks, swelled into a torrent which created havoc among the Austrian bridges, and materially assisted the Italian artillery which was vigorously bombarding the river crossings. Bridge after bridge gave way before the force of the rushing current, sweeping with it miscellaneous debris and wreckage. The Austrian engineers toiled unremittingly to strengthen and repair the swaying and tottering structures, but their success was very limited, and at one time only two of the bridges in the San Dona sector remained in working order. There is no doubt that this turning of the elements against them was an additional cause of the discomfiture of the Austrians.



Italian official picture

On a Camouflaged Road on the Venetian Plain

Heavy Italian transport is passing along a mountain road elaborately camouflaged with screens of matting stretched across the glistening white road.

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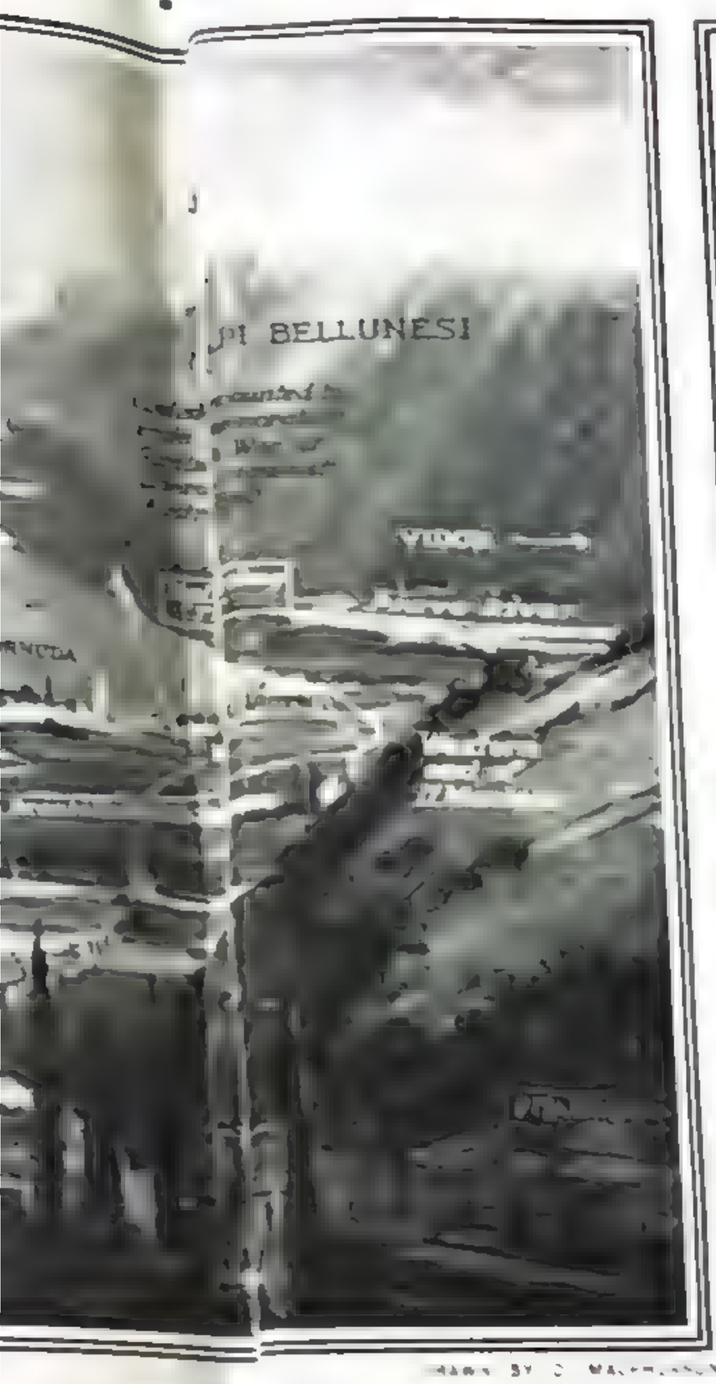
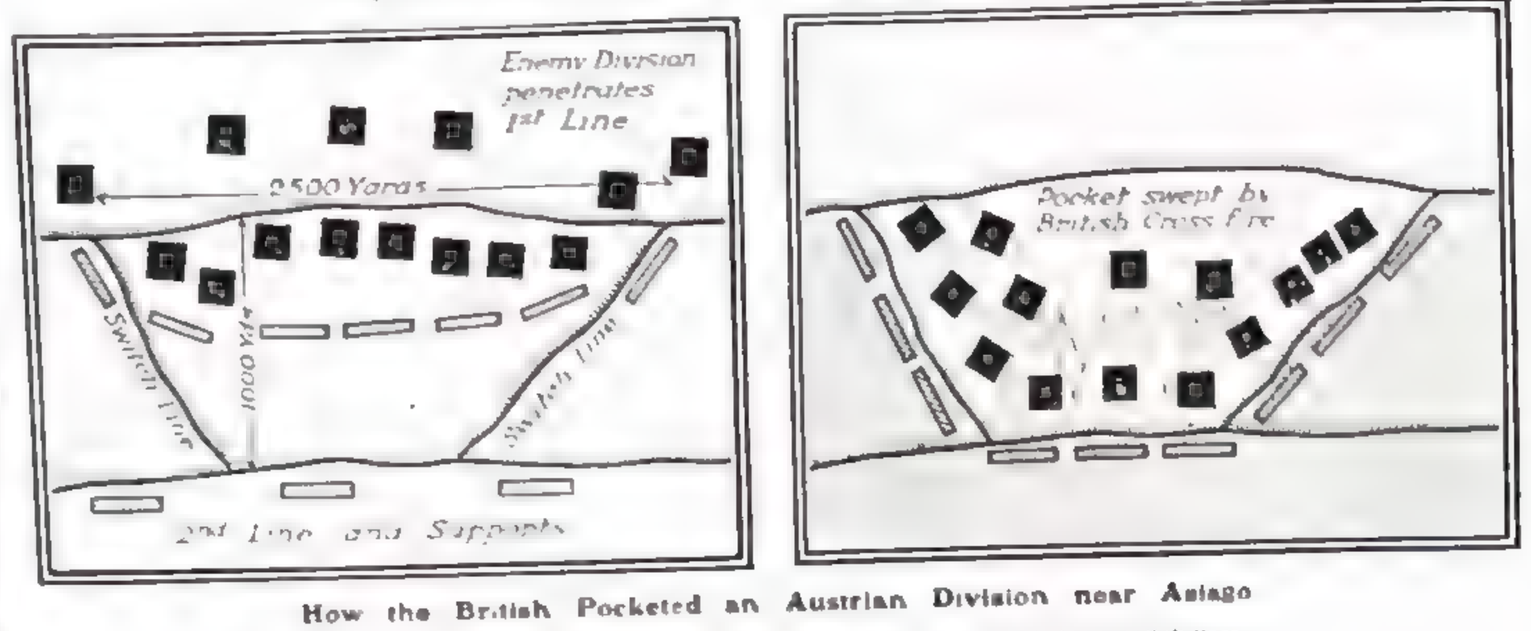
About the fifth day of the Austrian offensive the Piave

VE :

The Disorderly Retreat of the Austrians to the Left Bank of the Flooded Stream before the Victorious Pursuing Troops of General Diaz.





How the British Pocketed an Austrian Division near Asiago

(1) The Austrians penetrated our line, but the defenders withdrew behind two switch lines
(2) The Austrians caught in the cul-de-sac thus formed lost heavily and were finally repulsed

Regaining of the Montello and Dying Down of the Battle

On the 19th strong Italian counter-attacks regained a considerable portion of the lost section of Il Montello. At San Dona the Austrians were forced closer to the river. A powerful Austrian attack, conducted with fresh troops in the Zenson sector, succeeded at first in gaining some ground, but was quickly brought to a stand and turned into a retreat by the arrival of the Italian reserves. The day's work swelled the Italian captures of prisoners by over 2,000. On the next day the failure of the Austrian attacks were more than ever apparent. A fresh advance near Zenson was repulsed, more ground was gained by the Italians on Il Montello, and the staggering Austrians were forced closer and closer to the river. The Austrians' reports practically admitted that they were now reduced to the defensive, and their boastful claims of tens of thousands of prisoners contrasted strangely with the stationary character of the fighting. The struggle on the Montello went more and more against the Austrians, though it was stated that Gorgenge's Corps repulsed every attack. By the 21st the struggle had everywhere died down, and there were only partial and intermittent gasps of infantry fighting. The Austrians had been fought to a standstill. They had some sixty of the seventy-one divisions of the army of Italy on the front from the Asiago region to the sea. Of these over forty had been heavily engaged and nine completely used up.

The Italian Counter-attack and the Austrian Retreat

The opportunity of General Diaz had come. Everything was prepared for a counter-attack. Early on Sunday, June 23, it became apparent that the Austrians were preparing to retreat from their precarious holding beyond the Piave; and at once the Italians struck. The artillery began a furious bombardment of the passages across the river, while along the whole front, from the Montello to the sea, the infantry, chiefly of the splendid Third Army under the Duke of Aosta, pressed forward in fierce attacks. The last portions of the Montello in Austrian hands were regained, and lower down the Piave the enemy were confined to a narrow slip on the right bank, where the Italian fire made terrible havoc. In the afternoon Nervesa was stormed and a great haul of guns and stores made by the victorious Italians, who also recovered seventy-two guns lost at the opening of the battle. By Monday evening the Austrians, except at Capo Sile and opposite San Dona, had been thrust everywhere over the Piave, having lost many thousand prisoners, masses of guns and war material, and an immense number of killed and wounded. The Italians had secured several passages on the Piave, and their cavalry were already across at different points. E. F.

DRAWN BY H. M. PAXTON

A Disastrous Episode in the Austrian Passage of the Piave—The Breaking of a Bridge

became flooded, and so torrential that at one sector alone twelve out of fourteen pontoon bridges were swept away. The same fate also befell the temporary foot-bridges which had been laid from island to island, and the disorganisation thus caused contributed much to the final rout of the Austrians

of the Austrian offensive the Piave

Boating on the Dart

Learning to Use the Sextant

ADMIRALS ALL—TO BE : *In Praise of Dartmouth Royal Naval College.*

By E. V. Lucas.

[illegible] the naval training school from [illegible] upon to strayit [illegible] ted to Drake's county. Has memo[illegible] air, and, through the [illegible]outh of the Dart, look out [illegible] upon a triangle [illegible] the noble sheet of water. Drake also gives his noble name to one of the Terms of exit.

Not long ago I watched Dartmouth both at [illegible] and was not sure which w[illegible] Were the boys were at their games on [illegible] laugh table-turns, or steaming boilers, or [illegible] the problems of knots, or winding [illegible] mulators, or learning to steer, or drawing [illegible] assembling an engine, or sailing their cutters in the Dart, or groped about signal instructors in the gun room; or acquiring the principles of navigation, or collecting the constituents of a variegated tea in the canteen, or singing "God Save the King" in chapel (all three verses), or grappling with logarithms, or swimming vociferously in the bath—whatever they were doing, there seemed to be at the back of it the same spirit and zeal. Even the four or five offenders whom I saw expiating their most recent misdeeds in punishment drill gave the impression of zest.

Literature and the Navy have always had their *liaison*, and after studying two or three numbers of *The Britannia Magazine*, the organ of the cadets, I see every chance of a new crop of Captain Marryats and Basil Hoods, and, if not another Joseph Conrad, the next best thing, which is another William Hickey; while there is promise of excellent caricaturists too. Compared with the ordinary run of school periodicals, this is rather striking. I fancy that I discern a fresher and more independent outlook and a rather wider range of interest. The natural history articles, for example, are unusually good, and some of the experiences of war, by midshipmen, are vivid and well done, and amid the fun and nonsense, of which there is a plentiful infusion, there is often a suggestions irony.

As for the verse, which is both grave and humorous, nothing gives me more pleasure and [illegible] distaction than the [illegible] England's effort at sea, comprised [illegible] cut could [illegible]

Observe how doth the British Na[illegible]
While the fat Boche from [illegible]
Cannot expand to fill [illegible]
While Austrians in East Galicia
Remark (in Czech), "We can't sta[illegible]
Retreating hordes in Mesopotam[illegible]
Reply (in Kopli), "It's just the sam[illegible]
And hungry hordes cry, "Do not a[illegible]
While all they're eating in Donaue[illegible]
We know they're chewing curried h[illegible]
Still nastier things from Thok to W[illegible]
Than what our Government to us chuc[illegible]
Than what they get at Kast[illegible]
The large Bolgarians from Nikopol
Must conclude their dinner proper[illegible]
[illegible] ng weaker
[illegible] f Salonika
[illegible] get a schrapn[illegible] and soda
From Erzerum to Cerna[illegible]
You'd think that meals upon the Curse
Couldn't be pastier—at they are so
And the fat Boche [illegible]n Pomerania
Afflicted with potato mania
Expects to get the same [illegible]
And does he get it? O g[illegible]

The Navy, we know, does not advertise, and there is no harm in others saying a good word for it now and then.

Of all the things that I saw at Dartmouth I shall retain, I think, longest against that comely smiling background of gay towers and brickwork on the hill the memory of the gymnasium and the swimming bath. Beside Dartmouth's physical training, with its originality, ingenuity, thoroughness, and keenness all other varieties become unintelligent and savourless. The [illegible] is there a better mixture. As for the swimming bath, it is always the abode of high spirits; but to see it at its best you must go there directly after morning service on Sunday. It is then that the boys really become porpoises—or, rather, it is then that you really understand why porpoises are always [illegible]

[illegible]ine in "schools." I know [illegible] the doctrine that is preached normally [illegible] at the college, for I heard only a sermon by a [illegible] of notable earnestness and elo[illegible] I assume it to be beyond question. If, [illegible] ever should ever be propounded, no [illegible] the waters of the swim[illegible]g bath would instantly wash it away. As one of [illegible] remarked to me (of course, in confidence), [illegible] always looks upon this after-service riot of splashing and plunging as an instructive corrective [illegible] exercise. On these occasions the bath becomes a very cauldron bubbling with boy[illegible]

It was cheering, indeed, as I roamed about this great competent establishment to be con[illegible] of such an undercurrent of content and *joie de vivre*. At Dartmouth, in particular, is this a matter for satisfaction, since the college is likely to [illegible] for the boys a last link with the land—with solid [illegible] and the England of fields and trees and games and friends—for many years. Of all boys who deserve a jolly boyhood, these naval cadets, I think, come first; for the sea is a hard mistress, and they are plighted to her. And never was she harder than now. Once they embark as midshipmen—all too young in these bitter days of desperate warfare—responsibility is upon them, none of our sons need grow up more quickly. As to the glamour of the sea, one of the cadet poets becomes lyrical about it. "I can hear," he sings, in *The Britannia Magazine*:

I can hear the sea a calling
Calling me
Calling of its charms
Of its tempests and its calms
I've lived upon the mainland
But I'll die upon the sea

May the fulfilment of his wish be long deferred! But, beneath the glamour, the fact remains that, for all her pearls, the sea demands everything that her sailors can give, often in every kind of danger, discomfort, and dismay; and the division between herself and the mainland is immense and profound. Let us rejoice, then, that the mainland life of these boys dedicated to her service should be so blithe.

An Historical Ceremony in the House of Lords

The new Black Rod for the Canadian Houses of Parliament was formally presented to Sir Robert Borden the Canadian Prime Minister, in the library of the House of Lords last week. The Lord Chancellor made the presentation in the presence of Mr. Lloyd George and other members of Parliament. The rod is a gift by the Empire Parliamentary Association (United Kingdom Branch) to the Senate of Canada to replace the one destroyed by fire in Ottawa February 6 1916.

Queen Alexandra Views the Great Pearl Collection

At the Grafton Galleries. This collection of 2,500 pearls is the result of a special appeal on behalf of the Red Cross funds, the pearls having been given by private donors from all parts of the United Kingdom—Scotland sending 341 to Ireland's 31. Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and Sir Dighton Probyn are to be seen in the picture.

BOYD CABLE STORIES OF THE AIR.—No. I.

Copyrighted in the U.S.A. DRAWN BY JOSEPH SIMPSON

THE SUPERIORITY OF BRITISH AIRMEN OVER THE GERMANS—TWO AGAINST TWENTY

Mr Boyd Cable, whose vivid descriptions of the war on the Western front are well known, writes to us as follows

"Two of our two seater fighters out on offensive patrol encountered seven enemy fighting scouts The two promptly attacked, each pilot selecting an opponent and diving on him with the forward gun going Both shot their man down in flames, and as they came out of the dive the observers opened fire astern, one catching a Hun close astern of him and also sending him down in flames The enemy were reinforced by two formations, which brought their total number up to twenty but our men made no attempt to break off the combat, but pressed it the more hotly Another enemy, almost colliding with one of our machines, was shot down at a range of a few feet as he whirled past, and others were damaged, driven down out of control, crashed, or set on fire The fight ran a full half hour, and only when they had run completely out of ammunition did our men break clear and return safely to their drome They could only count seven of their enemies left in the air at the finish One pilot and observer destroyed three (two in flames and one 'crashed'), the other having two in flames and three crushed

"To sum up—two of our machines fought twenty for half an hour, completely destroyed eight, and put another five out of action without being able to observe their finish Amazing as the feat is it is no more so than the record of the two machines engaged. On one of them one pilot and observer in sixty-eight hours flying had brought down twenty Huns, and with other men flying her a total of thirty-one. Up to June 1 the other machine had a similar tally of over thirty Huns downed; and both are still going strong

b

A GATHERING of ALLIES in an ITALIAN HOMESTEAD:

ON THE FRONT WHICH EXTENDS FROM THE NORTH SEA TO THE ADRIATIC.

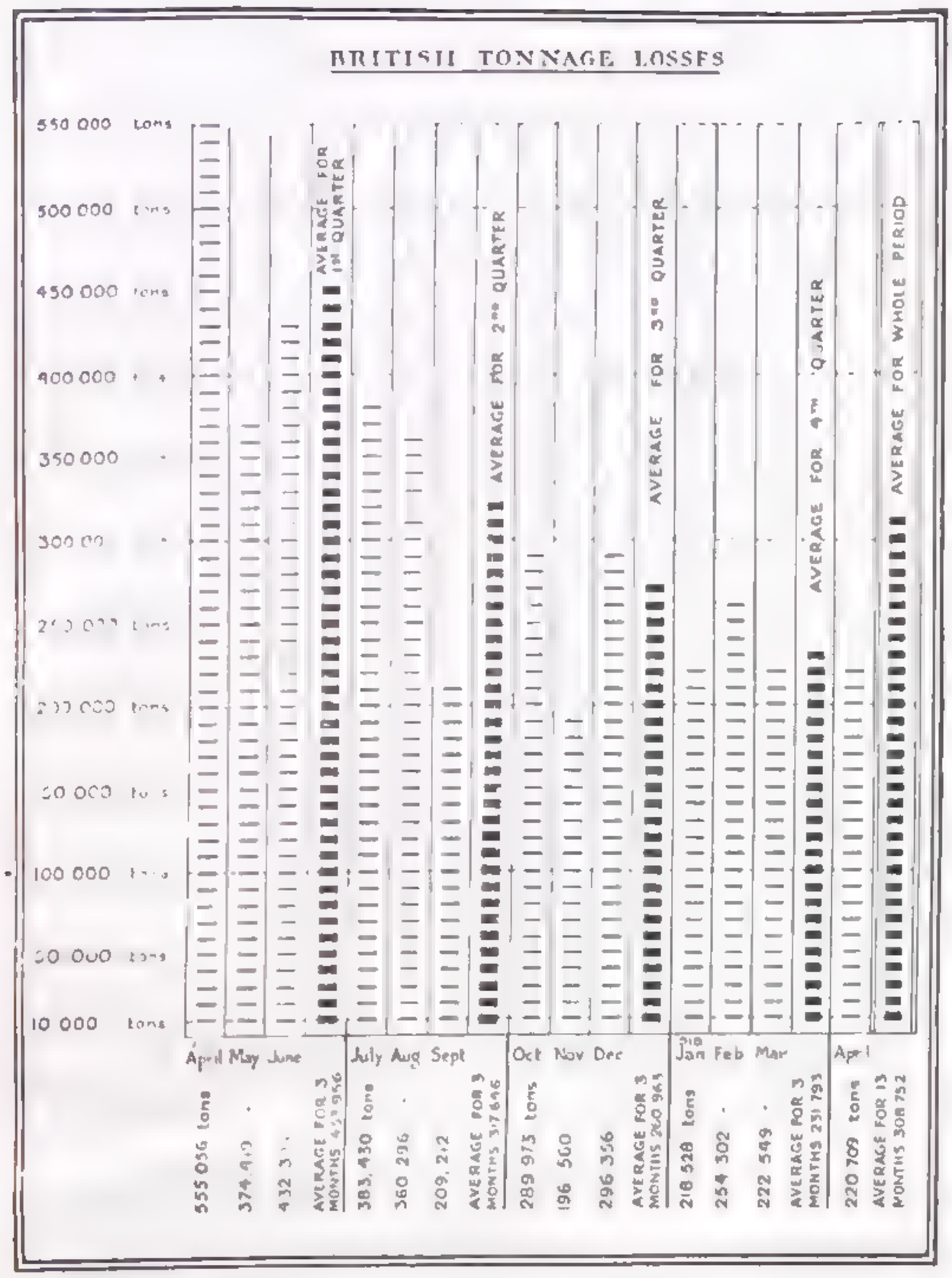
[illegible] the part of the line held by the Italians in the [illegible] present scene [illegible] the French, British and Italians have been taking shelter to shelter to [illegible] the Austrian offensive which was on June 15 [illegible] The course of the fighting here, as elsewhere [illegible] awaited with [illegible] confidence by the Allies, whose representatives [illegible] have foregathered in the spacious kitchen of some Italian farmhouse behind

Soldiers of Three Nations who are Fighting in One Cause.

DRAWN BY S. E. LANGE FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED [illegible]

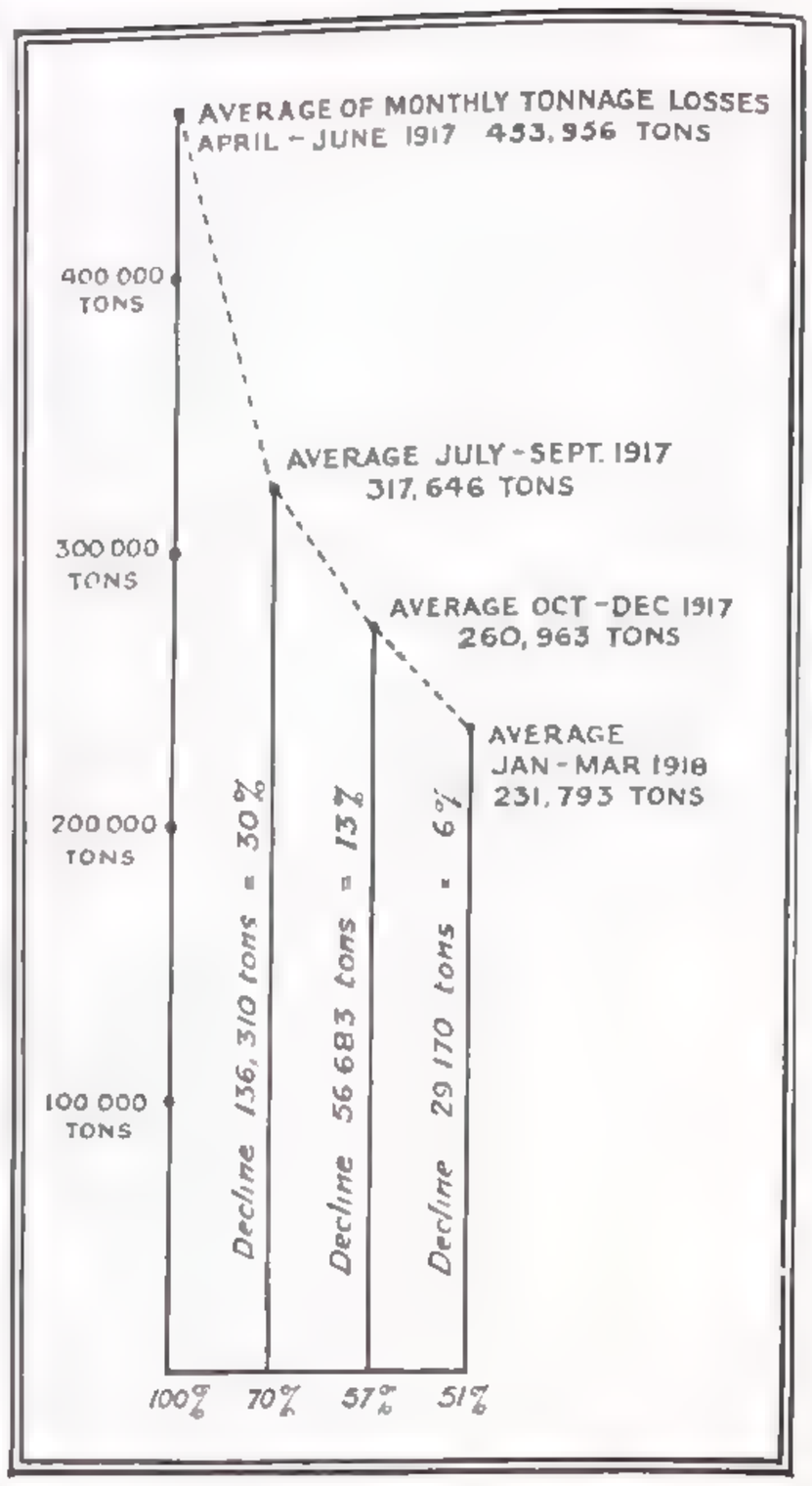
SOLDIERS OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN A HOSPITABLE ITALIAN KITCHEN

the fighting line. French, British, and Italian, they are the best of good friends, and before such good comradeship the difficulties presented by three different languages melt away to nothing and hardly check the flow of conversation. They are a merry party round the farmhouse fire, and the talk is seasoned with tales of campaigns on various fronts, while some of the English soldiers play with the children of the house.



Declining British Tonnage Losses from April, 1917, to April, 1918

Each little dash in these parallel columns represents a unit of 10 000 tons lost by enemy action It will be noticed that the loss in the first column is 550,056 tons—that is, for the month of April, 1917 For the month of April, 1918, we have a loss of 220,709, a marked and healthy drop from the year before. The average loss for the thirteen months comes to 308,752. The blacker dashes show the averages for the preceding quarter. The final column shows the average for the whole period under review



British Shipping Sunk—The Downward Curve of the Quarterly Averages

The decline of Germany's successes against British shipping is here told in four significant lines

THE SUBMARINE SITUATION.

The New Method of Giving Tonnage Losses Instead of Ship Losses Described. The Figures Set Forth in Special "Sphere" Diagrams

By the new official system of publishing shipping losses in tons instead of in number of ships more precise information is given, but it is presented in a manner which does not create so strong an impression on the public mind It is easier to think in terms of ships than in tons In order to give a more graphic form to the figures, we set out the British tonnage losses in units of 10 000 tons These are not quite equivalent to ships, for the average of all merchant tonnage is about 3,000 per ship, but the 10 000 unit of tonnage is a convenient one in many ways

Taking the British tonnage losses for each month from April, 1917, we see a marked decline, with some fluctuations, however By working out monthly averages for each quarter we get a better idea of the progressive failure of the U-boat campaign A still clearer view of the situation is obtained when we take the percentages of the decline shown by these averages This gives us a most instructive curve Taking the monthly average of the period April—June, 1917, as maximum we find that the losses dropped by 30 per cent in the July—September quarter There was a further drop of 13 per cent in the next quarter, and a further fall of 6 per cent in the next Thus, in round figures, the Germans are now sinking only half the tonnage they destroyed a year ago

Average Results the Better Guide

These figures, be it noted, are averages taken from the twelve months under review, and they are thus more accurate as guides than any deductions drawn from monthly comparisons. The curve traced from the quarterly averages is also given for the Allied and neutral losses, and it is most extraordinary that in each case the latest percentage is exactly the same The British and the Allies and neutrals are losing on an average 51 per cent of the tonnage lost in the corresponding quarter of last year

It will be noted that the curve tends to flatten out, showing that the rate of decline is less rapid, but it could not be expected that in twelve months the entire submarine menace could be ended To pull down the losses by nearly 50 per cent in a year is really a most astounding achievement, and the decline, though now slower, is not at all finished But the falling off in losses, though it does not spell the end of the U-boat campaign, is proof positive that the Germans have failed in their plan to starve Britain or bring her to her knees From being a deadly menace, the submarine campaign is dwindling to an inconvenience, serious still, but sufficiently under control to justify us in claiming that the Germans have failed in attaining the one goal which they have aimed at

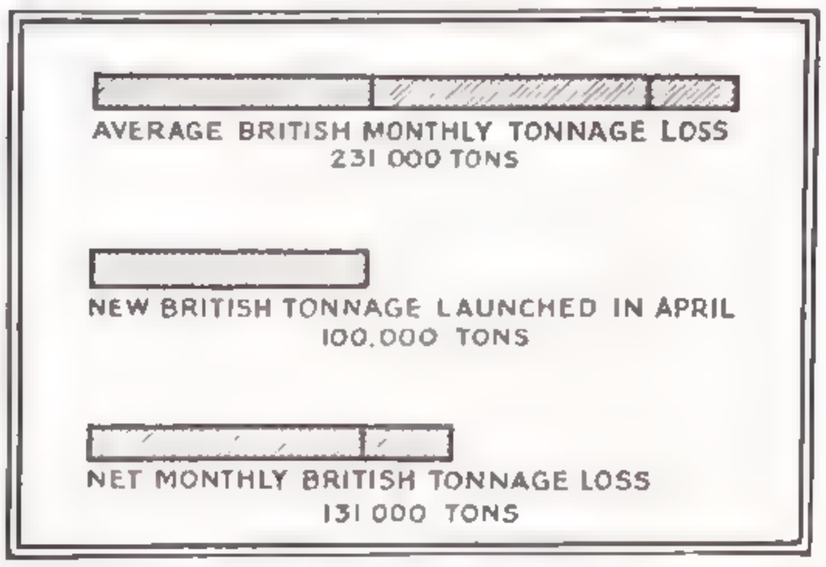
To bring about a decision in the war the German submarines should have been able to sink British tonnage at a rate which would have speedily brought about the complete destruction or paralysis of our shipping The losses should have steadily increased, and they should have been so far in excess of new construction of ships that within a short period our sea traffic would no longer suffice to bring us the essentials of existence

Losses Cut Down by One Half.

So far from this being the case, we have cut down our losses by just one half in the past twelve months, and everything points to further improvement in this direction

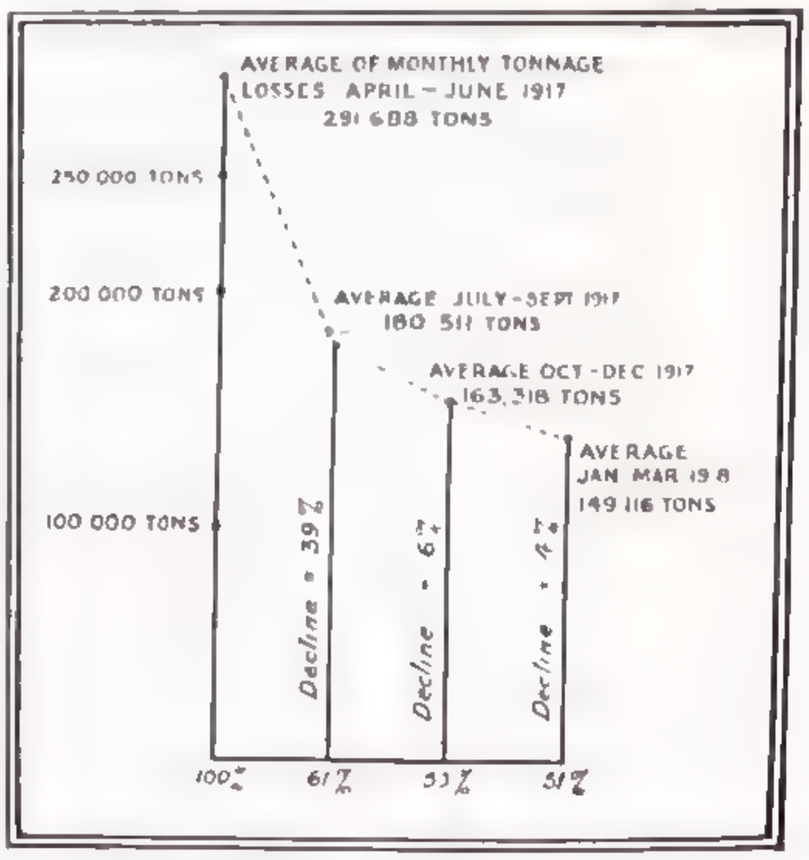
We are still, however, losing an average of 231,000 tons a month, and this would be a critical drain were it not for the new ships which we are building The submarine campaign would be wholly neutralised if we could replace every ton lost by a ton of new shipping. Up to the present we have been unable to do this. The new tonnage for April was 100,000, and this showed a decline on the March figures

It is quite possible, nevertheless, for our new tonnage to be increased to the neighbourhood of 200,000 per month, and for the losses to be brought down to that figure, thus striking a balance



The Net British Tonnage Loss Compared with the Gross British Loss

100,000 tons is made good by new tonnage



Allied and Neutral Loss Averages

These four lines give a descending curve for the losses of Allied and neutral ships combined. The diagram at the head of this column shows British losses only

THE MENACE OF THE UNDERWATER WORLD.

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DRAWN BY G. H. DAVIS

AN ENEMY SUBMARINE SUBMERGED GLIDING TOWARDS ITS PREY

THE LAST FIGHT OF THE "MARY ROSE," LO

THE SINKING OF H.M.S. "MARY ROSE," WHICH WITH THE "STRONGBOW"

The two destroyers, 'Mary Rose' and 'Strongbow' were lost during an October while on convoy duty in the North Sea and the following account of the great fight they made was issued by the Admiralty at the time. Two very fast and heavily armed German raiders attacked a convoy in the North Sea about midway between the Shetland Islands and the Norwegian coast on October 17. Two British destroyers, H.M. ships 'Mary Rose' (Lieut. Commander Charles L. Fox) and 'Strongbow' (Lieut. Commander Edward Brooke), which formed the anti-submarine escort at once engaged the enemy vessels, and fought until sunk after a short and unequal engagement. Their gallant action held the German raiders sufficiently long to enable three of the

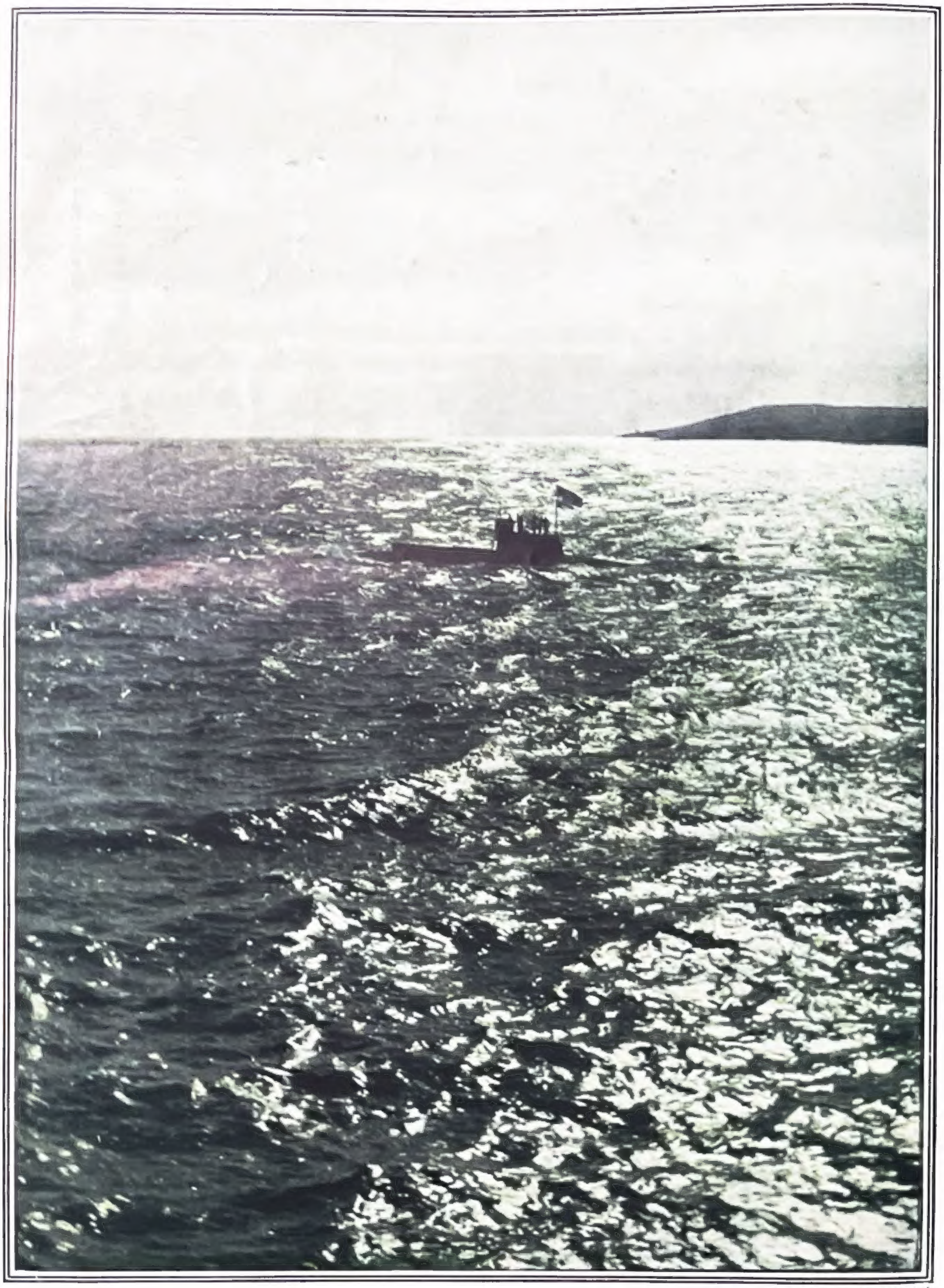
LOST ON CONVOY DUTY IN THE NORTH SEA.

DRAWN BY MONTAGUE DAWSON

NGLOW" WAS LOST WHILE ESCORTING A CONVOY IN THE NORTH SEA

merchant vessels to effect their escape. It is regretted, however, that five Norwegian, one Danish, and three Swedish vessels—all unarmed—were thereafter sunk by gunfire without examination or warning of any kind, and regardless of the lives of their crews and passengers. Lengthy comment upon the action of the Germans is unnecessary, but it adds another example to the long list of criminally inhuman deeds of the German Navy. Anxious to make good their escape before British forces could intercept them, no effort was made to rescue the crews of the sunk British destroyers, and the Germans left the doomed merchant ships whilst still sinking, thus enabling British patrol craft which arrived shortly afterwards to rescue some thirty Norwegians and others on board."

WITH THE BRITISH NAVY FROM DAY TO DAY.



From a direct cament study

AT WORK—A BRITISH SUBMARINE TAKING UP ITS POSITION

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS HAVE ALL DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY, EITHER IN ACTION, FROM WOUNDS, OR OTHER CAUSES DIRECTLY INCIDENTAL TO THE GREAT WAR

Captain H. E. Murphy

Royal Fusiliers (attd. R.A.F.). Son of Mr. C. E. Murphy. He went to the front in 1915

Capt. C. B. M. Hodgson

R. West Surrey Regt. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and awarded the Croix de Guerre

Capt. C. A. G. Hodgson

Hussars. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and died in hospital at the end of March

Captain H. H. Beatty

R. Irish Rifles. He was killed in action on March 31 while in command of his battalion

Lieut. H. J. Browne

R.F.A. (attd. R.A.F.). Educated at Osborne and at Clifton. He entered the R.F.C. in 1917

Lieutenant A. Tate

Northumberland Fusiliers. Aged 19. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Tate, and was killed in action

Lieutenant R. C. Norton

R.H.A. Aged 20. He obtained his commission in February, 1915

Lieutenant C. R. H. Ffolliett

Royal Flying Corps. He was the only son of Mr. C. N. Ffolliett

2nd Lieutenant E. F. C. Budd

R.E. (attd. R.F.C.). He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Budd

Lieut. J. R. W. Williams, M.C.

R.E. Son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Williams. He had been over two years at the front when he fell

Lieutenant R. P. Hearson

Lancers. He enlisted in September, 1914, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Hearson. Killed in action

Lieutenant H. A. Coomber, M.C.

R.G.A. He was educated at Cheltenham College. He died of wounds

Lieutenant H. L. Nelson

R.A.F. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Nelson

Lieutenant F. V. Hall

R.A.F. He was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hall

Lieutenant J. W. Gunning

Wiltshire Regiment. He is reported to have been killed in action at the end of last March

Commander B. H. Ellis, D.S.O.

R.N.D. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ellis. He fought at Antwerp, and was mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.M. He afterwards served in Gallipoli

Major A. A. Cordner

R.M.L.I. Killed in action on board the "Vindictive" during the attack on the Belgian coast. He was second in command of the Marines, and he and his colonel were killed by the same shell

Captain F. Spurgeon

Royal West Surrey Regt. He was the only surviving son of Sir Arthur Spurgeon, J.P., and transferred from the horse transport last year

Major W. W. Ashcroft

Machine Gun Corps. He had served in France since October 1, 1915, up to the time of his death in action on April 11 of this year. Major Ashcroft was thirty-nine years of age when he fell, and had seen much active service

Major W. L. Shaw, M.C.

Royal Engineers. He was the elder son of Mr. Martin McKnight Shaw and Mrs. Shaw. He was awarded the Military Cross for his services during the war

Pro Patria mori